DRESS GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

Will OPEN THIS MORNING 100 PIECES

Excellent quality, double width, full 46 inches wide, at the low price of

\$1.00 PER YARD. We have heretofore sold the same goods at \$2.00.

1 CASE CAMEL'S HAIR,

THIS.

DEMENTS.

obsUll

erman Remedy.

ST. JACOBS OIL. ST. JACOBS OIL. ST. JACOBS OIL.

euralgia. ST. JACOBS OIL. ST. JACOBS OIL. ST. JACOBS OIL.

che and Back-che.

s and Pains.

ION SALES

GORE & CO.,

GOODS

TRADE SALE

EC. 2, 9:30 A. M.

ed Do ls., GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

& SHOES

c. 3, at 9:30 a. m.

WINTER GOODS,

Shoe Co.'s Goods,

RADDIN & CO.,

DES & RUBBERS

GOODS. chas. E. RADDIN & CO.

ES, and SLIPPERS

will begin at I p. m. sharp.
Boys', and Ytha.' Boots, Veal,
resh from the factory.
ANDERS & CO., Auc tioneers.

ION SALE

day, Dec. 2,

TON SALE

UCTION,

out several lines of

ST. JACOBS OIL ST. JACOBS OIL ST. JACOBS OIL

24 INCHES WIDE. Heavy weight, 50c per yard; a decided bargain.

50 PIECES Imperial Plaids,

Silk and Wool. Reduced to \$2 per yard. 75 PIECES

Scotch Tartan Plaids

New Designs, 35c per yard. 200 PIECES

25c, cost 40c to Import. All our Silk and Wool Novelties

Reduced 33 Per Cent. We invite an early inspection.

MANDELS', MANDELS 121 & 123 State-st.,

Branch ... Michigan-av. and 22d-st.

MUSGRAVE & CO., BANKERS,

No. 29 Pine-st.. N. Y. DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and even allowed on daily balances. SOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all invest-miscurities bought and sold on commission. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON London Joint Stock Bank, London. Buy and sell all American Securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

FINANCIAL. The Public are invited to call and investigate the BUILDING LOAN PLAN of the

UNITED STATES Home and Dower Association

OF PENNSYLVANIA, ost desirable and equitable pian of its kind ever sted to the public. Addrss or apply to W. D. VAN BLARCOM & CO., Managers, 170 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

A GOOD PLAN. Combining and operating many orders in one vast sum has every advantage of capital, with skillful manage meat. Large profits divided pre rats on investments of \$25 to \$10,000. Circular, with full explanations how all can succeed in stock dessings, malled free. LAW-RENCE & CO., 55 Exchange place, New York.

\$1.425.50 PROFITS IN 30 DAYS—\$10 TO tions wall-st. cays immense profits. Pamphlets explaining everything free. HEATH & CO., Brokers. 1227 Broadway, N. Y. \$1.200 returns in 30 days on \$100 invested.
To stock options of \$100 850. Address T. POTTER
TIGHT 4 CO., Bankern S5 Wall-st., New York.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York London Paris.

Steamer sail every Saturday from New York for four form of the four form of the form of th

STATE LINE cerry, from N. Y., every Thursday. Pirst Cabin. 340
to 575 according to accommodation. Second Cabin.

72 Breadway, N. Y., and 166 Bandolph-st., Chicago. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

DEVONIA. Dec. 6, 10 a m | ANCHORIA. Dec. 20, 11 am BOLIVIA. Dec. 13, 5 a m | ETHIOPIA. Dec. 27, 2 p m ROLIVIA. Dec. 13, 5 a m | ETHIOPIA. Dec. 27, 2 p m ROLIVIA. Dec. 13, 5 a m | ALSATIA. Dec. 13, 5 a m Cabina 255 to \$50. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. RESDERSON BROTHERS, 56 Washington-st.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. eating three times a week to and from British Porta.

The Price.

Apply a Company's Office, northwest corner Clark

And an Apply as Company's Office, northwest corner Clark

Apply as Company's Office, northwest corner Clark

General Western Agent.

HOTELS. CARROLLTON HOTEL, sers, Light, and German-sts., Baltimore, Md. aredneed to 83 and 82 50 per day, according to 25 and 52 50 per day, according to 25 and 52 50 per day, according to 25 and 25 50 per day, according to 25 and 2

LADIES

In search of suitable goods for Presents to their gentlemen friends, will find at

A very large and select stock of

Neckwear. Silk Hdkfs... Linen Hdkfs., Silk Suspenders, Fr'h Sleeve Buttons Scarf Rings and Pins Silk Umbrellas,

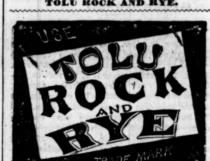
Kid Gloves, Lin'd Leather Gloves and Mitts. Fancy Hosiery,

Collar, Cuff, Hdkf. and Glove Boxes, &c., &c., all LATE DI-

RECT importations, and at LOW prices. Inspection Invited.

113 & 115 State-st., Chicago. CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS.

Retail-First Floor. | Wholesale-Upper Floors TOLU ROCK AND BYE.



SURE CURE FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, And all Diseases of Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. LAWRENCE & MARTIN

111 MADISON-ST., Sole Agents U. S. and Canada, Importers Wines, Liquors, and Segars. For sale by druggists and dealers everywhere.

REAL ESTATE.

HOLMES & BRO., REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Real Estate bought and sold on commission.
Buildings and Houses Rented.
Loans on Real Estate negotiated. Money invested
in Real Estate Morrgages for corporations and individuals (without charge). Will take full charge of Real
Estate belonging to Estates. Corporations, or
Individuals, collecting rents, paying taxes, atc.
If all Estate Purcunsers will find our facilities
uncousied. Reference—Commercial National Bank, Chicago,

86 Washington-st., Chicago. " MINING STOCKS.

The Chicago Mining Exchange J. H. HAVERLY, 116 Dearborn-st., Chicago,

HAVE ON SALE FOUR CHOICE MINING CLAIMS In the Good Hope District, Eleo County, Nevada, in which great inducements are offered. Parties desiring to make investments are invited to investigate this property. Also choice claims in Colorado, in which great bargains are offered.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. REED'S Temple of Music

191 and 193 State-st.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE. GAY'S

CHINA and GLASS, No. 23 East Washington-st. Just spened, the Entire Importation of HOLIDAY GGODs, comprising Royal Dreaden and Sevres Porce-lain. Swiss, tilen, and Longwy Falence. Capi de Monte, Minton, Wedgewood, Copeland Royal Wooster, Belleck and Cidiszinia Crackied and Frideszent Glass, and a full line of the celebrated Schleimann Models.

GAY'S, 23 East Washington-st.

The best brands in the country sold

HONG KONG TEA CO.,

110-112 Madison-st. Warranted and delivered free of

AVOID Untruthful Advertisers

When a Clothing House advertises to sell goods TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY-THREE per cent low-

YOU CAN VERY EASILY PROVI TIS AN "UNTRUTH."

Yet they pay twenty-five cents a "lyne" to have it printed, and if they will pay twenty-five cents a

What Kind of "Stories" Will They Tell in Their Stores

FOR NOTHING?

How do you dare buy goods of When you see "WONDERFUL" (that is the word they use) "BAR-GAINS" advertised at these stores do you ever find them? Don't you most always get there a little late? Isn't there something else we can show you? is what you are usually willoughby, Hill & CO. of-

fer no "baits" to get you into their WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. believe in truthful advertising.
WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. believe in selling goods that will do such service, and at such prices, that customers will become friends to the house. Avoid these "Won-derful Bargains," or else prove them to be so, and we would like the chance to help you prove them.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., SQUARE-DEALING CLOTHIERS,

COR. CLARK AND MADISON-STS. OPEN TILL NINE AT NIGHT.

ART STUDIO.

Without issuing formal indios on Wednesday Evening, Dec. 3, when he will cordially receive his friends, and all who are interested in fine portraiture in both Pure Crayon and the highest branches of Photographic Art. The public invited.

Brand's Studios

210 & 212 WABASH-AV.

ST. JACOBS OIL. St Jacobs Oil

The Great German Remedy.

Saved from the Poor-House, Portsmouth, Ohlo. For years David Allingsworth suffered with Rheumatism, and notwithstanding the best medical attendance, could not did reite!. He came to the Sciota County Poor-Home, and had to be carried into and out of bed on account of his helpless condition. After the failure of all the remedies which had been applied, the Directors of the Poor-House resolved to use the celebrated German Remedy. St. Jacobs Gil, and this was a fortunate resolution: for with the trial of one bottle, the patient was already much better, and when four bottles had been used upon him he could again walk about without the use of a came.

The facts as above stated will be verified by the editor of the Portsmonth (Ohio) Correspondent. ST. JACOBS OIL

Is sold by Druggists and General Storekeepers



Chicago in Mass-Meeting Sympathizes with Her Wrongs,

And Bids Her Gallant Statesmen God-Speed in Their Holy Endeavors

To Secure for Her Down-Trodden Natives the Ownership of Her Soil.

Graphic Pictures of the Evils of Tenancy-at-Will and Landlordism.

The Miserable Irishman Crushed Between the Upper and Nether Milistones

Of Fine Weather with Good Crops and Bad Crops with Resultant Famine.

Excellent Speeches by Messrs. Hoyne, Shuman, Swett, Moran, Hynes, Moore, and Beem.

Letters of Sympathy from Joseph Medill, Gov. Cullom, Senator Logan, and M. W. Fuller.

Mayor Harrison Shows Up at the Meeting but Is Not Called On for a Speech.

THE GREAT MEETING. mass-meeting of citizens, irrespective of nationality, at McCormick Hall last evening, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the oppressed people of Ireland in their efforts to obtain the control of their own soil, was, in point of attendance, earnestness, and enthusi-asm, all that the most argent lover of liberty and the most sincere sympathizer with the downtrodden and oppressed could have desired. The hall began to fill before half-past 7, and by a quarter to 8 o'clock every seat in the body of the house, the galleries, and most of those on the platform had been taken, and still the crowd kept pouring in, glad enough to get standing-room. Nevans' full band was stationed near the platform, and supplied all the inspiration that could be compressed into the performance of the principal national airs in every well-regulated band's repertory. The platform had been reserved, of course, for the small army of Vice-Presidents, the members of the Executive Committee, and the speakers of the evening, and the apparance of the more distinguished among them, such as the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, "Long John" Wentworth, Lieut.-Gov. Shuman, Judge Moore, Judge vitations, Mr. E. L. BRAND will
throw open his Art Gallery and Studies on Wednesday Evening, Dec. 3.
Keeley, Simon O'Donnell, and others, was sufficient to bring down cheers and applause from

the crowds who filled the seating capacity of the house, and choked the asises, and suffered all possible discomfort for the sake of hearing and seeing all that should be said or done, while other crowds, to the number of thous ands, unable to enter the building at all, reluctantly returned to their homes. THOMAS HOYNE. The gathering was called to order at 8 o'clock by Col. William P. Rend, Chairman of the Com-

mittee on Arrangements, who said he had great pleasure in inviting the Hon. Thomas Hoyne to the Chair. [Cheers.]

Mr. Hoyne came forward and spoke as fol-

lows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am sincerely obliged for
the kindness you have shown me in calling me to
preside over this meeting. Esteeming it a signal
honor, nothing will give me more sincere pleasure
than contributing to promote its objects. [Ap-

preside over this meeting. Esteeming it a signal honor, nothing will give me more sincere pleasure than contributing to promote its objects. [Applease.]

Next to the pride we feel in being American citizens, every man should chiefly value the privileges which that citizenship confers. Those privileges are more dear to us when we learn what is taking place in Ireland to-day. The genius of our own free institutions not only permits, but protects all citizens in the right to freely assemble for the discussion of their own grievances, and also to sympathize with the sufferings and wrongs of suffering humanity in whatever country a calamity befals it. Nay, more; the exercise of our constitutional privileges to do this becomes the highest American duty when aid or relief may be administered in case of suffering to may other people on the globe. Humanity demands it. And rejoicing as the land now does in abundant harvests and returning prosperity, our sense of gratitude to a bountiful Creator for such blessings claims it as an obligation at our hands. [Applanse.]

Now it is difficult to realize the fact that Great Britain, claiming herself to be the first among the highly civilized and Christian nations on the globe. can suffer 6,000,000 of her own subjects to be driven from their homes and exposed to all the horrors of huners and starvation, through the enforcement of any law upon her statue-books, [Cheers.]

Is sold by Druggists and General Storekeepers
AT 50 CENTS A BOTTLE.

It cares Rheumatism and Nearnicks, and like complaints, and in case of pains and escidents it is the best household remody in the World. Directions in elerent languages accompany every bottle.

BISSOLUTION.

The Partnership heretofors existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of Robert Warren.

ROBERT WARREN, JAMES H. MILNE.

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1879.

The firm of Dufour Brothers & Rowe has been this day disorder by mutual consent, schemeer B. Bows retiring from the firm.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Dufour Brothers & Rowe has been this day disorder by mutual consent, schemeer B. Bows retiring from the firm.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Dufour Brothers & Rowe has been this day disorder by mutual consent, schemeer B. Bows retiring from the firm.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Dufour Brothers & Rowe has been this day disorder by mutual consent, schemeer B. Bows retiring from the firm.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Dufour Brothers who have assumed all liabilities of the old firm, and will collect all outstanding are firm of Dufour Brothers who have assumed all liabilities of the old firm, and will collect all outstanding are firm of Dufour Brothers who have assumed all liabilities of the old firm, and will collect all outstanding are firm of Dufour Brothers who have assumed all liabilities of the old firm, and will collect all outstanding are firm of Dufour Brothers who have assumed all liabilities of the old firm, and will collect all outstanding are firm of Dufour Brothers who have assumed all liabilities of the old firm, and will collect all outstanding are firm of Dufour Brothers who have assumed all liabilities of the old firm, and will collect all outstanding are firm of Dufour Brothers who have assumed all liabilities of the old firm, and will collect all outstanding are firm of Dufour Brothers who have assumed and the collect of Cheers.]
Either the law itself is such a manifest blunder

ife instead of death to famishing multitudes. [Ap-] Joseph Medill F. H. Winsto

life Instead of death to famishing multitudes. [Appleause.]

May it not be now that, for similar reasons, the same benedeent messengers of life may be sent forth laden in the name of humanity and freedom with stores from our sbundance to rescue the same suffering people from famine and death?

This is not the occasion upon which to go back in history and trace up the evils of the present to their source in the past, and show how Ireland suffers, as she has for centuries suffered, under an accumulation of evils having their origin in bad government and the rapine and fraud of unscrapulous rulers. [Applause.]

It will be sufficient for my purpose to say that when England took possession of Ireland by conquest under the Tudors and Stuarts, she also changed the law of land tenures of the island.

Under the custom and usage of what was known as the brehon Code or law of "Gavel Kind"—the custom of tanistry, so called—every occupant of the land was a coproprietor with his chief, or ruler of the clan, and, though subject to tribute and exaction, he could never be evicted from the possession. The great chiefs had a vested interest, but only held the territory over which they ruled in trust for their people, but the people were entitled to occupy and subsist upen the land, the same as do owners under our common law now. But when their English conquerors took possession of the land, and confiscated this land of their chiefs, by whole counties, and in square miles of territory, they ignored this claim, or right of the masses of compants in possession, and bestowed the land, and confiscated this land of their chiefs, by whole counties, and in square miles of territory, they ignored this leave, or right of the masses of or compants in possession, or fight by the new owners; and unless holdings were granted to leave, and upon payment of such read as they fixed, the native owner was subject to be driven off his own land, and became, under the change effected, lauless intruder upon his own inneritance, the property of himself a

a lawless intruder upon his own inneritance, the property of himself and his ancestors for generations before.

From this introduction of the conquerors, and their mode of dealing with the conquered, under English laws, have subsequently arisen all the troubles, as regards the relation of tandlerd and tenant in Iridaad. The great bulk of Irish territory is held by a few wealthy proprietors residing in England. The great agricultural body of the Irish people live upon and cultivate the soil, but are only holders at will or from year to year. They are compelled to make their own improvements, pay all taxes, and only as rent to the agent of the foreign landlord the greatest proportion of the product raised. To support themselves and children they must depend upon a very inadequate sarplus left over or remaining after all such charges have been paid.

Thus the greatest evil perhaps lies in the absence of the landlord, woo, while he receives all that is raised, never comes near the land to sympathize with the tenants. He bears no burden and pays no taxes or charge of whatever kind. He simply takes away all the read, and that is expended abroad. It is said that \$95,000,000 are taken annually away from the island in rent in times of good harvest. If the harvest falls and the tenant cannot pay, he is at once sucted by force, and no allowance is made him for the improvements which the tenant has put on at his own cost during the many years that he may have held the farm, and added to its value. In other words, the tenant never makes a dollar by his labor on a farm that he is not compelled to expend again in rent and tax charges and improvements. By failing at any time or from any cause to pay rent, he is ejected, not only from the land, but all the results of his industry during a long life of labor and saving—all goes to the land-owner, while, destitute and without a dollar, him. the land, not all the results of his industry during a long life of labor and saving—all goes to the land-owner, while, destitute and without a dollar, himself and family are driven forth as outcasts to beg or starce by the highways, until, arrested as vagrants, they die in a work-house or prison!!

beg or starts by the highways, until arrested as vagrants, they die in a work-house or prison!! [Applause.]

This is the crisis reached now! Years of bad harvests have reduced the value of the crops, and it is impossible to meet the demands of the land-lords, even in case the tensus sold everything he has raised and deprived himself and family of all sustenance whatever. The winer is coming on; and the landlords threaten, and in some cases have actually begun, the terrible process of eviction. If the law should be enforced, and the Government does not interpose to stay the hands of the landlord and the cruel injustice of the law, there is no alternative left; the native agricultural poonlation of millions of Irish laborers, and their wives and children, must go out homeless over the earth, without fault of their own. And all are likely to suffer the untold mangs of agony and distress which attend the starving and desolate wanderer for food.

Is it asked, How and in what does this concern the people of Illinois, three or four thousand miles distant from these scenes of misery?

The answer is, that it, would be a crime against our own civilization to turn aside from the distress of this people. [Applause.] Humanity, race, and religion, and all the ties of common kindred, blood, and language. Forbid it.

Whatever the English Government may do in this crisis, the English government may do in this crisis, the English Government may for in this crisis, the English Government may for in this crisis, the English Government may do in this crisis, the London, Liverpool, and elsewhere.

this crisis, the English people will not remain indifferent. They are moving, and recent cable-grams bring the news of meetings held at Hyde Park, in London, Liverpool, and elsewhere.

The Government and Ministers of England have always been hard taskmasters of the Irish people, and the Government now is in the hands of the landlord interest. Yet England, for very shame, cannot ignore her own pretensions to the claim she makes of being at the head of modern civilized nations. Neither will it be forgotten by Americans how justily she cried out against the crime of American slavety some few years since, and the wrongs of the negro race before the late Civil Wari! [Applause.]

The Great Republic stands now before the world without a slave upon her free soil. To this fact

wrongs of the negro race before the late Civil War! [Applause.]

The Great Republic stands now before the world without a slave upon her free soil. To this fact Great Britain cannot be indifferent, while America is taking measures to relieve her starving tenantry in Ireland; she is now called upon for judgment and trial before the bar of nations; and she will be tried at that great bar by the same public opinion which she so loudly invoked against—the American Republic—when the question was African slavery! [Applause.] Let her answer for her sins against the Irish people. Let her emancipate, as Swift said, the slaves of slavery! [Applause.]

The truth always has been that while the body of the English people are as generous and humane as the beet men of other countries, her Government has been always like a gigantic corporation or rail-road [laughter], with bones of iron and steel, and no flesh of head and heart; it waters its stock with the blood of nations, while all its state affairs are managed for profit, as a mere mercantile transaction. [Cheers.]

Now in this matter the remedy lies in her hands if she will only apply it.

Mr. Parnell [cheers], a leader of the present agitation, shows how just is the measure he proposes. A law of Parlisment may provide for a Royal Commission to appraise the value of the land of the landiords, and the Government can pay them two-thirds of this value in the form of 3 per cent bonds. The tenants shall each be allowed thirty-five years to pay the Government and land-owners in thirty-five annual installments,—this whole purchase money. At the end of thirty-five years, in that case, the present tenants and their representatives will become the owners of the land and improvements, while nothing will be lost to the landowner.

One word more. If a man desired to bring home to himself the condition of things now existing, let him conceive that this State, which is territorially a little larger than Ireland, was or should become the land of the South or people of New Engiand, and th

made the laws for landlord rights, holding all places of Government to run the machinery of ejectments!

Now, suppose a rept-day to come, when Providence had cut off the crops, and there was no rent and no means on tand to pay it; what if then these rich and foreign lords of the soil seat the United States army behind the constables to force out of their prairie homes five millions of people without other means to tive, what think you would an American constituency of farmers do under such circumstances? What think you would England say of Americans who would tolerate such wholesale crueity, suffering, and inhumanity?

Let me close by repeating what was said on last Thanksgiving Day by Bishop Fallows in one of the churches of this city: "If I were an Irishman, I would never lay down the weapons of agitation, never, until the curse of the law of entails was removed, and free Irishmen could live on the soil they call their own. [Cheers.] And if I were an Englishman, I would never lay down the same arms until the same curse was lifted from my native shores, and I saw:

'Built on freedom's basis, England's throne."

'And paraphrasing the language of a gifted Irish historian, let us proclaim that Irish nationality, bleeding at every pore and in danger of perishing by the wayside abail find sympathy and shelter upon the breast of American Liberty. [Cheers.]

VICE-PRESIDENTS, ETC. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Hoyne innounced that, in order that they might get to announced that, in order that they might get to work and hear the speakers without delay, be would appoint Col. R. W. Ricaby, W. C. McClure, Hans Haerting, W. D. Kerfoot, and Henry F. Sheridan to act as Secretaries of the meeting. He also desired to announce that the following-named gentlemen would constitute the Committee on Address and Resolutions: John Wentworth, Egbert Jameson, J. Y. Sesmmon, F. A. Hoffman, Perry H. Smith, F. W. Palmer, Elliott Anthony, J. W. Sheahan, William Elliott Anthony, J. W. Sheahan, William Bross, W. C. Cowdry, and M. J. Russell. The Secretaries had by this time taken their places in front, and, at the request of the Chairman, Col. Ricaby read the following list of Vice-

William C. Seips, M. D. Ogden, M. D. Ogden, R. H. Forrester, D. N. Bash, J. E. Geary, John G. Rogers, J. J. Knickerbock William H. Barnus, M. Moore, Jacob Gross, John Stephens, Edwin H. Shelton, M. R. M. Wallace, Joseph Stepken, Joseph St

John V. Clarke,
J. L. Beverlidge,
A. L. Morrison,
Charles E. Coburn,
John B. Drake,
Asa Dow,
Hiram Barbour, Jr.,
James H. Roberta,
L. L. Mills,
Joseph O. Rutter,
Con Price,
J. E. McMahon,
S. Wickeraham,

Wm. J. Quan.
Arthur Dixon.
Wm. J. English.
James W. Sheahan.
Louis Schaffner.
Thomas H. Stafford.
Joseph Schoeninger.
H. M. Shepard.
H. H. Shufeldt,
Daniel Scully,
P. J. Towle,
B. B. Wiley,
John H. McAvey,
Timothy Ryan,
M. Kerwin,
Monroe Heath,
Joan Garrick,

Joan Garrick, George C. Gardner, V. A. Hoffman, Jr., Miles Echos. Herman, Jr., Miles Echos. Herman taib, Kirk Riswes. John W. Rorion, John M. Dumphy, J. R. Alergat, Thomas Barman, R. V. Bergis, John M. Dumphy, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., James J. Egen, P. T. Sherlock, C. J. Tierney, Peter Smith, Redmond Sheridan, George D. Plant, James Quirk, P. Moran. W. W. O'Brien, C. P. McKay, William Fogarty, Robert Forsythe, William M. Devoy, Patrick Daiton, P. M. Hennessy, Henry Hudson, Frank Lawier, Owen McCarthy, James McKindley, Tuomas Mackin, P. McHagh. James Lawiers, Peter Fortune, John Foley, Thomas Hutchinson John Lanigan, Richard Powers, Michael McAuley, James O'Neill, A. O. Soxton, James E. Murray, M. O. Dowd, A. L. Chetlain,

P. d. Rice,
P. O'Brien,
John F. Scanlan,
Charles M. Northup,
P. J. Hennessey,
F. D. Kinsells,
Joseph Duffy.
Chris Blackburn,
M. H. Lyons,
James Peevey,
M. J. Ryan,
Andrew McNally,
James Sullivan,
W. S. Soribner,
James McMullen,
M. J. Ryane,
J. Ry

GOV. CULLOM. At the conclusion of the reading, and it took

next speaker on the program was the Governor of Illinois, but unexpected and pressing business had compelled him to be absent. The Executive Committee had a long letter from

A. L. Chetlain,
P. Cavanagh,
E. Carey,
Pnil Conley,
E. F. Cullerton,
George S. Brossen,
P. Brossen

would cast one straw of obstruction in the nathway of even the obscurest and humblest man living on the face of the earth who is ambitions of securing and enjoying every right that justly belongs to him, and of having an equal opportunity with the best and most favored of mankind to work out his own destiny to its fullest possibility of intelligence, useruiness, and honor. Feeling taus, I must of necessity sympathize with Ireland's people in their present efforts for the amelioration of their unhappy condition.

LEONARD SWETT. Mr. Hoyne announced that the Committee had expected to hear from the distinguished and able Senator from this State, Gen. John A. Logan. [Applause.] That gentleman had been compelled, however, to leave the city in haste, to be in his place at Washington. But the meeting would have the pleasure of listening to the

learned, able, and eloquent Leonard A. Swett, who would now address them. Mr. Swett was well received, and put himself on the best possible terms with his audience in a very short time. He began by saying that, whoever sympathized with the weak in their contest with the strong, whoever hated tyranny and robbery, ought to be here and sympathize with the objects of this meeting. [Applause.] Whoever sympathized with tyranny and robberv ought not to be here, for they were the enemies of mankind. [Applausa.] The right to get a good round price for land was admitted, but it remained to [Applausa.] The right to get a good round price for land was admitted, but it remained to be seen whether robbery conveyed any title, and whether the robbed could be with impunity driven to starvation and death. [Applause.] When the Goths put out the light of Roman civilization, Ireland, in its little casket, kept the germ of the future learning for all mankind. Henry II., after various fortunes, reduced to his jurisdiction one-third of the island, gave it out to ten of his leading Barons, and that was the title to this portion of the island. Anny feelings arose and continued between Ireland and England for controles, and for many years it was esteemed no crime in England to rob and murder Irishmen. Following this came a confiscation of 600,000 acres for English emigrants, on almost the express stepulation that they would drive out the owners. Essex confiscated 500,000 acres more, Strafford 240,000 acres, James I. 450,000, and Cromwell 7,000,000, until two-thirds of the island was confiscated. Then came the enactment of something in the name of law,—a something known as the Penal Code, of which Mr. Swett gave the following portion of the Protestant Lecky's familiar estimate:

It required, indeed, four or five reigns to elaborate a system so unrealiously contrivad to denoralize, to degrade and impoverish the people of Ireland. By this code the Roman Catholics were absolutely excluded from the Parliament, from the Magietracy, from the

nomes there were on the program was the Governor of Illinois, but unexpected and pressing business had completed bin to be sheard. The hint, however, which would be published in the morning papers. In the meantine he would be morning papers. In the meantine he would be to the best papers of the program of the program of the best papers. The program of the program

More than fifteen times as many people owned and in England as owned land in Ireland, and prosperity was more vide by distributed. In fact, 2,000 people owned all the land of Ireland, and 67.2 of the tenants were simply tenants-at-will. The tendency now, as ever, was to squeeze out the little folks and to add their farms to those of the big people, and the rich were growing richer and the poop poorer. Statistics showed how the little nouses and the email farms in Ireland had decreased steadily for years, while the big farms and the large homes of the rich land-owners had increased. Since 1861, the number of farms under fifteen acres had diminished 12,548, and fourth-class cabins 365,603, while good houses had increased 123,276, and good farms from 40,000 to 60,000. The families in good houses in that time had increased 116,088, while the third-class families living in cabins of more than one room had decreased 141,312.

Under the squeezing process, the population of Ireland had been reduced from 9,000,000 to a little over 5,000,000, while 2,500,000 of her sons had emigrated, and were to be found settled in the four corners of the earth, [Applause.] Such was the condition of Ireland. And the sons of her old robbers, who obtained their title by robbery and afterwards by forms of law, were seizing the poor tenant by the throat and demanding of him the utmost farthing. They were saying to him, "Pay, and pay to the minute, or be driven into the ocean." [Applause.]

Another force was not to be lost sight of. The re than fifteen times as many people or ned

farthing. They were say hat the property to the minute, or be driven into the ocean." [Applause.]

Another force was not to be lost sight of. The copie of Ireland averaged 800 to a square mile, while those of the United States were about thirty to the square mile. Yet we raised corn, wheat, and all the cereals and animal products so cheaply that they were isid down there at such prices as absolutely for ruin the home market; and if the Irish laborer worked all the days of the year, starred himself, his wife, and children, and gave all the fruits of his labor to the greedy landlord, he still could not pay this debt. [Applause.] Like a ship between two mighty icebergs, he was being ground to powder. In the name of humanity he uttered his cry to the nations of the earth and asked, among others, the people of Chicago represented in this meeting, if they would respond to him. [Applause.] Should the people of Chicago faiter: [A voice, "Never."] In the old time, the widow gave two mites, knowing herself the last pinchings of want. When Chicago lay in ashes, and her people were homeless and hunting a shelter on the north beach or on the prairie, the sound of her woe was heard in Ireland, and, in proportion to her means, she contributed more liberally than any other people upon the face of the globe. [Applause.]

"We site," said Mr. Swett, in conclusion,

any other people upon the face of the globe. [Applause.]

"We ate," said Mr. Swett, in conclusion,

"from the toil of her people; we covered ourselves by their charities; and when their

voice is heard asking for sympathy or
anything else [great applause and laughter],
ahall we be deaf to their cry? [Voices, "No."]

There is not a battle-field in America on which
an Irishman's bones do not lie bleached. [Applause.] There is not a muster-roll of a regiment, or of a hospital where men die of sickless and wounds, in which his name does not
appear. There is not a rairoad upon which he
has not put his mark, noa a city that he has not
helped to build. He has taken up our
civilization upon the Atlantic and carried
it to the far waves of the Pacific. [Applause.]

There is not a hail of legislation in which his
voice has not been heard, not a profession in
whose ranks he does not stand, nor a class in
art or science in which his name is not honored.
Applause]. Let us Americans, then, rise up
in the might of our great people and send a
voice across the water—not the voice of Irishmen alone, but the voice of Americans [applause], demanding of the British Government
that the cry of humanity be heeded and be
heard." [Prolonged applause].

The Hon, John Wentworth, Chairman of the committee on Resolutions, then came forward, a obedience to the call of the Chair, who said mittee would next be heard from. He was greeted with cheer after cheer, which was owed by laughter when he pulled off his under as well as his overcoat.

As time was precious, and the address ing, and the latter was not in his handwriting cailed on Egbert Jamison to read the paper, lucing him as a good reader, an excellent and good looking. [Applause.] Jamison then read as follows:

Mr. citizens of Chicago, in mass-meeting as-embled, respectfully invite the attention of the American public, without distinction of race, creed, or party, to the agitation now progressing in Ireland, having in view the reform of the ex-sting landlords, under the leadership of Charles Stewart Farnell, M. P., supported by many of the solect and most patriotic men in that island, as well as by an overwhelming majority of the Irish people.

well as by an overwhelming majority of the Irish people.

The movement, according to the expressed views of its leaders, has for its object the overthrow by legislation of the fendal system of land tenure, and the establishment in its stead of a peasant propriety, rooting the Irish farmers to their own soil, and protecting them for all time against the exorbitant exactions or capricious tyramy of the great body of their landlords.

An experience of many generations of the existing land system in Ireland—the confiscation of the soil by repeated conquests by the Plantagnets, under the House of Tudor, under the House of Staart, under Oliver Cromwell, and finally, under King Willism the Third, being its original basis—proves to the impartial mind that, under such a system the Irish tenant farmers, descendants of the original owners of the soil, are, and have been, in a condition of absolute seridom, and that such legislation as the Imperial Parliament has so far enacted on that important subject has falled to materially ameliorate the condition of the Irish agriculturists. Owing to many untoward circumstances, which a reference to history can explain, Ireland is, for the most part, agricultural, and the oppression of the people who till the soil necessarily tends to the general impoverishment of the country.

We do not find it essential to refer back to a period beyond the memory of men now living to find examples of the evils produced by class legislation in Ireland. Less than a seneration ago the island contained a population of 8,500,000. In 1845 a blight fell upon the potato crop.—the staple food of the peasantry—and the five years of famine, closing in 1851, resulted.

By the combined spencies of starvation and emigration Ireland, during that brief but dreadful period, had her population reduced by nearly 3,500,000, one third, at least, having succumbed to famine.

aden with fat cattle, sheep, and hogs for English markets.

The Government of Lord Joha Russell, who was then Prime Minister, was neither prompt nor generous in meeting the emergency. Irish produce was sold to pay rents to Irish landlords, and the Irish people starved to death in the midst of the abundance raised by their own industry.

Evictions under the land system were mercilesly carried into-effect against people utterly unable to pay the rents imposed upon them, and the armed constabulary, supplemented by the British army, aided the Sheriffs and Sandords in turning the unhappy of all sexes and ages out upon the world to starve, beg. or fly for refuge to the hospitable shores of the Usited States and other countries more fortunate than their own. Many thousands of Irish peasant families rendered penniless by the land system were unable to raise the funds necessary for emigration, and perished miserably in the land that gave them birth.

The history of the world has hardly a parallel

In meeting the tyrangy of their landiords, our free and propersons neurole cannot conceive the beliefeese of the lirish farmers. They are powerless to rease physical resistance because they are forbiddent the utndy and practice of military tactics. They are also inferior in numbers to other component parts of the British Empire, and resistence by force could only terminate in results dissessous to their cause. Under such circumstances they have leit only one means of redress, that recognized by all civilized nations,—axitation.

That even this latter medium of reform has been sought to be destroyed, the recent action of Lord Beaconsfield's Government in arresting three of the Irish land-reform agitators at Sligo fully attests. Those men, so far as the published reports of their utterances have reached us, only gave expression to commons which, under such aggravating circumstances, would have scarcely excited unfriendly comment in the United States.

Americans, in the light of their free institutions and unchallenged proprietorship of their own soil, have not learned fo consider as criminal a desire of the people who till the soil to own it. Nor have they been accustomed by arbitrary laws to look upon the possession of rides, or a desire to possess frearms, as a threat against the peace, welfare, and dignity of the State.

It has now become evident that a change in the Land laws of Ireland cannot be effected without a peaceful revolution. If that country had a Government of the lendhords, by the landlords, for the landlords, such as that which now rules her destiny, there could be only one result to the demands of the landlords, by the landlord interest, but also against the Government of Lord Beaconsfield, which sustains that interest. It is certain that the demands of Ireland herself will have little effect if unsupported by the strong expression of the people of the United States and the nations of Europe.

The remedy for the Irish land evils proposed by Mr. Parnell and his colleagues does not purpose to do a

end of nve-and-turry years the tenants of their soil in fee forever, and all paying of rents would be at an end.

By following this policy the landlord—bowever defective his title in equity—will lose nothing, and be entirely freed from dependence on the prosperity or non-prosperity of the tenantry for his income, and will have two-thirds of his capital to invest in any security he may deem proper; that to commence the process of purchase by the Government there is a surplus of \$25,000,000 from the Irish Church Fund while can be applied to that use, and by borrowing \$50,-000,000 wherewith to begin the reform.

There are many landlords in Ireland who are willing to accept an equitable compromse, and, as a final result, the agrarian troubles in Ireland would be settled forever to the satisfaction of an overwhelming majority of the nation.

To maintain this popular movement, the success of which will be, in our opinion, the best and mest honorable method of permanent relief for Ireland, Mr. Parnell and his colleagues appeal for aid to the people of America. We, who have a sympathy for all oppressed people, will not remain deaf to that appeal. As a portion of the American people, we, the citizens of chicago represented on the platform and in this meeting, pledge ourselves to sustain not alone by our sympathy, but also by our subscriptions when called upon, the legal efforts of the frish Land-Reform League to obtain redress for the grievous wrongs of the Irish tenant farmers.

In turn, we request that the Irish people, while prosecuting their agrication in a firm and uncompromising manner, will not allow seal to outran discretion, and, by pursuing the manly and straightforward course that has so far characterized their reform movements, continue to deserve the admiration and support of the people of the United States and of the civilized world.

Mr. Wentworth then called upon Mr. Jameson to read the resolutions, saying that he would

States and of the civilized world.

Mr. Wentworth then called upon Mr. Jameson to read the resolutions, saying that he would move their adoption, and he hoped they would be adopted with a burst of enthusiasm that

ould be heard all over the world. [Cheers.] The resolutions were as follows: In this spirit, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the people of Ireland our earnest sympathy in their struggles to obtain such a reform of the land laws of their country as will enable them to become purchasers, at a
fair valuation, of the soil they chiltivate, on the
products of which they are necessarily dependent
for food to sustain life.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be
authorized to appoint a Committee of Citizens,
who shall constitute a Committee of Finance, empowered to solicit and receive subscriptions for the
purpose of maintaining legitimate agitation, and,

The Chairman said, the meeting being the largest ever held in a hall in this city, he asked a unanimous indorsement of the resolutions.

They were so adopted amid cheers and waying of hats and handkerchiefs, those seated

JUDGE MORAN. The Hon. Thomas A. Moran was the next speaker. He said that it was indeed a great night for Ireland. When men of all the other races of which this great metropolitan city was

speaker. He said that it was indeed a great night for Ireland. When men of all the other races of which this great metropolitan city was composed came forward to plead the cause of Ireland in words surprisingly eloquent, might not they of the Irish race keep silence and drink in the glorious words that gave them such grand promise? [Cheers.]

It was the habit of the writers in the English press and the manufacturers of public opinion in England to say that "of late years we have been doing wast things in Ireland. It is true that there was treanny, oppression, and distress long ago, but within the last twenty years the legislation of Parliament for Ireland has been such as to bring peace and plenty to the people." That was not true. [Applause.] The farm-holdings of land to-day wereupon a tenure which was the most unreliable tenure known to the law. There was no more precarious, no more unsafe, in the land create than that of tenancy at will. [Applause.] It did not depend upon the payment of rent, but unon the caprice of the landlord, whether the farmer should have the land or not. [Applause.] Of the farmer holdings in Ireland to-day, 557,000 were held by tenancy at will, and to-morrow morning, if the caprice took nossession of the landlord's mind, they could be driven out from house and home. [Applause.] That was not a spasmodic condition of things, and it had existed in Ireland for years under the administration of English law. [Applause.] With a pensantry thus living a most precarious life, practicing a pinching economy, and going on without any hope before them, marching forward to an abyse of despair, what could be expected! Would we not expect that such a people would be bathed in crime and steeped in immorality? That would be a just conclusion, but what was the fact! To the glory of the Irish people be it said, they stood to-day the most moral supery, unon a land which was stolen at the point of the bavone trom their forefather

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.
The Chairman announced the following as
the Committee on Finance: Asa Dow, C. B.
Farwell, Julius White, Thomas Lynch, William
Best, H. D. Colvin, J. V. Clarke. Perry H.
Smith, Arthur Dixon, P. H. Rice, Martin Beem,
John H. McAvoy, Daniel Scully, John Prindeville, and John M. Dumphey.

WILLIAM J. HYNRS.

The Chairman introduced as the next speaker Mr. W. J. Hynes, who succeeded as usual in stirring the popular heart to its depths. He was especially glad to see that the meeting was composed of men and women, irrespective of race or crreed. When he saw the vast crowds, he thought of that day in Dublin when the Irishmen threatened that if England thruw her sword into the Rebellion on the side of the South, this country might count the sons of Ireland on her side. [Great applause.] In the days of the American Revolution she had sent word to England that Ireland could not afford one penny to crush out American liberty. [Renewed applause]. Now, in WILLIAM J. HYNES.

Ireland's hour of distress, the "American heart naturally best with sympathy. The adopted citizen who loved not the land of his birth was unworthy to be intrusted with the rights of a freeman. [Applause]. He did not forget that Ireland, poor as abe was, sent back \$5,000 contributed by the slaveholders of Louisiana to assist in agitation, refusing to receive the wages of unpaid toil. [Applause.] It was a time now for patience in Ireland,—not for the suicidal policy of force. Ireland had suifered wrong, and, were she strong enough, would be justified in driving her oppressors beyond her borders. [Applause.] As she was not strong enough to-day to lift the sword, it would be a crime, deserving of the sternest reprodation, for any Irishman to plunge the Irish people in greater sufferings than they were to-day. [Applause.] Let this meeting declare itself in favor of peaceable means, but let him [the speaker] at the same time say that when the Irish had resorted to force, their treatment by England in the past had justified them in thinking they could never accomplish anything by peaceable means. If the Ministers of England, however, didn't want disturbance now, let them look to it and yield the remedy. [Applause.] He had rejoiced at hearing the indictment by Mr. Swett—himself a native American and not an Irishman, who might be accused of exaggeration—against the boary-headed old robber, England. [Applause.] The speaker described some of the refined cruelty of the English landlogis, not forgetting to mention the "Crowbar Brigade" and its infamous acts. He proposed that the meeting send to Charles S. Parnell [applause.], across the waters of which this robber nation England boasted that she was the Queen, a cablegram bidding him God-speed, and telling him that the people of Chicago were with him with their hearts and with their purses. [Great applause.] By returning the \$75,000,000 of money now wrong from the Irish peasants to the land every year, and by developing industries of every kind, what might not Ireland se ha

JOSEPH MEDILL. The Secretary then read the following letters. evpressing the writers' regrets at their inability to be present at the meeting:

NEW YORK, NOV. 30, 1879.—To the Hon. Will-iam K. Sullivan, John Forsythe, and John F. Finerty—Gentlemen: Your letter of invitation to address the Irish Land-Reform meeting at McCormick Hall was duly received, and I regret not being able to attend it, as I heartly approve of its purpose.

not being able to attend it, as I heartly approve of its purpose.

The efforts the Irish people are making to secure fixity of tenure, and to free their country from the bondage of landlordism, should enlist the moral and material support of all Irish-Americans and men of Irish descent, and indeed of every clizen who hates injustice and sympathizes with the wronged and oppressed. The question of land-reform in Ireland should unite all Irishmen in a common effort, irrespective of dogma, or class, or prejudice, as it is sympathizes with the wronged and oppressed. The question of land-reform in Ireland should unite all Irishmen in a common effort, irrespective of dogma, or class, or prejudice, as it is a struggle for existence, in which all have an equal interest. The Irish people are despoiled of their own country. They are tenants of others on their own iand. They never sold or bartered away their heritage. Their fathers never allenated the land which they had possessed from time immemorial, yet a foreign aristocracy claim to own Ireland, but the equitable title to their homestends has never been parted with by the Irish race. The title to the land held by the absentee claimants is notoriously based on rapine, seizure, and confiscation, and no statute of limitation runs against or can destroy the just and equitable title of the 600,000 Irish families who occupy and cultivate the soil of their island, but who, alas! are not permitted to enjoy the fruits of their toil.

No other people on the face of the civilized earth are so grievously and unjustly treated, so robbed, and so peeled of their earnings as the people of Ireland. The property taken yearly from the industrial classes, under the name of "rents," aggregates the astonishing sum of \$70,000,000, in addition to a heavy burden of taxes, excises, and rates, and nearly all of those rentals are carried out of the island, and squandered across the Channel and on the Continent by a few thousand idle spendthrift families. This wast sum is squeezed out of an agricultural people occupying a territory only two-thirds of the ares of Illinois. Since the battle of Waterloo, mainly won by Irish soldiers, under an Irish General, the people of Ireland have paid on their own lands, under military coercion, an amount in "rents" to alien absentees equal to the British national dept, which is double ours. They have paid in rents since then four or five times the commercial value of their lands, and their fathers before them had paid for the same land ten times over since the date of the ori

date of the original seizure and confiscation, but like the horse-leech's daughter the confiscators' cry is still "Give, give,"

The present land-reform agitation proposes to pay for the soil once more, and that to be the last forever. No land-system in the world needs reforming so badly as that of Ireland. All reforms and ameliorations are delusions which neglect to deal with the horrible octopus of landordism with its slimy tentacles crushing the life out of the people. A land system that forces millions of the inhabitant, of a country into exile to escape starvation, and reduces the remainder of the industrial population to perpetual penury, is ac-

dustrial population to perpetual penury, is accursed both in the sight of God and man. A land system founded on the confiscation of the patrimonies of the people, and upheld by a standing army and armed constabulary for the purpose of keeping strace in rent bondage on their own soil, is a diagrace to the age that tolerates it, and is a burning shame to the. Government that maintains it. Improvement, prosperity, contentment, and loyalty are all utterly impossible in a country where the tillers of the soil are the seris of absentee landlords, and liable to eviction at any hour, upon the non-payment of rack rents. In Ireland, save in a few counties, the people are more tenants at wilk without ownership even in their-own improvements. If any of them eventure to make their fields more productive by better cultivation, it is the signal for levying higher rent. Fair weather and genial sunshine causing the earth to bring forth good crops are a curse to an Irish farmer, as it causes an advance in rents, while bad weather and a failure in crops are followed not by a reduction of rents, but by merciless eviction.

If by hard work, good luck, and pinching economy an Irish farmer manages to save, a few pounds after satisfying the balliff's rapacions demands, and the fact becomes known to his landlord through his spies, up goes his rent, and the desperate struggle to make headway against chronic poverty becomes knowled the desperate struggle to make headway against chronic poverty becomes knowled the desperate struggle to make headway against chronic poverty becomes honeless. Any sign of accumulation or material improvements leads always to more onerous rents. Impecuniosity must be real, poverty must be actual, to prevent additions to a crushing burden. The productive power of the bland is enormously crippled and repressed by the blind ranacity of landlordism, while the condition of the inhabitannts is rendered miscrable content of the firsh and she will be enabled speedily to sustain twice, and eventually thrice, the presen

is of incalculably greater importance to British manufacturers than the squanderings of 6,000 land monopolists. When they stand as independent freebolders, instead of landless, pillaged paupers, the expense of governing them will diminish in exact proportion as their condition improves. Ireland will then become a helpmate of British in her career of empire, in place of a source of weakness and a thorn in her side. Irish dislovalty is the reflex of British injustice. Hoping that your meeting may send to their struggling brethren words of cheer, wise counsel, and material aid, to which I shall contribute my mite, I am yours truly,

MELVILLE W. FULLER. The following letter was then read from Mr. M. W. Fuller:

M. W. Fuller:

CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1878.—The Hon. Thomas Hoyne. Chairman—Drak Sir: I regret my inability to be present at the meeting to-night. I heartily share in the sympathy so universally felt by the people of the United States for the people of Ireland. It would be singular if we did not sympathize with the sufferers from the oppression inevitable when one race is placed in a position of subjection to another, and with every effort to secure local self-government, the strongest believes of public liberty. The present movement in Ireland I understand to be directed to the attainment of greater freedom in the alienation and transmission of land, and the adoption of a system under which the tenant may become himself a proprietor. Success in such a movement would be a long stee towards the realization of the hopes of Irish patriotism. The participation of the great mass of a people in the possession and enjoyment of property not simply affords support, but produces that approach to equality of condition which forms the basis of popular government.

All the concessions to justice by Great Britain to

ment.
All the concessions to justice by Great Britain to Iroland for the last fifty years have been yielded to agitation.

I trust the present agitation, conducted within proper bounds, will result in the achievement of the end sought, and ultimately effect the salvation of Ireland, by the voluntary substitution of the rule of law for that of force. Very truly yours,

MELVILLE W. FULLER.

JOHN A. LOGAN. The following letter from Senator Logan was

next read: next read:

Chicago, Nov. 28, 1879.—Gentlenen: I am in receipt of your invitation to attend and address a meeting to be held at McCormick's Hall, in this city, on Monday evening next, to efforces symmathy with the people of Ireland in their present financial and political distress. Official daties in Washington will require my presence there on Monday morning next, and I shall therefore be unable to accept your kind invitation. I sympatize most deeply with the inhabitants of Ireland in their present sorrowful condition. They furnish in generous abundance, by their labor, the basis of individual and national wealth; yet they are deprived of its rewards through the recent confiscations of English landlordism. They pay taxes, local and national, ever to the starvation of their wives and children, yet they are bedded focal and national representation—the natural and equitable accompaniment of taxation. These wrongs to a long-suffering people cannot always endure. How they shall be averted it is not possible for us, at this distance, to point out. Under constitutional governments, all political grievances should be redressed without violence; but if the English Government and the English people should continue obdurate in their refusal to do justice, and to accord equal privileges and rights to the Irish people, and still refuse to so provide by law that they may in a lawful and peaceful manner, by labor, acquire homes for themselves and families, no one at this distance can forecast the result in the future. The people of Ireland have left to them one last refuge embraced by our Father (when all other proper means fail), to-wit, the right of voluntary expatriation, and, should they ever decide to exercise that right, we woule extend to them a fraternal welcome to these shores, where thought, speech, and labor are free: where mean are politically equal; and where the poorest man in all the realim may vestablish and occupy a landed home.

Thanking you for your courteous invitation, I am, very respectfully, CHICAGO, NOV. 28, 1879. - GENTLEMEN: I am in

JUDGE MOORE. Mr. Hoyne appounced that he took great pleasure in introducing his learned friend,

Judge Moore, who was received with genuine favor and listened to with deep interest as he delivered the following address: delivered the following address:

MR. CHAIRMAN LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: In our Declaration of Independence it is said, "Pradence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable than to right themseives by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed." Has this patient sufferance found an abiding place in Ireland? The Irish people have ever been regarded as bold, daring, impulsive. As a rule they seem not to have cultivated the grace of natience. But from the days of Henry II. and from the time of "string bow" in Ireland to the present time, the history of the course pursued by the British Government toward the people of Ireland "is a history of reneated injuries and

inhe British. Government toward the people of ireland "is a history of repeated injuries and usurnations." Such is the testimony of history and lightened and therty-loving people of the world. The English people claim, and may well claim, that the English people claim, and may well claim, that the English people claim, and may well claim, that the English people in every well-defined right. And yet that Government, presided over man conducted a statement with the particular of the particular o

farming people, become the owners of the land they caltivate. When they own the land they realize the importance of building comfortable houses and barns and roads. But this cannot be the case under the tenant-system now existing in Ireland. It has not even the advantages that existed in Europe under the feudal system. Then the lord paramount had an interest in the life and services of his tenant, and so had inducement to provide for the comfort and to promote the health and well-being of the tenant. The tenant had some inducement to act well his part, for he thereby enabled the owner of the land to take the better care of all his dependents. Same But the Irish tenant has no inducement to do more than to raise the grain and the potatoes necessary for the support of his family. He only wants the house to protect his children from the storm and from the cold. If he adorns his home, he is not compensated therefor. If he repairs waste places, it is only for the benefit of the land-lord, or those that may come after him. It is a system that tends to evict, and only evict. It is an abomination that cannot and ought not to be endured by the world. Reason is opposed to it. The civilization of the times is opposed to it; and all people who desire and seek the welfare of the human family demand, in the name of all that is right and true. In the name of justice in the name of progress, in the name of humanity, that the great British Government shall heed the voice of the civilized world, and put an end to the Irish landlord-and-tenant system, and open up to Irish tenants the opportunity of showing their manhood.

In New York, a few years since, there was an and

that the great British Government shall heed the voice of the civilized world, and put an end to the Irish landlord-and-tenant system, and open up to Irish tenants the opportunity of showing their manhood.

In New York, a few years since, there was an immense landed interest leased to tenants on long time and on oppressive terms. The tenants endured if for many years, but finally endusance and patience ceased to be virtues, and they cried out for relief, and the great State of New York came to their relief, and found a way to rich the people of oppression. In this land, all over this land, we have done away with estated entail and perpetuities. We do not allow a man to hand down his estate to remote generations, and in England long years ago they set bounds to perpetuities. In other words, a man may own property and have estates in land, but he must so 'hold and enjoy as not to deprive others of their rights and privileges. It is for the general good that bounds be set for the rich and the mighty. If they have not the head or the heart to regard the rights and the welfare of others, they must at least be curtisiled in their ambitious course. Their ambition must be bounded by reason and a Bopor regard to the rights of others.

In Illinois there are 55, 405 square miles, with a population in 1870 of 2, 511, 096. In Iewa there are 55, 045 square miles, with a population in 1870 of 2, 511, 096. In Iewa there are 55, 045 square miles, with a population in 1870 of 5, 402, 759. Thus it will be seen that in Illinois and lows there is nearly the same areas in each State, but in lowa in 1870 there were not quite half as many people as there were in Illinois. Ireland is not so large as Indians by 1, 300 square miles, Each decade and each year shows a large increase in the population of Illinois, lows, and Indians. If we could imagine the people of Indians or wide decade and each year shows a large increase in the population of linein of reland, whilst each decade and so to the first and coupying a territory equal to area

the people to buy it without money and without price, and for doing so we will be all the better, richer, and happier. [Cheers.] GEN. MARTIN BEEM. Mr. Hovne said there was still one profession that had not been heard from, and that was the military, who were generally the last heard from after the arguments were ended. [Laughter. | He would therefore call upon Gen.

Beem, after which the meeting would close. Gen. Beem responded, and was received with applause. He spoke substantially as follows: It was proverbial that military men never began wars. They left that to the politicians [Applause.] Soldiers were for peace, even if they had to fight to maintain it. [Applause.] if they had to fight to maintain it. [Applause, Somebody had described the swift workings of the electric telegraph in this way: "Imagine a dog large enough to have his head in London and his tail in St. Petersburg, If you pull or pluch his tail in St. Petersburg, he will instantly howl or growl in London." [Laughter.] So it was with this great body we called civilization. was with this great body we called civilization. If we trod upon any portion, it was felt throughout the whole system, and the affairs of the people comprising any portion of civilization became in a greater or less degree the affairs of the rest. If civilization had not been the success that some Utopian philosophers had felt that is had not been, it had at least produced one grand brotherhood and made all of kin. [Applause.] Our little domestic unpleasantness we thought was purely a family affair, but the rest of civilization would not allow us to think so, and two

vasion would not allow us to think so, and two at least of the five great Powers of Europe, particularly Great Britain, were daily threatening to come into our bousehold and force a peace, ostensibly for the Durpose of ending their own sufferings brought about by the war. We felt that it was more of national jealousy than national justice which prompted her in this matter. But no American, and particularly no soldier, would have objected had any Government under God's sun coffe into this sountry and established a sease, provided that peace did not result in giving us a piece of a nation instead of the whole one we now had. [Applause.]

Was any better illustration needed of the tie that binds than the experience of the people of Chicago when this throbbing metropolis was converted into one vast pile of ruins, and hundreds of thousands of people brought from affluence to indigence? How beautifully was the sympathy of the Nation and the world expressed for her. Was it not highly proper that Chicago, the centre and cynosure of civilization, should meet in such force as it did to-olght and give a listening ear and profer a helping hand to suffering and stricken humanity, no matter from what source the cry sprang? The American people were convinced of the wrongs of Ireland, and were seeking a remedy. The Irishman who was smashed up in a railroad accident had a proper conception of the situation when, on being asked why he did not sue the railroad company for damages, said, "Damages! Be jabbers I've had enough of damages. It's renairs I want." [Great laughter]. The American people would be selfish as a Nation if they turned a deal ear to these cries for helb.

If slavery, as had been claimed by some of its defenders, was simply a stoping-stone to civilization, the reason for that reason, thank God, had peased away. Civilization bad advanced to these cries for helb.

If slavery, as had been claimed by some of its defenders, was simply a stoping-stone to distract of safety tupon us than it did to eradycate it. It was ou

sept to Ireland that night would tall the people of America were coming with their hearts full of deep sympathy and their hands full of material sid to keep them from want and starvation and assist them all they consistently could in their great bloodless battle for human rights. [Prolonged cheers.]

DISPATCH TO PARNELL. Mr. Hynes then arose and said, at the reque of the Chair he would read the dispatch which it had been moved in committee should be sent by the Chairman of the meeting to Mr. Parnell

by the Chairman of the meeting to Mr. Parnell at once by cable. [Cheers.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—To the Freeman's Journal, Dublin, Irsiand, for Charies Stewart Parnell and the Irish Nation: Chicago. in the largest meeting ever held bere, addressed by the Governor by letter, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Judges, and leading citizens, sends you hearty greeting. Continue your patriotic efforts. We bledge to you and to Ireland our sympathy and our support.

THOMAS A. HOYNS, Chairman.

This was received with the wildest shouts.

Mr. Hoyne then proposed that the meeting adjourn by giving three cheers to ratify the proceedings. The audience arose en masse, and such hurrabs, such waving of hats was never before heard or seen in McCormick Hail, or perhaps anywhere else in Chicago.

MAYOR HARRISON. At the twelfth hour Mayor Harrison changed his mind and veered around to the conclusion that it wouldn't be an infraction of his official dignity to attend the mass-meeting or make a speech. But, in order to be allowed the inestimable privilege for which his soul yet yearned,—that of flying his eagle,—it was necessary to see those having charge of the meeting and inform them of the change which had come over him and which made him no longer of the opinion, officially, that to give any aid or succor to a meeting having for its object aid or succor to a meeting having for its object the pulling or the pinching of the British llon's tail would be, officially speaking, incompatible with his official dignity, importance, and propriety. It is said that he went to the Committee and surgested that he was willing to speak, and that the Committee snubbed him—said they didn't want him, and wouldn't have him, and it is known that, in the face of all this, he went to the meeting, with his har pulled down over his eyes, and stood in the thickest of the crowd for a good two hours and more, apparently waiting—fortunately in vain—for somebody to rise, announce his presence, and express the heartfelt wish that the meeting might be favored with a few, etc., etc.

GEN. GRANT.

OFF FOR DUBUQUE. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Dec. 1.—Gen. Grant left for Dubuque in a special car at 19:15 this noon, and was accompanied by the following-named Galenas on the invitation of the Hon. John Thompson: Capt. A. Estey and daughter, Miss Fannie Estey, the Hop. R. H. McCiellan and wife, C. R. Perkins and daughter, Miss Jessie Perkins, Gep. W. R. Rowley and wife, J. B. Brown, of the Gazette, and Mrs. Brown, J. M. Ryan and wife, ex-Ald. John E. Corwith and wife the Misses Fanny and Alice Snyder, Miss Susie Felt, and Mr. Charles Felt. Mrs. Grant was compelled to forego the pleasures of the trip owing to her illness and the orders of her physician requiring her to remain at home. The following Reception Committee from Dubuque arrived this forenoon and escorted Gen. Grant to the Key City: Ex-Mayor John Thompson, L. D. Randall, William Ryan, ex-Mayor George B. Burch, the Hon. J. K. Graves, Col. D. B. Henderson, Maj. George L. Forbert, the Hon. M. C. Woodruff of the Times, William Andrew, J. T. Hancock, Judge D. S. Wilson, the Hon. M. M. Ham of the Hera'd, D. N. Parker, Superintendent of the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, the Rev. C. H.

Seymour, Col. D. E. Lyon, and B. B. Richards. The train will arrive at Galena on the return trip at I o'clock in the morning.

To-morrow forenoon Gen. Grant will preside at a meeting to be held in this city of the Joe Daviess County Soldiers' Monument Association, of which he is President.

THE DUBUQUE GATHERING. DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 1.—The people of the

Key City have turned out en masse to-day to honor their distinguished guest, Gen. Grant. Although the announcement of his visit to Du-buque was only made public Friday evening, the enterprise of our citizens has given him the grandest reception ever accorded in Iowa. All arches—and magnificent ones they were—along Main and Locust streets. Monday morning found them ready. At 9 o'clock Monday morning the Reception Committee left to meet Gen. Grant, and to accompany him to the Key City. All the morning the streets were crowded with people anxiously awaiting the arrival of the special train. The cannon from Kelly's Blaff boomed forth upon the arrival of the special in East Dubuque, when the rush to the depot began, and the train was surrounded by a surging mass of people. As the General stepped from the cars he was greeted with applause, which he gracefully acknowledged. Gep. Vandever stepped forward, welcomed the General to the city, and the procession proceeded up Main street, as follows: Detachment of police, militia, band, veteran corps, Gen. Grant and Gov. Gesr, Mayor and members of Council, city officers, citizens in carriages, Sol Turk fire-engine and hose-cart, J. K. Graves fire-engine and hose-cart, J. K. Graves fire-engine and hose-cart, J. K. Graves fire-engine and hose-cart, Key City Hook and Ladder Company, citizens in carriages. After reaching the residence of J. H. Thompson, the General and party alighted, took dinner, and followed this with a drive about the city. The reception was held from 7 to 10 o'clock, no less than 5,000 people calling to pay their respects to the party. After the reception, a few hours were spent at the charity ball. The city in the evening was handsomely illuminated. As the General stepped from the cars he was

THE PRESIDENCY.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Reserval Dispatch to The Tribunar

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—A well-known friend of Gen. Grant, who met him in Nevada, and who is well enough acquainted to justify his question, asked the General in a company of friends, at a reception given by the Governor, what he thought concerning the nomination. He reports Gen. Grant as answering, without besitation, and with emphasis: ""I sipearely hope no necessity will arise calling for my nomination." The necessity which the General has in mind, as he explained, was connected with the condition of Southern affairs.

IMPORTANT TO BREWERS. MILWAUKER, Wis., Dec. 1.—in the United States Court to-day Judge Dyer rendered his decision in the case of Mathew Gottfried, complainant, vs. The Philip Best Brewing Company. In his ruling the Judge sustained the complainant's patent. The decision is one of great importance to the brewers, as it makes them liable for a royalty for the use of a process and apparatus which has been for several years in paratus which has been for several years in operation in all large breweries, for pitching the inner surface of all beer kegs and barrels. The case may, however, be appealed to the Supreme Court for a final review. The sum claimed by plaintiff for the infringement of his patent up to date, and for royalty for future use, is not yet determined. The sults in this city were against the Phillip Beat Brewing Company and Oberman & Co. It is understood that other large breweries, including those in Hilhols and other States, have stipulated to abide by this decision, whatever it might be, subject, of course, to the confirmation by the Supreme Court.

MILWAUKER, Dec. 1.-From what can be MILWAUREE, Dec. 1.—From what can be learned to-day a majority of the Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to make an investigation of the House of Correction management will report at the meeting of the Board to-morrow in favor of the immediate suppension and removal of inspector Hasse and the inauguration of radical reforms in the general management of the House of Correction. The majority who will so roport are Mesers. Brigham, Martin, and Smith. The minority, who will refuse to concur, and may submit a separate report, are Mesers. Wagner and Fingado, who have been for a long time pledged to support Inspector Hasse for re-election.

The distinguished prima donna, Mme Roze,

The distinguished prima donna, Mme Roze, uses "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and testifies "they seem to accessecially upon the organs of the voice and produce a clear enunciation. "Colda, hoarseness, or sore throat can scarcely exist when this favorite remedy is used. 25 cents a box.

THE UTES.

Hostiles Giving Testimony Before the Los Pinos Com mission.

The Savages and the Commission Armed and on the Alert.

Mormons Endeavoring to Spur the Utes to Another Uprising.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 1 .- A special dispatch to the Denver Tribune says that the White River the Denver Tribuns says that the White River Utes came into Los Pinos last Saturday and went before the Commission. A new plan of examining witnesses has been adopted, and a number are allowed to enter the Commission-room at once. They all wear arms, though concesled. The members of the Commis ttaches all keep guns and revolvers near, that may be used or quick notice. Great distrust prevails on both sides, though both make an ef-fort to appear at case and to inspire confidence on the part of the other side. Henry Jim. the Indian who was interpreter at the White River Agency, testified on Saturday. Knew not of the massacre at the Agency, but was at Mill River, and knew that Jack and Colorow led the attack on Thornburgh. Other Indians preent attempted to interrupt him and prompt him while giving the testimony, but he paid little attention to them, and told a straight story. Douglass and Jack have not come in, but are

expected to do so. They now say that the party advancing from Utah which they considered soldiers were Mor-mons. Indians are coming in from all quarters to Los Pinos, from 600 to 1,000 Utes being camped within a day's ride of the Agency. Some Ulntan Utes are present. The bostiles present are considerably agitated, gather in knots inside an outside of the building, and the Chiefs and head-men constantly address squads of braves. Col., Dec. 1.—The Commission is patiently awaiting the arrival of the White River Utes.

Several propositions have been made by the Indians, through Ouray, to return the stock and property captured at White River, but all and Adams will listen to no compromise. The surrender of the guilty parties is the only Agent Stanley received the money of Mrs. Meeker from Douglass, through Chief Ouray, apon his own responsibility.

LATEST-1:80 p. m. -Ouray informs the Com mission that the troops reported to him advancing on Uintah Agency were Mormon militis; that they have arrived there, and are trying to persuade the Indians to renew the fight, offerng to join the Utes and furnish men and arms. Jack is in camp, twenty miles from White River. Ouray thinks it doubtful about his coming ere, as he is afraid of the Commission. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Secretary Schurs

received the following telegram from Gen Los Pinos, Nov. 29.—The advance of the White River Utes are coming in. Word is sent us that there seems to be more Mormon influence than we at first supposed.

FIRES.

BULLWINKLE'S REPORT.

The Fire-Patrol makes the following report of November fires: Total number of slarms, 71; stills, 37. The causes were as follows: False, 12; chimney fires, 10; explosion of kero sene lamps, 6; unknown, 5; communicated, 7; sparks falling on roof, 3; stove upsetting, 3; supposed incendiarism, 3; igniting of kindling around boiler, 3; defective chimney, 8; children with matches, 2; explosion of gasoline stove [2; smoky chimney, 2; hot box 2; smoky stove, 2; defective flue, 2; overheated atove, 3; and one each, spark from chimney falling on mill-dust, ignition of wooden box around steam-pipe, spontaneous combustion, coals falling from stove on carpet, cigar stub, ignition of bed carelesly left on boiler, ignition of joists over boiler, ignition of reso line split on floor, ignition of varnish rags from gas-jet, ignition of shavings around stove, hot ashes deposited in wooden barrel, hot ashes deposited on floor, burling out of smoke-stack, defective grate, bonfre, match stove, hot ashes deposited in wooden barre, hot ashes deposited on floor, burding out of smoke-stack, defective grate, bonfire, match dropped in paint-tub, lampblack too near stove, overheated bolier, birsting of gas-pipe, ignition of ceiling from candle, lightning, reflection from stove, carelesness with kerosene lame, ignition of dust in dry-kiln, eooking-range too near partition, ignition of eacaping gas, rats with matches, overheated furnace, bot-air pipes lying against lath, paper deposited among ashes, electro-mercurial bulb over boiler, drop-curtain blown into gas-jet, stove-pipe gunning through lath and plaster partition with no protection, upesting of lamp, coals falling from stove on blunket, ignition of gas arising from Hyperion of, match dropped among waste baper, children playing with lighted paper, match dropped into Hyperion off, electricity crossing from wire to wire, leaking oil-stove; ignition of hay from candle. Of the buildings, fifty-foor were brick and forty-four frame, and were occapited as follows: Dwellings, 39; barns, 6; saloons, 4; grocery stores, 4; general occupancy, 5; offices, 3; notels, 3; planing-mills, 2; tenement houses, 2; newspapers, 2; meat makets, 3; asheds, 2; and one each sewing-machine, school-furniture manufactory, tug-boat, hair store, spectacle store, boot and shoe store, trunk store, spectacle store, boat and shoe store, trunk store, side-show, lithographing establishment, slipper manufactory, millinery store, paint store barbed fence-wire manufactory, glue store, cob ton batting factory, boarding-house, Exposition Bullding, lime works, sidewalk, varnish manufactory, storage, dentist, lard refinery, fur store, carpenter shop, foundry, bot-house, hat stock kindling-wood manufactory, drug store, churk-coffee-house, spring manufactory; clothing store, and bide warehouse. Total insurance involved, 8640,975.49. Total loss, \$107.052.16. Totallos to insurance as far as settled and partially agreed upon, \$94,522.16.

AT PEORIA, ILL.
Special Dispute to The Tribuna.
PRORIA, Ill., Dec. 1.—An incendiary stemps was made to burn the Sherman House in this city this morning, but the flames were put out without doing much damage. The proprietor. Leopold J. Bender, has been arrested characted with setting fire to the building to get the insurance money, \$2,600, on building and furniture.

YANKTON, D. T., Dec. 1.—A fire this morning destroyed Kleiser's woodehrow on Third street. Loss, \$11,000. The principal losers are A. Kleiser, owner; Charles Roth, saloon; John Fogerty, harness factory; Mrs. C. A. Lyons, millinery; A. P. Mayo, cigars and tobacco. Covered by insurance.

THE STETTAUERS.

New York, Dec. 1.—The Committee appoint ed by the Stettauer creditors did not give up their work Saturday. After making their report of Nov. 24, showing a million dollar secured for settlement out of the million and a half total claims, some considerable addition were obtained, so that the Committee decided to issue a supplemental raper. This will be to issue a supplemental report. This will be issued to committee work. The leading creditors are hopeless of realizing as much as 40 cents, if the settlement falls through and an assignment takes place.

ACQUITTED.

DENVER, Dec. 1—A dispatch from Santa 74, New Mexico, states that Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, who was commander at Fort Stanton. Lincoln County, New Mexico, during the riots three years ago, and against whom an indictment was found based on the part he took is suppressing the riots, had a trial at La Mesailla, and been acquitted. The jury was out but ten minutes.

Aperial Disnoich is The Tribuna La Ballin, Ill., Dec. 1.—Business at the La Salle Glass-Works is booming. The orders now in hand will keep them ousy till spring.

"Hair Revivum" restores gray nair to its original color for 50 cents

Scenes in the House at Y Oper

WASHU

Members Arre Sunday Bes ing H

Very Little of I Mark the Hot

Listened t Hou Western Repul Disapprobation

The Message Rea

cial Legi Alexander H. Step Position on

The Public Debt Decrease of in Nov

THE SENATE HOW THE MEM.
Appellal Dispatch
WASHINGTON, D. C., D a quiet day," said the Kentucky, this afternoon and Ben Hill will only colidays we can transac ness." It was evider Democrats generally in Capitol to have peace. to the extra session of and to conquer" are serpents and as to The personnel of the much improved duri closed. Some Senators restored by trips across by explorations of our Not one appeared to su Not one appeared to suf-the body not only look dressed. The light suite ators during the hot wes been replaced by conve supposed accord with th Several desks, notably t been adorned by ado tributes, and the sturdy Vice-President Wheeler tic pyramid of flowers. AMID THE GENERA and handshakings befo to order many eyes tur vacant chair on the out exceptions, Zach Chand

crats speak of him as a adversary, fred from who was ever in the fr knew so well the hear Another chair vac much larger than the Senate Chamber) Davis, who has recentl It is hoped that the Independent party on His shrewd, good-natu Senate Chamber, alth permanently voted with Committee to wait inform him that to receive any might make Senators ate," baving been in Dec. 5, 1859, and be c is a much younger ifeatures recall the Thurmar, who moved mittee was gone, look thinking of what mig dently enjoyed a cha Senator Edmunds, wo frock coat, and Senate walk and look show lously careful babits of Have nor sect He was dressed in bis and sported a buttoning growing whiter and the

he seemed to have pas of his life. Conkling was begun, and, wit proached his seat like His changed appearan ment. Gen. Burnside is an ways well dressed, and of his constituents. John A. Logan, who lead his old army corp is Mat Carpenter, who West Point training, at The Confederate B mild-mannered set of Wade Hampton, Ran

Were absent.

Benstor Wallace, of leaders in the extra-se an altogether happy es although it is said tha been forging some e bolts in his investigate Senator Salisbury, sparse, grim, uncomp would dave made a and Senator Davis, of for years been at wor

ury Department, look

Senator Hamlin, the ness of a man in hi rave no indication by tion had been inves Benator Lamar, of Mi but Senator Bruce wa who might be taken!
It is not, therefore ralleries remained throughout the day. been made in the app the chamber since to exception of a rearr everything remains served for the fami formerly on the left of acing the chair, has that part of the form ing the press galler to the centre of the ce

bates the crowd in the of the Senators' ga other gallery, running part of the Chamber, for the use of suc orders of admission changes are

the next four years, will assume greater im-

portance than any other question since the

even than gold. The silver quest

UTES.

Testimony Before nos Com ion.

the Commissioners d on the

avoring to Spur to Another

1.-A special dispatch to ys that the White River mission. A new plan of has been adopted, and a nter the Come il wear arms, though con and revolvers near, that and to inspire con er side. Henry Jim, the breter at the White River irday. Knew n Agency, but was at Milk Jack and Colorow led ugh. Other Indians presrrupt him and prompt him ny, but he paid little told a straight story. ave not come in, but are

the party advancing fro ed soldiers were Mor o 1,000 Utes being camped the Agency. Some Untah he hostiles present are con-ther in knots inside and ig, and the Chiefs and head

Nov. 29, vis LAKE CITY. Commission is patiently of the White River Utes.

have been made by the ed at White River, but all n refused. Gens. Hatch libe entertained by them. .-Oursy informs the Com

of there, and are trying to ns to renew the fight, offer-and furnish men and arms. nty miles from White River. of the Commission. C., Dec. 1.—Secretary Schurs ving telegram from Gen.

29.—The advance of the coming in. Word is sent to be more Mormon infit supposed. HATCH.

TRES.

makes the following report:
Total number of slarms,
e causes were as follows:
fires, 10; explosion of keronown, 5; communicated, 7;
roof, 3; stove upsetting, 3;
rism, 3; igniting of kindling
defective chimney, 8; chil8; explosion of gaseling , 2; explosion of gasoline

chimney, 2; hot box 2; defective flue, 2; -nipe, spontaneous combus from stove on carpet, cigar from stove on carpet, cigat ed carelesly left on boiler, pret boiler, ignition of gasos, ignition of varies rags around deposited in wooden barrel, ted on floor, burding out efective grate, bondire, match ab, lampblack too near stove, bursting of gas-pipe, ignia candle, lightning, reflection esness with kerosene lamp, idri-kila, cooking-range too unition of escaping gas, rate cheated furnace, bot-air pipes paper deposited among ashes, bulb over boiler, drop-curtain, stove-pipe running through paper deposited among asbes, bulb over boiler, drop-curtain, stove-pipe running through partition with no protection, cals falling from stove on gas arising from Hyperion and among waste paper, chillighted paper, match dropped electricity crossing from wire l-atove; ignition of hay from aildings, fifty-foar were brick frame, and were occa-

tore, boot and shoe store, trunk tore, business college, tailor tion, watchman's house, tea lithographing establishment, manufactory, gluestore, coiry, boarding-house, Exposition orks, sidewalk, varoish manidentist, lard refinery, fur store, oundry, bot-house, hat store, anufactory, drug store, church, anufactory, drug store, church, store, contributed to the store, anufactory, drug store, church, and store, contributed to the store, anufactory, accepting store, contributed to the store, and store, an anufactory, drug store, churching manufactory, clothing stere-tee. Total insurance involved, al loss, \$107.052.16. Total loss

PEORIA, ILL. oc. 1.—An incendiary stiempt

the Sherman House in this to the building and furni-to the building and furni-to, on building and furni-

ANKTON, D. T r's woodshrow on Third street. The principal losers are A. Charles Roth, salcon; John s factory; Mrs. C. A. Lyons, P. Mayo, cigars and tobacco.

HE STETTAUERS.

ec. 1.—The Committee appointauer creditors did not give up urday. After making their re-24, showing a million dollars element out of the million and s. some considerable additions so that the Committee decided plemental report. This will be we, probably, and will close the ork. The leading creditors are liking as much as 40 cents, if the le through and an assignment

ACQUITTED. 1. 1.—A dispatch from Santa Fe, tales that Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. commander at Fort Stanton. y, New Mexico, during the riots, and against whom an indicad based on the part he took is priots, had a trial at La Messilla, tted. The jury was out but tes

al Dispatch to The Tribuna.

I., Dec. 1.—Business at the La orks is booming. The orders now op them busy till spring.

m" restores gray pair to its orig-

WASHINGTON.

Scenes in the Senate and House at Yesterday's Opening.

Members Arrayed in Their Sunday Best and Looking Happy.

Very Little of Interest Occurs to Mark the First Few Hours.

The Message Read and Patiently Listened to by Both Houses.

Western Republicans Express Disapprobation of Financial Legislation.

Alexander H. Stephens Explains His Position on This Vexed Subject.

The Public Debt Statement Shows

Decrease of \$799.823

in November.

THE SENATE SKETCHED. HOW THE MEMBERS LOOKED.

MASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—"We are baving a quiet day," said the genial Senator Beck, of Kentucky, this afternoon, "and if Jim Blaine and Ben Hill will only stay away till after the holidays we can transact a good deal of business." It was evidently the desire of the Democrats generally in the Senate wing of the Capitol to have peace. The very men who came to the extra session of last spring "conquering and to conquer" are now "as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves."
The personnel of the Senate has been much improved during the recess just Some Senators have had their health vestored by trips across the ocean, and others by explorations of our own mountain ranges Not one appeared to suffer from bad health, and the body not only looked well, but was well dressed. The light suits sported by some Sentors during the hot weather of June last have been replaced by conventional broadcloth, in supposed accord with the dignity of the Senate. Several desks, notably that of Gen. Logan, had been adorned by admiring hands with floral tributes, and the sturdy, open countenance of Vice-President Wheeler was flanked by a gigan-

tic pyramid of flowers. AMID THE GENERAL CONGRATULATIONS and handshakings before the Senate was called to order many eyes turned involuntarily to that vacant chair on the outer row where, with brief exceptions, Zach Chandler had sat since December, 1857, as Senator from Michigan. The Democrats speak of him as an "bonest, hard-hitting adversary, free from hypocrisy and shame," while the Republicans lose a stalwart leader who was ever in the front of the fray, and who knew so well the hearts of the loval North. Another chair vacant to-day (and it is much larger than any other chair in the Senate Chamber) was that of Judge David Davis, who has recently lost bis devoted wife. It is hoped that the Judge will soon be here again, as there is no other representative of his Independent party on the floor of the Senate. His shrewd, good-natured remarks are always listened to with attention on both sides of the Senate Chamber, although of late he has permanently voted with the Democrats.

Vice-President Wheeler appointed as the

inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication that he might make Senators Anthony and Bayard. Mr. Anthony is now the "father of the Senate," having been in continuous service since Dec. 5, 1859, and he certainly looked younge to-day than he did ten years ago. Mr. Bayard is a much younger man, whose bearing and features recall the sculptured type of the Roman leaders of the Augustan age. Judge mittee was gone. looked weary and sad, as if thinking of what might have been; but he evidently enjoyed a chat with his legal crony Senator Edmunds, who sported a dashing blue frock coat, and Senator Conkling, whose heavy walk and look showed that years of scrupu lously careful habits of eating and exercise

HAVE NOT SECURED HIM HEALTH. He was dressed in black, with his usual care, and sported a buttonhole-bouquet. His hair is growing whiter and thinner, and his steel-gray eves lack their old fire. It was remarked tha e seemed to have passed the physical meridian of his life. Conkling entered after the prayer was begun, and, with a stately stride, approached his seat like the Ghost in "Hamlet." His changed appearance created general com-

Ger. Burnside is snother Senator who is always well dressed, and no one in the Chamber gives more scrupulous attention to the busines of his constituents. Another soldier Senator is John A. Logan, who seems sometimes about to lead his old army corps into a fight. Then there s Mat Carpenter, who has never forgotten his West Point training, and who only wants a trailing sabre to make him a dashing dragoon. The Confederate Brigadiers, on the other side

of the Chamber, are just now a courteous. -mannered set of gentlemen, but to-day Wade Hampton, Ransom, Williams, and others

Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, one of the leaders in the extra-session policy, did not wear an altogether happy expression of countenance, although it is said that during the recess he has been forging some effective political thunderbolts in his investigating furnace. Senator Salisbury, of Delaware, sat erect, a

sparse, grim, uncompromising old bachelor, who would dave made a glorious Puritan leader; and Senator Davis, of West Virginia, who has or years been at work with clerks and experts mearthing fraudulest bookkeeping in the Treasury Department, looked as though he was ABOUT TO REVEAL HIS DISCOVERIES. Senator Hamlin, the veteran legislator, moved about in his threadbare dresscoat with the alert-

ness of a man in his prime. Senator Ingalls gave no indication by his manner that his election had been investigated and overhauled. Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, was not present, but Senator Bruce was, a courtly, portly man, who might be taken for an old Spanish Hidalgo. It is not, therefore, surprising that the Senate relieves remained about one-third empty throughout the day. No change whatever has seen made in the appointments or furniture of the chamber since the last session, and, with the sception of a rearrangement of the galleries, everything remains the same. The gallery reormerly on the left of the Diplomatic gallery, acing the chair, has been abandoned, and all hat part of the former ladies' 'gallery adjoining the press galiery, and extending almost to the centre of the eastern galiery, has been set apart for the excinsive are of Senators' families. This alteration was deemed expedient because of the many complaints made last seasion by the wives of certain Seasion. tors to the effect that on the very occa-

sions that they desired to be present at the de-lates the crowd in their gallery was so great that they could not gain admission to it. of the Senators' gallery, as above stated, anher gallery, running nearly across the western part of the Chamber, is in future to be reserved. for the use of such persons as can obtain orders of admission from a Senstos. These changes, ordered by this Democratic Senste,

gallery-room of the Chamber, and all because a few ladies who are related to Senators think ves above mixing with other American adies who are not connected with United States

Senators by blood or marriage.

Among the earliest spectators to arrive were Sir Edward Thornton and two members of the British Parliament, visiting this country, and who evinced a deep interest in what they saw. Several of the younger attaches of the Foreign Legations were present at intervals, but the proceedings were so mone that they did not remain very long. The only ladies who were observed in the Diplomatic gal lery were Mme. Outray, the wife of the French Minister, and the wife of the Danish Minister In the Senators' gallery it was noticeable that Mrs. Sprague was not present, although some of her friends seemed to expect that she would surely show herself by way of exhibiting her de flance and supreme contempt for the gossip-

ON THE PLOOR THE SCENE during the half-hour preceding the beginning of the session was quite ani-mated, especially when Senator Bayard arrived. Always among the most popular of Senators, his brightening political prospects have not lessened the number of his friends for, from the moment of his entrance until the Vice-President rapped the Senate to order, he held an informal leves, Republicans as well as Democrats joining in their congratulations upon his safe return from abroad. Mr. Bayard's foreign tour has evidently oeen of incalculable benefit to him, for he has not looked so strang and vigorous in many years as he did to-day. There was a marked contrast between the ove tion with which Mr. Bayard was welcomed to the Senate and the comparative neglect Senator Thurman was subjected to. One could not help thinking that if Ewing had been Fos ter, and the Democrats had carried the Ohio Legislature, Thurman would have met with a different reception. It was a long time before

THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED, nd then it took Mr. Secretary Burch a long time to read it. George Gorham or John W. Forney would have rattled it off in half the time. As it had been published in several newspapers on Sunday morning, and in many others this morning, nearly every Senator was equainted with its provisions, and few listened while it was read, although nearly all remained in their seats. The only sensation produc was when the question of Civii-Service was reached, and what the President said on that subject was greeted with broad smiles on both

sides of the Chamber.

When the reading of the message had been oncluded, Secator Ferry rose, and, after an ouncing the death of his late colleague, Mr. Chandler, said that at some suitable time he would ask the Senate to express by resolution and by eulogy their sense of that loss which they and the country had sustained. As a mark of respect the Senate adjourned. The enjoyles will not be delivered until after the Obrismas holidays, as several Senators and Representatives who are to speak desire time for preparation.

HOW THE HOUSE MET.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1 .- The House re assembled after an interval of five months without any incidents that would attract the attention of the old inhabitants of the Capital. The opening of Congress is always a "show," however, to the residents of Washington and to the strangers who generally visit the Capital City, and the tamest Congress could not commence its sessions without the usual flutter the galleries or some bustle or confusion upon the floor. There was less excitement to-day than was to be expected, after the scene of the extra session and the results of the last campaign. The Capital ad been swept and garnished; the painters, and carpet-makers, and burnishers had done their work. The changes at the House end of the Capitol were particularly noticeable. For purposes of ventilation, walls and rooms have been removed: it remains to be seen whether these changes are to be real improvements, or simply to be counted as added to the wasted money which has been paid for the countless jobs of which the Capitol is a monument. Senators and members seemed to be in excellent spirits, and those who have often

FOUGHT EACH OTHER THE HARDEST were almost the warmest in their greetings. In the House there was an unusually large attendance of members, places that were vacant last spring and summer, through sickness and nonelection, being filled. There was little to indicate that it was the opening day of the session. except that the buzz of the greetings of sepa rated friends rose somewhat loudly to the galleries, and the order of business was not that of a regular session day. The scenes attending the opening of the House were such as are fa miliar to frequenters of the Capitol. The crowd in the corridors and approaches to the building was not as dense as it is on a day of any great

Upon the floor of the House there was a distinguished multitude, comprising, in addition to the members themselves, a great number of ex-members, several Cabinet officers, and other persons prominent in official life. When the doorkeepers cleared the ball of those who were not privileged to the floor there still remained a narrow fringe of privileged specta-tors about the outside of the circle of the desks, and notable among them in the outer corner, beside an eld-fashioned fire-place that has been constructed during the recess as a new means of ventila

SAT ONE LADY. and she kept sitting there during the entire proceedings of the day. The oldest occupants of the gallery do not remember that any such an event ever happened before, but there was ro one ungallant enough to raise the question of her presence there. The lady was Mrs. Conger, the wife of the keen-tongued member from

Michigan.

The galleries, of course, were densely the Diplomati packed, save that in the Diplomatic gallery the only persons noticed were the families of the British and Danish Embassies and a few attaches of the Japanese Legation. It has been said by an experienced observer that the floor of the House when covered with members, resembles a large convention of beetles with bald heads. The sombre costumes of the members gave House some . hat that appearance to-day. The manners of members when the House is in session is not always calculated to impres visitors with great notions of the dignity of that body. The member's desk is his office. Newspapers are read, letters written, and work of all sorts done, to say nothing of the fact that often the feet of some members mistake the desks for the floor, and that a great many sim-

ilar things are done. THE OLD MEMBERS seemed to be nearly all present, and the nex members were sworn in. Of these, three were members of the last Congress from California,—Page, Davis, and Pacheco. The presence of the latter in the House was a significant rebuke to the Democratic majority. Pacheco was unseated in the last Congress, and the seat given his Democratic opponent by the decision of the Elections Committee, which found that Wiginton had a majority of one vote. There were excellent reasons for believing that one vote was a clerical forgery, and proof was offered upon that subject, but the party whip and sour put Pacheco out. He returned to-day with a largely-increased majority.

The Greenbackers still sat in the quadrilateral of seats they selected at the beginning of the Congress. They did not seem to be especially cheerful, however, although one of their num-ber said. "Our mission is to destroy the Democratic party. We are making great progress in the South. In Mississippi and Louisiana we have bad large gains. We shall destroy the Democracy next year; then, in 1880, the

publican party may take warning."

Of the old members, Judge Kelley, the dean of the House, seemed to have renewed his youth

by his European trip. Fernando Wood looks and I am in favor of silver, which is harder stronger from his visit in France, but doubtless will find among his associates many

WWO WILL CONTEST WITH HIM the claim to be called the leading Democrat of America. Many of the old faces were made cheerful by wealth suddenly acquired during the recess in the mines and in Wall street. ons in a rolling chair, in front of the Speaker's desk, was a little ghostly-looking man who wears a slouch hat, which threatens to extinguish its owner. It was Alexander Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, whose infirmities and reputation have secured him many special privileges, among which is the privilege to roll his chair about the House at his will. George A. Cannon. the polygamous representative of a polygamous people, sat in his old place, and the Mormons could not have a better representative. He has succeeded in convincing most who know him that, if an enthusiast, he is sincere.

When the minute had reached the hour of noon, Speaker Randall, who seems the type of perfect physical health, called the House to order; the Chaplain offered prayer, and the concentrated wisdom of a great Nation prepared itselt for a stege of many months of law-making, of political wrangling, and of party strife.

SILENCE.

THAT IS TO BE THE NEW SOUTHERN POLICY IN CONGRESS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1 .- Senator Gordon, of Georgia, in the course of a private conversation this afternoon, outlined what he beieved should be and would be the policy of the South at this session. Gen. Gordon is one of the most conspicuous of the leaders of what are called the Conservatives in the South, and is a very sincere man. For this reason his views are of more importance than the frothy statements of the bombastic declaimers from that section. It is supposed that Lamar, Ransom, Jones of Florida, and Wade Hamp-ton will co-operate with Gen. Gordon in endeavoring to enforce a policy of silence. The more important portions of Gen. Gordon's talk are these;

"I came here to do what I can to prevent the

keeping alive of sectional animosities, the stir-ring up of sectional strife, and the discord that prevailed at the last session and will prevail so ong as this 'Southern' question is kept alive.' He said that he had come here with the purpose to do what he could to prevent Southern men from answering any of the abuses that be beaped upon them, and which he saw had been already 'threatened by some Republicans. To attain this end was now his first object, and for that he was prepared to lay by for the time all discussion of the doctrine of State-rights, "I am indeed a Democrat, and will be, and I believe thoroughly in the right of local self-government. I think the people in all the States, North as well as South, believe in that, and not one State in the Union would surrender a single right for which I would contend. Why I would not have it spoken of now, bowever, is because it is covered over and blackened by the leaders of the Republican party in Congress, and made to be equivalent to the dead and buried issue of

He thinks that now the only effect of answering attacks upon the South is to make the peo ple of the North distrustful of the South. We cannot argue with the North," he said, because we permit them to be blinded by passion, and they are seeing us in a wrong light because some of our friends insist on fighting the issues between the sections that are settled. On this question the North will always be against us, and I see it as clearly as I see the sunlight coming through these windows, that the only policy for us to pursue s a policy of silence, -a silent endurance of all the attacks that partisan malice can make upon us. When the men on the other side see that they cannot quarrel with us, they will be obliged to cease their attacks, and that will be a gain for the country. But, better still, when the people of the North see that we endure all that they can say without reply, and are here only whether the money expended for them is legislation, they will take us for what we really are, and trust us."

> THE MESSAGE. COMMENTS IN NEW YORK.

Rectal Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The President's message created an unfavorable impression on Wall street, although the bankers had already made up their minds, whatever its recommendations were, they would probably not be heeded by the present Congress. Although a number of bankers were spoken to on the subject, most of them seemed to feel only indifference, and the opinions are fairly expressed by one bank President, who said: "Any recommendation made to the present Congress is of little consequence, since its policy is pretty well defined by he special session, and anything the President may say will have little influence with them. The President sticks to his old policy on the silver question, it will not answer, and the majority in both Houses will favor the continued coinage of that metal. This Congress is firm on the silver is sue, and equally so in its refusal to retire the greenbacks, and in the desire to see an extendgreenbacks, and in the desire to see an extended National bank circulation. On Civil-Service reform the President may or may not be right, but he is not likely to be listened to. We think he is wrong here, and that Civil-Service methods cannot be any better employed in the Departments than in our banks. We employ our men for their actual value to us, and not because they can pass a school-poy's examination."

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE. REPUBLICAN OPINIONS.

Special Dispatch to 2.se Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—A good man Western Republicans are very much dissatisfied with the financial portions of the message and of Secretary Sherman's report. They object altogether to any renewal of the financial ones tions, and to the proposition either to retire the greenbacks, to repeal the legal-tender act, or discontinue the coinage of silver. Repre sentative Greenbury L. Fort, of Illinois, drew this afternoon and submitted to a great man Republican members the resolution which follows:

Resolved. That any attempt to change the legal status of any of the money issues by the United States, or to reopen, by legislation, currency questions which have been settled, would be injurious, and would tend to retard returning prosperity. Mr. Fort, in speaking of his resolution, said: Resumption is settled: the legal status of the greenbacks and the legal status of the silver are ettled; and it is unwise now to reopen any of the questions relating to the currency."

A partial canvass of the Republican side of the House is said to have developed the following result: That but two Republican members were found to favor the recommendation of the message, of whom one was Morton, of New York. In Ohio it is claimed that Garfield is the only Republican who really favored these proposi tions, and that he was not very strong in advo cating them, thinking that perhaps it would be well not to reopen the questions. Neal and others, of Ohio, denounce the proposition to re-open these questions. Norcross and Claffe, of Massachusetts, are reported to have said that they do not think it to again agitate these subjects. The Greenbackers are extravagant in their delight at the position taken in the messages, and say it will put new life into their party. Senator Thurman, in discussing the message, is reported to have said: "We Democrats hitherto have always been compelled to be aggressive on financial questions against existing laws and their operations. We now can be on the defensive, as the Republicans

have taken the aggressive." MR. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS was asked this evening by a representative of THE TRIBUNE what he thought of Secretary Sherman's financial suggestions. "I have not yet read them," said Mr. Stephens; "what are they?" On being told, Mr. Stephens said: " As to any limitation of the silver coinage, I am utrerly opposed to it. In my opinion, all our financial ills, of late years, flow naturally from the demonstration of silver in 1878. I

am a hard-money man, and always have been,

Crusades. The present business boom is based on starvation in Europe and good crops in this intry, and, when these local causes are removed, our condition will be worse than before. What ought to be done is the increase of our currency by enlarging the capacity of our mints and also by the issue of silver certificates. Then there would be no difficulty about getting it into circulation. Let the aliver stay in the Treasury-vaults, if it will and use the certificates, alone, as corrency. I would let the greenbacks alone, and the propole decide as to vision them. and the people decide as to National-bank notes. I think they would prefer the silver certificates to either, for they would be as good as gold or silver, or would be current wherever the American flag floats. I do not believe \$1,000,-000,000 of these certificates would be a dollar too much for the good of the country. Let us coin all the silver we can by enlarging the capacity of our mints, and then issue an equal quantity of certificates, or, indeed, certificates for all as saved bullion and there can never be any infla-DE LA MATYR. THE FIATIST HEARD FROM.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.-There have

been some doubts as to the position which the Greenbacker, De La Matyr, would take in case the Presidential election should be thrown into the House of Representatives. After reading this interview no one need to be longer in doubt. Mr. De La Matyrto-night said that the cause for which he has fought so valiantly is not dead, nor even sleeping. Since the adjournment last July he has been making speeches in various parts of the country, and he thinks he under-stands the temper of the people thoroughly when he says they will heartily condemn any policy which will place them and their interests at the mercy of the enormous money power of the East. The Democratic party, he thinks, will be forced to recognize this feeling and construct their platform accordingly. The Nationals, who undoubtedly hold the bal ance of power, will divide with the Democrats n the Electoral vote, pro rata, and by this means the election can be thrown into the House, "When," adds Mr. De La Matyr proudly,

the result will hinge upon my vote." "And what would you do in that contingency?" was asked. "I would be in favor of giving the Demo

crats THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT. was the reply. "The present apparent business boom," Mr. De La Matyr says, " is due to our good crops and the European famine, and is needed now is to gradually expand our cur rency to the .limit of the productive power of the country, whatever that may be, after which a limit should be fixed by a constitutional amendment." Mr. De La Matyr thinks the Democrats at the extra session made a terrible mistake in not forcing the financial issue on the Republicans. Had they done so they would have gained in strength, while on the war issues they lost. In the pext election the Naionals and Democrats can carry New York, Indiana, Maine, and Michigan without the slightest difficulty, with the solid South as sure as anything can be. The Republicans who think that there would be no danger if the Presidential election should be thrown into the House, will remember that Mr. De La Matyr says: "I would be in favor of giving the De ocrats the benefit of the doubt."

> NOTES AND NEWS. INDIANA MORGAN RAID CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.-Representative new, of Indiana, is trying, with every prospect f success, to secure the transfer in bulk of the ndiana Morgan raid claims from the office of the Adjutant-General of Indiana to the War Department in this city. This will be very important to claimants, inasmuch as the law requires all such claims to be flied before Jan. 1, 1880. Mr. New, who is also a member of the committee to investigate the affairs of the State Department, thinks the Seward case may be brought up again at the present session, in which case there will be a strong effort to impeach the Minister to China.

THE MORMONS. Mr. Cannon, the delegate from Utah, says the imprisonment of Reynolds has had a very depressing effect upon the Mormons. They now have no hope of being able to obtain any help from the courts, and they regard it as certain that the Government intends in future, at least, to hold all who contract polygamous marriages to account. Mr. Cannon thinks that this determination on the part of the United States, and the fate of Reynolds, will exercise marked effect upon polygamy; in fact, they have already restricted a number of marriages. He does not think it will prevent all such ma riages for the present, out only the most reck less will enter into them, while the thoughtful will hesitate long before placing themselves and their families in the attitude of violating the criminal laws. He hopes the Government will agree to enforce the law only in the cases of future violations, and that such leniency will

prove an aid to secure the observance of the TOWNSHEND'S BILL. Mr. Townshend, ot Illinois, thinks his bill to repeal the law authorizing the removal of causes from State to Federal courts will come up in a very few days, and he believes it will pass. It has been dislodged from the morning hour, where it hung so long at the last session, and is now on the calendar which entitles it to a hearing when-ever the regular business of the House s reached. Mr. Townshend insists that the bill was never intended to apply to the case of moonshiners" in the Southern States, or to relieve the people in the Northern States, and notably Illinois, from the expenses of litigation in cases against railroad and insurance companies where such companies would otherwise take the case to the Federal Courts. This is all he intended by the bill, he says, and this much is simple justice to an oppressed class.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT. To the Western Associated Press.
Washington, D. C., Dec. L.—The public deb
statement is as follows: statement is as follows:

Six per cent bonds... \$273, 681, 350
Five per cent bonds... 508, 440, 350
Four and half per cent
bonds... 250, 000, 000
Four per cent bonds... 738, 234, 200
Refunding certificates 2, 611, 750
Navy pension fund... 14, 000, 000

Total coin bonds. 31,786,917,650

Matured debt 318,247,595

Legal-tenders 46,742,371

Certificates of deposit 14,100,000

Fractional currency 15,704,348 Fractional currency ... Gold and silver certificates.... 20, 447, 110 Total without interest 396, 993, 827

CURRENT LIABILITIES.

Total \$ 207, 217, 680

13, 520, 246 30, 192, 204 APPOINTMENTS. The President sent the tollowing nominations to the Senate to-day: George W. McCrary, of Iowa, to be United States Judge in the Eighth Circuit; William H. Hayes, of Kentucky, to be United States District Judge in the District of

Kentucky; and Charles G. French, to be Chief Justice of Arizona Territory; Norman Buck, of Idaho, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho Territory.

of Idaho Territory.
United States Attorneys—Joseph B. Leake, for the Northern District of Illinois; Edward Guthridge, Eastern District of Texas; J. W. Cracroft, of West Virginia, for the Territory of

Idaho.
Indian Agents—Amos T. S. Klets, of Indians, for Quanaw Agency, Indian Territory; John S. Short, Obio, Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory; John W. Tuffts, Iowa, Union Agency, Indian Territory.

dian Territory.

Postmasters—A. F. Gibbons, Charlestown, W. V.; William H. McCov, Cadlz, O.; Fred C. Wickham, Norwelk, O.; David D. Taylor, Cambridge. O.; Henry S. Robinson, Washington Court-House, O.; Thaddens Coffin, New Castle, Ind.; A. P. Bone, Shelbyville, Ind.; Mrs. Sarah Hackleman, Rushville, Ind.; M. C. Garber, Madison, Ind.; Richard Dentler, Clinton, Ill.; Henry R. Ingraham, Tuscola, Ill.; John H. Hyde, Lewistown, Ill.; Elv N. McAllister, Champalgu, Ill.; Hugh B. Nisbit, Chester, Ill.

RECRUITING. The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruit-ng Service is ordered to forward 150 recruits to beyone for assignment to the Third and Fifth

COINAGE The coinage at the United States mints for November was \$3,909,185 in gold, \$2,499,000 in standard silver, and \$31,236 in minor coins. Total; \$6,439,421.

RELLEY,

Representative Keiley, of Pennsylvania, whose name is near the head of the Speaker's list of members, desiring to move the adoption of resolutions under a suspension of the rules, does not believe that the resolution which was adopted on motion of Representative Fernando Wood last session requesting the President to negotiate a commercial treaty with France expressed the real sentiments of the House, there having been no debate and only a slim attendance at that time, and be therefore intends to offer the following resolution as soon as he obtains the floor to make the requisite motions Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the negotiation by the Executive Department of the Government of a commercial treaty whereby the rates of duty to be imposed upon foreign commodities entering the United States for consumption should be fixed, would, in view of Sec. 7 of Art. I. of the Constitution of the United States, be an infraction of the Constitution of the House of Representatives. KELLEY.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The Senste at noon was called to order by Vice-President Wheeler, and prayer was offered by the Chap-

Senators Anthony and Bayard were appo a committee to join a similar committee of the House to wait upon the President and inform him that both Houses of Congress were ready to receive any communication which he might choose to make.

Pending the report of the Committee, busiess was suspended, and, later, a short recess was taken.

When the Senate reconvened a message was received from the House, announcing that it was in session, and that it had appointed a comnittee to wait upon the President. Mr. Burnside gave notice that after the morn-

ing hour to-morrow he would ask leave to call up the joint resolution offered by him at the last session, relating to the interoceanic canal, for the purpose of making some remarks there-The Vice-President laid before the Senate

the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was ordered printed and to lie on the Business was then again suspended for a

Business was then again suspended for a period.

The Committee reported that it had waited on the President, and very soon afterwards the President's message was received and read.

The reading of the President's message was concluded at 3:10 p. m.

Mr. Ferry then rose and said that a sorrowful official duty devolved upon him of announcing to the Senate the death of his late colleague, Zachariah Chundler. It was not his present purpose to speak of the character and services of one so long and so notably a member of this body, but at some suitable time he would invite the Senate to express by resolution and by eulogy its sense of the irreparable loss the Nathe Senate to express by resolution and by eulogy its sense of the irreparable loss the Nation had sustained in the death of so distinguished a citizen. As a mark of respect to the Senator, present at the last adjournment, and absent now forevermore, he moved the

Adjourned. Speaker Randall called the House to order at

Senate do now adjourn.

The roll-call showed 282 members present and The newly-elected members from California, Iowa, and New York took the ironelad oath.

The House then took a short recess in order that the Committee wait upon the President and inform him that the House is ready to receive At 1:50 the President's annual message was

The reading of the message consumed an hour and a half, and then, on motion of F. Wood, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee of the Whole and

CASUALTIES.

OCEAN PERILS.

Boston, Dec. 1 .- There is a feeling of terrible anxiety in Gloucester over several fishing ves-sels now greatly overdue, and it is believed at east three foundered in the terrific gale which swept the North Atlantic in October. The schooper N. H. Phillips, Capt. McDonaid, is given up as lost, and slight hopes are entertained of the schooners Andrew Leighton and Harvey C. Mackey and some others. The Phillips had a crew of fifteen, and her loss will swell this year's fatalities by storm to 250 men, most of them going down in the gales of last February. She sailed Oct. 7 for Banquenan after fresh halibut, which makes her now absent eight weeks, and a voyage of this description is usually made in from four to five weeks. Almos the last hope is dispelled of her ever returning to port, and she is probably added to the long list of missing. In nearly every case no tidings are received of any of those vessels after they leave port. This was to have been the last voyage of Capt. McDonald, he having sailed out of this port for fifteen or eighteen years, ten of which he was Master of his vessel, and in fact when he left his wife and pleasant home on that October his wife and pleasant nome on that October morning, his wife had made him promise that he would not go on this voyage, but put some one in his splace, but on his way to the wharf where his vessel lay he changed his mind and sent a messenger back to tell her that he would go this once, and that this would be the last voyage he would make, and the time would soon arrive when he would be with his family and live ashore the balance of his days. and live ashore the balance of his days.

JUMPED THE TRACK. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1.—An east-bound freight train on the Little Rock Railroad, which left Little Rock this morning at 7 o'clock, jumped the track at 2 o'clock p. m., and ran into a trestle, ditching fifteen cars loaded with cotton, all of which burned. A negro woman, her two children, and George Forsythe (white), brakeman, were killed outright. H. R. Trowbridge, conductor, Joe Hooker, proprietor of the Blacafish eating-station, and O'Brien, brakeman, were also seriously injured O'Neal, another brakeman, had his hands burned. The engine and tender passed over sately. The accident occurred between Forest City and Madison, forty-six miles west of Mem-phis, and compels the transfer of passengers until repairs can be completed. Regular trains will be resumed to-morrow.

AN INJURED TRAMP HYDE PARK, Ill., Dec. 1 .- As train No. 15 of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway was coming into Grand Crossing this evening it struck a tramp, by name Frank Gordon, breaking one leg, one arm, and he is thought to be hurt seriously internally. He was walking on the track when struck by the train. The most horrible feature of the affair is that the authorities of Grand Crossing positively refuse to have anything to do with him, and he is now lying in a critical and most wretched condition, the broken parts having been roughly set for the time being only to help his sufferings. The man will probably be looked after by the railroad authorities. This speaks well for the authorities at Grand Crossing. struck a tramp, by name Frank Gordon, break-

Danger shead signalled by a cough is averted with Inle's Honey of Herehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

POLITICAL.

Maine Republicans Move in Force Upon the Governor's Council,

And Propose to See that They Are Not Cheated in the Count.

How the Voting Population of Southern Illinois Is Decreasing.

And the Effect It May Have on the Redistricting of the State.

WATCHING THE DEMOCRATS.

Augusta, Me., Dec. 1.—Senators and Representatives elect, or their attorneys, from all the counties of the State assembled here to-day. In addition there were large outside delegations, including five ex-Governors, namely: Anson P. Morrill, Seiden Connor. Lot M. Morrill; Joshua L. Chamberlain, and Nelson Dingley. The Executive Council opened its session, Foster, Brown, Chase, and Fogg present. The first gentlemen who waited on them were Messrs. Wing and Savage, on behalf of the County of Androscoggin. The Council exhibited returns Androscogrin. The Council exhibited returns of the election of county officers, and promised these and other gentlemen to show the returns of Senators and Representatives to-morrow morning. Gov. Garcelon has arrived.

> PRESIDENTIAL. THE SENTIMENT IN PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 1.—Interviews have been had with nearly all the bank cashiers in Pittsburg, some thirty or forty in number, relative to the Presidency. Singularly enough, not more than three or four of them favor the nomination of Sherman. They all, with one or two exceptions, speak well of Grant, but think it would be unwise, perhaps dangerous, to nominate him for a third term. Blaine is the favorit of about 25 per cent of them, and about a equal number say Hayes is "a good enough President" for them, and they hope he can be induced to go before the Convention or renomination. Washourne, of Illinois, and Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, stand well with our bankers. The result of the interview is a great surprise to the politicians, who took it for granted that Sherman was the favorit of

> ILLINOIS. REDISTRICTING THE STATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 1 .- The very full and

he money-changers.

speculative dispatch sent from here on Friday last has caused not a little commotion among the overwise politicians resident here at the Capital. Particular exception is taken to the assertion that the thext census will show a decrease in the voting population of Southern Illinois. These cities, however, fail to interpret the dispatch as an entirety. It is stated again, and the names of dozens of prominent men in the districts named will be given if necessary in proof of the thoroughness of the research, that since 1874 more votes have left Southern Illiance 1874 more votes have left southern Illinois than have come in and located, and that
fully one-half of the young men who have
grown to manhood since that date have either
gone into the mining districts of the Far West
or to the agricultural districts of Nebraska,
Kansas, and Texas. We do not consider this a
misfortune by any means, and only make the
assertion in connection with its political significance.

iffcance.
The General Assembly to be elected next The General Assembly to be elected next year will also be called upon to redistrict the State for legislative purposes. The Constitution provides that in the year 1881 the General Assembly shall apportion the State by dividing the population as ascertained by the Federal Census oy 51, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the Senate, and the House shall consist of three times the number of Senators.

Now, the best well-informed citizens agree that Northern and Central Illinois will have added to their population by the census of 1880 not less than 13 per cent of voters. If, on the other hand, Southern Illinois should show a decrease, that district would necessarily be cut down in legislative ratio. In necessarily be cut down in legislature rand. In the present General Assembly the district alluded to (south of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad) has six Democratic and twe Republican Senators, and aixteen Democratic, thirteen Republican, and one Independent Representatives,—a total of thirty-eight. This is all there is of this matter. It is manifest destiny that the Democratic party should got to places in hat the Democratic party should go to pieces i has gone to pieces in Chicago and other favor ocalities.

KELLOGG-SPOFFORD.

THE NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION. NEW OBLEANS, Dec. 1.-In the Kellogs Spofford investigation to-day, O. M. Tennison testified regarding the election in the Seventi Ward in 1876. Names were erased from the

pooks with a pencil, and the ballot of the peron entitled to vote refused. Charles J. Boatner testified concerning the neeting of the Caucus Committee at Seymour's office. Blackstone there, in the presence of others, told witness that he and several other nembers were paid by Louis J. Souer to vote for Kellogg. Members gave duebills for the amounts so received. This was done to make t appear as a loan in case of discovery. Witness saw Blackstone sign the affidavit. Think

understood it.

J. C. Nicholls, referred to in Blackstone's Midavit as receiving \$100 for influence for Kelogg, testified that the statement was untrue. EX-GOV. WARMOTH

estified that he had been in both the Packard and Nicholls Legislatures. At the time of Kellogg's election there were rumors of bribery. but witness knew of no one who had bee bribed or who had acknowledged having re-ceived anything for their votes. Pinchback was running against Kellogg, while witness was the dark horse. At a caucus Kellogg received a large majority of the votes. Witness and his friends had resolved to prevent Kellogg's election by revolutionary means, such as breaking the quorum, but being unable to carry it out it was abaudoned on the day of the election. Witness voted for Keilogg, and made a speech advising his friends to do so. Gov. Warmoth said he had voted for both Keilogg and Spofford, so as to be sure he was right. D. S. GASTON,

p. 8. GASTON,
special police officer, was employed to work upevidence against Kellogg. Got no pay. Worked
because he wanted to get Kellogg out of the
Senate. Milon told me he got \$500 from L. J.
Souer for voting for Kellogg. Heard Blackstone say he got paid.

F. Garrett recalites, made a long statement
concerning his career during the past twenty
years, showing he had been arrested in Missouri
for stealing a horse. Was arrested here during
the War charged with embezzling Government
property. Witness explained the circumstances
in these cases, claiming he was-sinnocent; also
explained several charges against him for misappropriation of Government money, for which,
though innocent, he was dismissed. He was
arrested and imprisoned at Shreveport the begiuning of the War charged with being
an Abolitionists broke jail by consent of the
Deputy Sheriff, and escaped. In Jackson,
Miss., during the War, witness was arrested,
charged with being a Union officer. Gave bond
for appearance. In order to destroy the bond,
set fire to the office where the bond was kept,
burning up the building and entire square
on which the office was situated. [Note-Garrett testified a few days ago to the effect that
he was Sergeant-st-Arms in the Packard Legislature, and members bad told him they were
paid to vote for Kellogg, but his testimony has
since been impeached. He took the stand to
explain something, and the cross-examination
by Senator Cameron brought out the above.]

'The Committee expect to leave to-morrow
afternoon.

MATRIMONIAL. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 1.—Turner O. Bar DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 1.—Turner O. Banion, editor of the Maroa News, and Miss Katis Hobbs, of Maroa, were married in this city today by the Rev. Thomas Hines.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—L. Bradford Prince, for many years a prominent Republican politician of this State, now Chief Justice of New Maxico.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

The annual meeting of the Jockey and Trotting Club was held yesterday afternoon at the club-rooms, 116 Monroe street, the object being the election of officers.

The stockholders met first, F. S. Winston in

was married in Brooklyn to-day to Miss Hattie Childs. Judge Prince is visiting the East during a recess of his court.

The resignations as Directors of Col. John W.

Conley and J. H. McAvoy were received. Mr. H. V. Bemis was elected Director for one year in place of Col. Conley, and J. H. Haverly for two years in place of Mr. McAvoy.

The following Directors were elected for three years, in place of Messra. J. H. Saunders, Alvin Hulbert, C. A. Snowden, and George B. Arm strong, whose terms exoired: B. H. Campbell, George L. Duniap, F. H. Winston, and J. H.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Directors then met, F. H. Winston in the chair. It was expected that the election of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, General Manazer, and Executive Committee would take place, but the matter was finally postponed until next Taursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 1.-A fire broke out about 11:30 o'clock this morning in Megarge's paper warehouse, on Sixth street, below Mar-ket. It is feared that the establishment will be

The fire started in the cellar of A. M. Collins' (paper manufacturer) warehouse at 11 Decatur street. The flames communicated through the hatchway to the second story of Megarge Bros. & Co.'s paper and rag warehouse, next door. The fire burned flercely, and soon the flames enveloped the latter place and spread to Me-garge & Co.'s store on Sixth street. The walls of the Decatur street place, about noon, were

falling rapidly.

The fire was confined to the buildings in which it originated. Several firemen were seriously injured by falling walls. The building was owned by Theodore Megarge, and valued ar \$160,000: insured for a large amount. A. M. Collins, Son & Co. lose \$80.000: tr sured. William Hart, lithographic printer, loses \$20,000; insurance, \$13,000.

J. W. Johnson estimates his loss in books and other stock at \$30,000, of which \$40,000 is cov-

other stock at \$80,000, of which \$40,000 is covered by insurance.
John A. Haddock, printer, stock damaged \$12,000; insurance, \$5,000.
The old warehouse and stables crushed by the failing walls and buildings Nos. 22, 24, and 26 South Sixth street, were owned by Jessup, & Moore and the Gray & White estate. Loss, \$16,000, and covered by insurance. The stock in the store and furniture in the hair establishment of George Thurgal and were damaged to the extent of \$4,000; insured for \$2,500.

\$2.500.
J. H. Caterson, printer, estimates his loss at:
\$10,000; insured for \$4,000.
E. J. Sibley and C. A. Gilday, card-gilders,
lose \$3,000; fully insured.
The stock of Armstrong & Co. suffered heavily from water; insured.
Megarge Bros. estimated their loss on stock at \$20,000, upon which there is an insurance of \$40,000.

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then by ill means use "Brown's Vermifuge Comdita." They are the best, surest, and most pleasant rem-edy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price. 25 cents.

AMUSEMBNTS. M'VICKER'S THEATRE. This Week
Gaily,
Wednesday
and
Saturday
Mathees.

ANNIE PIXLEY
In her Great Character,
Mathees.

Miss Pixley will be ably supported by J. E. McDON DUGH as Yubs Bill and the McDonough & Fulford Co McVicker's Theatre, Monday, Dec. 8. ADELAIDE NEILSON!

As "Juliet," in Shakspeare's Tras ROMEO AND JULIET

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. WEEK Engagement of the Eminent Com COMMENCING JOHN T. RAYMOND!

MONDAY,
DEC. 1.
MATINEES
Wednesday and
Saturday.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!
A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.
(By Mr. G. F. Rowe. Supporting Company: Mr. George Hollard, Mr. Mat B. Sayder. Miss Affic Wesvey.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!
A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.
(By Mr. G. F. Rowe, and full company.)
In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!
A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!
A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!
A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!
A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!
A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy,
WOLFERTS ROOST!

A. Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

In his new Comedy.

In EXPOSITION BUILDING.

SPEED! SPEED! SPEED! PASTER THAN THE WINDS. ednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Dec. 3 5, and 6, starting at 8 each evening. BICYCLE RACING

BY ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND AMERICA'S

CHAMPIONS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Laughed Into Instant Success. Tony Denier's Humpty Dumpty GEO. H. ADAMS (GRIMALDI).

And a grand combination of Thirty Pantomime and Spicialty Stars.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, half price.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE. THE RICHMOND & VON BOYLE COMEDY CO. in OUR CANDIDATE! Tremendous Applause! Uproarious Laughter! Uni-real satisfaction! Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, d Sunday. Box-office open from 10 a.m. to 10 p. m. ity for sale of reserved Seats.

BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER LAME BACK. WEAK B WEAK BACK.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. overwhelming evidence of their super-other Plasters. It is everywhere reco. Physicians, Druggists, and the Press. The manufasturers received a special ceir great merit lies in the fact that they ar ne suffering from
Rhoumatism, Lame Back, or Weak Back
Cold on the Chest, Coughs, or any
local pain or ache,
hould use Benson's Capcine Forous Plaster and be
tieved at once. Price, 25 cents.
Sold by all Oruggists.

Leaderins

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE EXTRACT GRAVIES BOT & COLD

of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLE MAN as Madras to his "Tell LEA & PER-RINS that their Sauce is highly estoemed is india, and is, in mopinion, the most palatable as well as the GAME &c

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS.

LEA & PERRINS

26 College-place and 1 Union

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAIT-Edition, sixteen pages.
WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID. copies sent free.

office order, or in project and laby draft, express e order, or in registered letter, at or TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per we vally, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per we Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, or Madison and Dearborn-sta. Chicago, Ill POSTAGE.

ered at the Post-Office at Chicago,

Eight and Twelve Page Paper Sixteen Page Paper Right and Twelve Page Paper TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. Mo-PARIS. France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere. MAHLER, Agent.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre, andolph street, between Clark and La Salle. En t of John T. Raymond. "Wolfert's Roost; i t of Sleepy Hollow."

Hamlin's Theatre.
between Washington and Randoly
the Richmond & Von Boyle Come
our Candidate."

McVicker's Theatre Haverly's Theatre-reet, corner of Monroe. "Humpty Dumpty."

Exposition Building. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

L. CASHMAN LODGE, NO. 68c, A. P. & A. M. agular Communication will be held at their hall r Madison and Rober-sta, this (Tuesday) even bee. 2, for very important work. Members earn requested to be present. Visitors cordially invit Gavel sounds at 7:30 o'clock sharp.

G. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OOLDEN RULE LODGE, NO. 726, A. F. & A. M. Regular Communication at their hall, 122 La Sallet. Tuesday evening, Dec. 2. Important work. Virting brethren are always welcome. By order W. M.

THESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1879.

Gen. GRANT paid a visit to Dubuque yes terday, and was received by the people of that enterprising city with open arms, the streets being handsomely decorated by day and illuminated by night.

The County Board was yesterday reoranized by the election of Commi TEWART as Chairman. The Board is not solidly Republican, and its composition is such as to justify the taxpayers in expecting the most scrupulous honesty and economy in the administration of county affairs.

The termination yesterday of the prose tion of Mr. WILLIAM VOCKE upon charges based chiefly upon the representations and sworn testimony of Gronge Van Hours salculated to excite general disgust and con-tempt for the embezzling ex-City Collector, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the unconscionable scoundrel may not be permitted to enjoy the immunity purchased by false-bood and fraud. A man with Van Hollen's genius for defalcation, perjury, and general rescality can hardly be spared to return to Canada; he is needed at Joliet.

The opening of the first regular session of the Forty-sixth Congress yesterday was en-tirely placid and uneventful. In neither the House nor the Senate was there any incident to recall the stormy and troublous times of the extra session; in both bodies the majority bore a chastened aspect—as who should not after having received so fearful a flogging at the polls for previous bad behavior? The ent's message was read in the Senate and in the House, and with the exception the presentment in the Senate of the fact of the death of ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, United States Senator from Michigan, no busines

The Common Council last evening passed the ordinance providing for the adoption the South Division of what is known as the Philadelphia plan of numbering streets. The new system begins at Twelfth street and extends southward to the city limits. Hereafter it will be possible to instantly determine the location of any house or building streets running north and south by the number thereon,—that is to say, No. 1240 State street will be known to be situated about midway between Twelfth and Thirteenth street, and so on. The plan has been found one of great convenience in cities where it has been adopted, and it will soon be recognized in Chicago as a desirable change from the old system.

ng openly and defiantly disregarded by litical pressure that will avert disastrous conequences, are closing their saloons as com-nanded. The Mayor evidently lacks both the nerve and the inclination to offer bat tie in the only effective form—that of rewoking the licenses of the saloon-keepers found guilty of violating the ordinance. making an example of some of the mo conspicuous among them he would quickly convince the remainder of the firmness of his determination and thus secure a faithful and general observance of the wholesome ent that liquor-selling shall stop at equirement that inquirement of a Mayor.

in sympathy with the agitation now in for the reform of the Land system progress for the reform or the Land system to Ireland, was one of the largest ever held ding in this city. The hall was densely packed. For the proceedings, the speeches, and the address and resolutions, we refer the reader to the detailed report The vast audience, though extremely enthusiastic, was orderly and closely attentive. ion was one calculated to evoke

ment of the whole American people, who, themselves enjoying an entire immunity from land-monopoly, the worst relicof feudalism, can sympathize heartily in the suffering of a whole nation of people utterly excluded from ownership of the land they nhabit.

Senator Laman is quoted as saying in an interview not ostensibly intended for publication that the proper policy for the South now to pursue is, Silence. He has seldom said a wiser thing. If there is any one thing more than another that the South needs fust now it is that her representatives in Congress should say as little as possible and attend strictly to the business of legislation. They can do something atone for the mischief they caused at the last session by dropping the odious doctrine of State-rights out of sight for the present; the longer the better, since nobody doubts they will bring it up again the instant they can do so without arousing the apprehension of the Solid North. The policy of ilence is commendable, and should be persisted in as long as possible for the peace and quiet of the country.

THE WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

The extra session of the new Congress which was convened immediately upon the demise of the old Congress, has deprived the present regular session of much of the interest that usually attends the organization of a new Congress. The Committees were all made up last spring, the officers appointed, and some of the general legislation outlined. Even the public attention ordinarily aroused by the President's message and the chief Department reports, presented upon the first day of a new session, has been discounted by the early publication of these documents. There is consequently very little of the ordinary sensation about the convening of Congress this session, and there would seem to be no reason why that body should not proceed promptly with the

work of legislation The real work of the present Congress should consist in a business-like consideration of the appropriations, in order that an early agreement and an early adjournment may be reached. There is no reason why may be reached. There is any there should be any serious controversy over there should be any serious controversy over the appropriations. The estimates of the various Departments, so far as we have scanned them, appear to be entirely reasonable, and but few changes are suggested in the way of revenue and disbursement that are likely to excite dissension. It is only a revival of the attempt to make appropriations in whole or in part conditional upon a repeal of the Election laws or some other cheme of nullification that will serve as an excuse for retarding the business of the ession, and the Democrats certainly ought to have learned from the recent lections to avoid a reactionary policy, which if persisted in, will unquestionably prove fatal to their party. The shrewder leaders are undoubtedly in favor of what is aptly called the "velvet-paw" or "'possur policy, but it is not unlikely that there will e enough immature Calhouns in the party like Frank Hurd, for instance) to expose the real animus of the Democrats, and perhaps drag out the session into a protracted political meeting.

There is some unfinished legislation which

will come up from the extra session, though less of it than there would have been if the Committees as a rule had not refused to consider projects for general legislation during nre pending is the WARNER Silver bill, which has passed the House and is now before the Finance Committee of the Senate. This bill substantially provides for the free coinage of silver and issue of silver certificates on the same plane as gold, with the difference that the seignorage shall go to the Government: the latter provision is intended to guard against an influx of foreign silver, since the coins of other nations could upon these terms only be introduced into circulation in this country at their bullion value. It was this bill, it will be remembered, which brought out from Mr. BAYARD the threat of resigning the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee in case such Committee were discharged from the consideration of the measure as a means to hurrying it through the Senate. It is not possible to say what the sentiment of the Senate will be now. Another bill which passed the House and is now before the Senate Finance Committee provides for issuing of legaltender dollars at par in exchange for trade dollars, and the recoinage of the latter into standard dollars; the only hitch in the passage of this bill is that it provides that such recoinage shall not be counted as a part of the coinage stipulated by the remonetization act of 1878, which requires the coinage of not less than \$2,000,000 and not more than \$4,000,000 of standard silver every month.

The President's message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury undoubtedly contain suggestions and recommendations that will lead to long and animated discussion, if pressed to an issue; but it is believed and hoped that the Republican side in Congress will not adopt these suggestions as their own. Chief among these is the President's recommendation that the coinage of silver shall be suspended. The passage of the WARNER bill in the Senate, however, would quiet all discussion over that point. The recommends tions of the Secretary of the Treasury that the amount of the outstanding United States notes be reduced to \$300,000,000 (as provided originally by the Resumption act) and that the legal-tender function of the greenbacks be repealed, as well as the Presi dent's suggestion that provision be made now for the ultimate retirement and cancellation of the greenbacks, might serve to re open the currency question in an embarrass ing if not dangerous manner, if they were taken up and presented as party measur But there is good reason to believe that the Republican caucus will avoid these and all other snags. Gen. GARFIELD is reported as saying that the policy of the minority in Congress will be "watchful and conservative rather than aggressive," and this should be extended to financial as well as other issues; if followed out, such a policy will conform to the popular feeling that the present financial system should be left undisturbed. In the way of general legislation, the exercise of the constitutional authority to regulate inter-State commerce by imposing estraints upon the greed and extortion of the railway corporations will be the most timely and proper project that can com-mand the attention of the present Congress. The affirmation by the Supreme Court of the validity of the Pacific Railway laws and the Granger decisions, along with the universal appeal from the public for such

insure a uniformity of rates based upon fair emuneration for the services rendered. Such legislation, in connection with a law for the more thorough suppression of polygamy and a proper definition of the status of the American Government in regard to the Interoceanic Canal, would answer all the present demands of the country in addition to the necessary and proper appropriations for the maintenance of the Gen eral Government. This policy would shut ce the demaout the subsidy-hunters, sile gogs, and leave the people to the quiet enjoyment of the new era of prosperity has just dawned upon the country.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY. the first time in Paris under the present Republic is not only a notable event from the change of locality, but the questions which must come before it demanding answer will invest it with a significance that has hardly ever attached to any previous meeting of this body. Revolutions ere this have arisen in France upon less important subjects than the principal ones which will engage its attention, and it adds to the seriousness of the situation that it is composed of heterogeneous factions, divided in their views of extreme measures, and all the more confused by the recent return of the Comunists, who are the openly avowed enemies of public order, besides being watched by the vigilant Ultramontane and monarchical enemies of the Government, always ready to seize upon any opportunity for the furtherance of their purposes. In a Republic where republicanism is apparently not securely grounded, but represents every shade of opinion, from the loftiest belief in the ideal form of popular government down to the lowest and most fanatical expressions of license, such opportunities may occur at any

There are two or three issues to come before this Assembly which may menace the Ministry, perhaps even threaten the peace of the Republic. The establishment of the political status of the returned Communist is one of these issues. It will be remembered that large numbers of this class were shot, and some were banished who should have been shot, for participation in the horrible excesses of 1871, in the closing days of the Franco-German war, when, with her armies shattered and crushed by the victorious Germans, all Paris lay at the mercy of these infamous sans culottes. They were executed or banished for the crimes of murder. ncendiarism, and pillage, and for orgies of blood, which hardly have their parallels in history. It was a carnival of crime, which, if it had continued much longer, would have destroyed government, society, the Church, the school, and the home, and left France hideous wreck. It was only prevented by the people of France, who rose up at last and stamped it out in blood. These wretches have been allowed to return, and now demand, and find their demand indorsed by a considerable faction in the Assembly, that they shall have plenary amnesty, a full and free forgiveness, and restoration to all their political and civil rights. There must be a oitter struggle over this between the Conservative and Radical Republicans, with the atter of whom the monarchists will undoubtedly sympathize, knowing full well that plenary amnesty will reintroduce into the body politic a disturbing element that

will favor their designs. A still more significant question that must involving the old quarrel of the relative supremacy of Church and State. There is only one faction solid upon this question, and that is the Ultramontane. All others, even the Conservatives, are so divided in opinion that it cannot be predicted what result will ensue. The article to which we have referred forbids that any teacher atached to a school or university maintained in defiance of law shall exercise his functions. As the law stands, and it is a law made before the Republic was organized; the ducational establishments are conducted in defiance of it, at least those operated under Ultramontane auspices. It will be a bitter struggle, for the Church will not let go its hold upon popular education withou contesting the ground inch by inch If it loses its control in France, ts cause is hopeless elsewhere, and will array all its forces, reinforced by politicians of all shades of opinion, to hold s ground. There is no certainty of victory on either side, and even if the State should win it must be by a majority so small that the question can hardly be considered as lefinitly settled.

The third and last question of importan which will come up is of a commercial char eter, and that is the establishment of a cus toms union between France, Holland, Bel. zium, Spain, and Switzerland. The leading French political economists have urged this neasure, citing the Zollverein as a prece dent. They contend that it is a necessit for the smaller States and a necessit for France to offset the new Zollverei which Austria and Germany are now forming. To this question it is doubtful whether there will be much opposition. It concerns all parties. The growth of French nfluence and commerce hangs upon it. If it is not effected. France must be isolated and left alone in the shadow of her colossal neighbors. The discussion of these great questions and the shape which they assume will be watched with interest. They will put the republicanism of France to a severe test. If they can be settled without disturb ing public order, it will be a very convincing proof that the French Republic is grounded on a very safe basis.

BEN HILL ON THE SOLID SOUTH. Nothing better exemplifies the wrong headedness of the South than the late lette of Senator BEN HILL to the editor of the Rock Islander, of this State. Take, for instance, Mr. Hill's assertion that the charge on the part of Northern Republicans that "the South has been made solid by the shotgun" is "simply a disgraceful untruth. He says: "The South has been made solid by the policy of the Republican party; and the 'shotgun' slang is resorted to for no purpose but to hide the truth from the nasses of the Northern people." Perversity could scarcely go further. For seven years the elections in half a dozen Southern States have been notoriously dominated by minor ities, aided by the shotgun, the pistol, and the bowie-knife. Terrorism, intimid and assasination have been freely resorted to by the Democratic party to gain and hold its supremacy. Several thousands of citi-zens have been foully murdered, with the sole purpose of crushing out opposition to the Democratic party-and all land of boasted freedom and equal rights: ments extend to their people, should lead to
an agreement upon a law that will take away
from the monopolists their present power of
dictating both sides of every contract and

sorted to for no purpose but to hide the truth "? What he denom is the horrible truth, -a truth which reflects an awful, sickening atrocity. To hold the North responsible for the continuance of sectional passions and hates, as Mr. HILL seeks to do, while the South continues to permit the murder of peaceable citizens by the score solely for political opinion's sake, is a monstrous absurdity, not to say a gross insult to intelligence and public virtue. Mr. HILL says: "The Republicans have made the South solid by unmitigated wrong upon the Southern people; and are now seeking to make the North solid by unmitigated slanders of their victims." What outrage have Republicans committed against the South to warrant a resort to assasination as a remedy? And how is it possible to slander an assasin? We do not desire to impute the crime of assasination to every individual Southerner, but the South, as a section, cannot escape responsibility for any and every murder committed within its borders for political reasons. Hence denunciation of the South on account of the shotgun policy is not a slander, but in the nature of s just accusation. If by the "unmitigated wrong "committed upon the South by Republicans Mr. Hill means the keeping of National troops there, then that wrong repaired, or at least discontinued, by the withdrawal of the troops. But Mr. HILL must bear in mind the fact that the South continues to assasinate Republicans, and cheat them by tissue-ballot and other forms of election frauds, notwithstanding the withs drawal of the troops. Apparently it was not the "unmitigated wrong" of keeping troops there which caused the South to retaliate

men. What was that "unmitigated wrong"? Mr. Hull repeats his personal assuran that "the South accepts the results of the War in good faith." How does he explain the threat of the Congressional Brigadiers to wipe out all the War legislation "? What means all the talk at the South about the payment of Rebel claims, the payment of the Rebel debt, and the pension Rebel soldiers? The Brigadiers have already crammed the pigeon-holes of the Capital building full of bills for the payment of Rebel claims. These bills aggregate hundreds of millions of dollars. Does Mr. Hill mean, by "accepting the results of the War in good faith." that both parties to the controversy were right, and that both parties are accordingly entitled to be reimbursed for all their losses? He must mean this, or the introduction of the bills to which we have referred is something worse than a farce. This is what he means, and this is what the North cannot and will not submit to.

with the spilling of the blood of innocent

Mr. Hill's suggestion of a despotism rank nonsense. If the South is ready to accept what it least desires, what it professes to hate most, merely because it cannot have what it most desires .- the control of the present form of Government,—still it cannot have it. Mr. HILL says: "We (of the South) are opposed to any more civil wars for any purpose, even to maintain liberty." Here again the North takes issue with the South. The North is opposed to wars of all kinds. But it is ready again to take up arms to maintain liberty," whenever assailed, whether by foreign or domestic foes. The North will preserve the Nation, one and indivisible, just as it is.

Mr. HILL queries : "Will intelligence save or will monopoly destroy, our constitutional system of Government?" This is not the Can the South overthrow the Nation? One thing at a time, Mr. HILL. The North will take care first that the Nation shall be preserved. If it shall succeed in preserving the Nation it will have great confidence in its ability to control "monopolies." Mr. Hur. says further: "This is the question the North must answer, and the South must abide the answer, be it what it may, insisting only that the peace be preserved." Here again is a wrong insistance. The true insistance is that the Nation must be preserved, if possible peaceably, but if necessary forcibly. The sooner Mr. Hirr, realizes that this Gov ernment can neither be broken into fragments peaceably nor converted into a des potism peaceably, the better it will be for nim and his constituents.

THE VANDERBILT-GOULD COMBINATION. The union of the hitherto supposed hostile nterests of VANDERBULT and GOULD in the control and management of the railroad ransportation of the country forces upon he public attention the magnitude of that combination as opposed to public interests. How much longer will the American people submit to be plundered to pay dividends ipon fictitious debts and stocks? pination, which has been made for the clear purpose of defying the public and of coercng Congress into inaction in the way of restrictive legislation, compels public attention o the formidable character of the monopoly. At the close of the year 1878 the aggregates of the railroads in this country footed up as follows:

Total miles of railway. Total indebtedness. \$4, 772, 297, 349

In round numbers this indebtedness equals 60,000 a mile. The whole railroad system can now be duplicated at an average cost of \$25,000 per mile, and that is the extreme value of the property. The aggregate existing debt, however, is greater than \$30,000 per mile. The question will now address tself directly to the American people why they shall be taxed to pay 8 per cent interest and dividends on property valued at \$60,000 per mile, when the actual value of that property is but \$25,000 per mile. The railroad system, taken as a whole, is bankrupt; its array of \$2,300,000,000 of capital stock is glaring fraud,-a rank fiction that, instead f being allowed to serve as a pretext for levying taxes to pay dividends, should be blotted out of existence.

Taken separately, the condition of som f these railroad organizations is even more scandalous. First, let us examine VANDER BILT's roads, the New York Central and the Lake Shore Railroads: New York Central, capital.....

These roads include a number of branches and other feeders, but the business of the New York Central, Harlem, and Lake Shore Roads is that drawn from the region between New York and Chicago, a distance of 900 miles. The debt and capital stock stand, in proportion to the distance traversed, at the rate of \$241,000 to the mile. These roads are therefore operated to pay interest and lividends at 8 per cent on a valuation of \$241,000 per mile. The capital stock of 120 for Central and 106 for Lake Shore. Persons who do not understand the advance in the rate of transportation from Chicago to 4 cents, 100 pounds of corn is worth 75

New York from 15 cents to 40 cents per 100 pounds will understand now that this extor-tion and confiscation was needed to pay 8 per cent dividends on the capital stock of these railways. "

The indebtedness of these two compan is \$78,000,000, or equal to \$85,500 per mile of the whole distance between New York City and Chicago, which debt is double the sum that would be needed to build the roads. Taken together, the two railroads owe as much as they are worth as property, and their capital stock of \$140,000,000 is an absolute fraud upon the country. The combination or partnership with Gould is a mere union of forces to protect this gigantic monopoly against legislative interference by Congress. Gould represents other railroad corporations, which are even greater frauds upon the public than those we have mentioned, and the partnership with Vax-DERBILT is that all the \$2,300,000,000 of socalled capital stock on railroads, four-fifths of which represents nothing but air and water, may continue to plunder the productive industry of the country. When all other corporations and individ-

nals find themselves bankrupt, no matter from what cause, and when their property ceases to be of equal value with their there is but one thing to be done, and that is to wind them up,-blot out the capital, and divide the property among the creditors But in the case of railroads the law, or the absence of law, permits them to incur debta and to add to their capital stock a sum equal to their newly-created debt. The capital stocks of these railways represent no money invested. They are fictions. They ar licenses to draw dividends from estates that are substantially bankrupt. The capital stocks of most of these railways are gamblers chips, entitling the holder to so much of the plunder that may be taken from the dupes inveigled into their dens. The absence of law permits these so-called corporations to plunder the cars loaded with the goods the public, and take therefrom enough to declare a dividend among the holders of this o-called capital stock.

The duty of Congress is a plain one. It s promptly, at the present session, to enact a law regulating the whole business of transportation by rail from San Francisco to Portand from New York to El Paso, and from Chicago to all the points of the compass to which railroads move hence. In estimating what are fair and legitimate rates, Congress should in every case discard the item of cap ital stock where the indebtedness of the roads equals or exceeds the value of the property. Private property of every descripti has been brought down to the level of hardpan values, and is productive or non-prouctive on that basis; why should the railroads be permitted to exercise the arbitrary power of compelling the people of the coun try to pay them dividends on a valuation twice, and often five times, as great as the real value of the property? The VANDERBILT and Gould combination to defeat action by Congress may, after all, have the effect of forcing Congress to that action which has now become an imperative necessity.

THE CENTAL SYSTEM. The efforts made for and against the ado ion of the cental system in the purchase and sale of grain gain a fresh impulse as the ime fixed for the adoption of this rule by he New York Produce Exchange draws near. It is but proper to explain what the cental system which it is proposed to adopt eally is. There is the French system of weights and measures, grand, complicated and almost wholly unknown to our people That is not the system which it is proposed should be adopted in this country. proposed is that grain, instead of being sold by the bushel, shall hereafter be bought and old by the 100 pounds. The convenience of the change is obvious, and the fact that t has already been put in operation largely enders the general adoption of the change almost a matter of necessity as it is of pro

The time for measuring grain by the bush I has long since passed away, even if that process were possible. In fact, the old bushel neasure has been superseded by statute, and in this State the law declares the number of pounds' weight which shall be computed as oushel. The table of some of the leading articles and the number of pounds of necessary to make a bushel is as follows:

Pounds. Article,
 Wheat
 60 Oats

 Corn, in ear
 70 Buckwheat...

 Corn, shelled
 56 Potatoes

 Clover-seed
 60 Barley

 Rye
 56 Timothy-seed.

 Flax-seed
 56 Bitegrass-seed.
 The cental system has been practically operation in this State for years, and is now.

The producer who takes a load of wheat or

corn to town sells it at so much per bushel; has the load weighed, and, dividing the number of pounds by "60" or "56," ascertains the number of bushels in his load. To sell directly in the first instance at so much per 100 pounds would be more simple. The difference in fixing the price would be readily overcome. If he wanted \$1 per pushel of 60 pounds for his wheat, then 100 pounds would be a bushel and two-thirds, and the price of the wheat would be \$1.67 per 100 pounds. It would be a much simpler operation than to sell by the bushel and then reduce the number of hundreds of pounds bushels. So with corn, oats, and other commodities now measured bulk by weight and paid for by bushels, involving an arithmetica calculation in every case. The grain and other produce is transported by cars at so much per 100 pounds; it is weighed into the elevators by the 100 pounds; lit is weighed out of the elevators by the 100 pounds though freight-bills and warehouse receipts are made out by bushels. When moved from Chicago to the East, the railroads drop the fiction of bushels, and arrange their rates by the 100 pounds. The grain is sold to Europe by the 100 pounds; in Liverpool it is bought and sold exclusively by the 100 pounds, and is so quoted in that market. The old English style of buying and selling by the "quarter, which is 480 pounds of wheat, is largely giving way to the cental, which is 100 pounds. The American custom of buying and selling flour by the "barrel" has long since been abandoned, and sacks of flou are now sold by the number of 100' poun they contain. All the grain sold in Chi Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, Balti-more, and Montreal is sold by weight, and there is no rational excuse given for quantity or prices upon the exploded theor of bushels. Ten thousand bushels of corin the warehouse represents 5,600 hundreds. Why not buy and sell by the 100 pounds well as by the 56 pounds,—particular the rates of freight and all transactions the markets of the world are computed or the 100 pounds? It is as easy to reckon the value of a crop of corn at so much per 100

cents; and that, if 10,000 bushels of corn at 42 cents be worth \$4,200, 5,600 hundreds at 75 cents is worth \$4,200. The experience of a single season would familiarize producers and dealers everywhere with the easier and readier mode of counting prices and quantities.

The objection is urged that the laws of this State regulating the warehouses and the rates of storage are all based upon the theory of bushels, and that the warehousemen are not allowed to collect storage except at certain rates per bushel, and the adoption of the cental system would demoralize and defeat the entire operation of the law. The warehousemen now receive all the grain by weight, and, having weighed it, they reduce pounds to bushels, and give certificates and collect storage accordingly. When they deliver, they reduce bushels to pounds, and weigh out accordingly. Having thus disregarded the "bushel" in receiving and delivering grain, it will be no more difficult or illegal for them to issue a certificate for 100 pounds of wheat, or to compute and collect storage on 100 pounds of wheat, than it is now to do the same thing, and call it one bushel and two-thirds of a bushel, Certainly, the three Warehouse Commis sioners have education enough to be as able to reduce bushels to pounds as they now are to reduce pounds to bushels.

It was decided some time ago by the New York Produce Exchange to adopt the cental (100 pounds) system on and after Jan. 1, 1880; but, as the time draws near, there is on effort made to have this decision revoked. The Milwaukee Board of Trade has adopted resolutions urging the New York Produce Exchange to stand firm, while the Peoria Board of Trade has appealed to the New-Yorkers to defeat the cental system. Really, this substitution of the 100 pounds for the bushel in grain transactions ought to have been adopted long since, and it is to be hoped it will not be postponed any longer. The necessity for an act of the Legislature to amend the Warehouse law to meet this change is simply absurd.

The State of Wisconsin is destined to become

rich by reason of the great natural resources

that do there abound, and because her people

wisely diversify their labor. In the Counties of

Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Kenosha,

and Walworth large quantities of excellent cheese are made, and there are over two hundred cheese and butter factories in the State,-th County of Sheboygan alone supporting over sixty of them, and will produce this year for sale \$1,000,000 worth of cheese and butter, besides keeping all that is needed for home consumption. Crapberry culture is attracting much attention; large tracts of land suitabl for the production of that choice fruit are being brought under cultivation, and the product last year amounted to 50,000 parrels. A few years ago these very cranberry marshes were looked upon as almost vorthless, but now, under drainage and intelligent cultivation, they have become very valuaole, and speculators have secured large areas of hem, which they hold at a high figure. The hop crop last year amounted to 25,000 bales. The price has ruled so low for a few years back -5 to 10 cents per pound-that many farmers abandoned their cultivation entirely, but now they have advanced to over 40 cents, which will stimulate their production again. Affew years ago a hop-growing mania seized a large heir attention entirely to that business. The crop failed, the price fell, and many were ruined. Sauk County suffered more than any other in this respect. Tobacco is another product that has been made a specialty with the farmers of some localities, particularly in the Counties of Dane, Rock, Jefferson, and a portion of Colum-000 pounds, and was disposed of mostly to New York buyers. The little Village of Edgerton, in Rock County, on the St. Paul Raiload, is the headquarters of the Wisconsin tobacco buyers and sellers. The lumbering interest of Wisconsin is enormous, and the figures for one year of the immense value of this manufactured article furnish no criterion for the next. Immense tracts of the finest pine n the world lie on the head-waters of the St. Croix, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Black, Wisconstn. Wolf, Fox, Oconto, Peshtigo, and Menomine Rivers and their tributaries, which is being ran dly manufactured into lumber and shingles and distributed to all parts of the West and South. Hardwood of excellent quality and in inlimited quantity is found in the northern portion of the State. Of iron ore, Wisconsin has some of the richest mines in the world, many of which are being rapidly developed. The value of Wisconsin's manufactured articles amounts to more than \$300,000,000 annually. It is this greatly diversified industry that makes her people thrifty and independent. The next census will show a population of at least 1,500,000, al-State has been brought under cultivation. She expects to gain two members of Congress after the next apportionment.

THE TRIBUNE has all along been saying that GRANT'S nomination greatly depended on the conduct of the Demo-Confederate party,—that the people want peace and security, and are bound to have it. Now here comes that stalwart Democratic organ the Courier-Journal, and

The South is not for GRANT, or an empire, or a The South is not for GRANT, or an empire, or a third term, though there are elements at the South thus minded. But if the chuckle-headed Democratic leaders at Washington continue the gait they have been going the will break themselves and their party down, indirectly making GRANT's way for him, and, the South once divided, the existing Democratic fabric will go to pieces. That is all there in it. The Bourbon deviltry concected at the last

xtra session alarmed the North and enable the Republicans to carry every State at the No vember elections, and double their majority in ome of them. They will make GRANT's nom! nation unanimous if they keep on.

The death of the Hon. DAVID W. JOWES, for many years a prominent citizen and politician of Wisconsin, is appounced. He settled at Mineral Point in 1836, and was afterwards made Receiver of the Land-Office. In 1855 Mr. Jones was elected secretary of State, and again in the elected A. W. RANDALL Governor and S. D. HASTINGS Treasurer. He filled the office with ability and honesty. He was 64 years of age.

An exchange paper says that GEORGE WASH-INGTON and his Cabinet did not go about the ountry making stump speeches. GROBGE no more could Mr. JEFFERSON. HAMILTON ! eredited with writing Washington's famous "Farewell Address." Last year Mr. HAYES went to St. Paul, and spoke at the Minnesot State Fair. To perform that journey would have taken Washington two n GOV. WILLIAM E. SMITH, of Wisconsin, is the

second person of foreign birth who has held the WARD SALOMON, who was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1863, served out the term of L. P. ing, whither he went to look after Wisconsin soldiers. Salomon was born in Germany, and

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Tribune (Dem.) say hat if the South does not rid herself of all such the ballot-box in 1880 as badly as she was by th sword in 1865." The trouble is that the job i too big for the fool-killer. Hot-headed fool like Toombs are indigenous to the soil of the South. The political and social atmosphere helps to breed them.

The Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph, which was started as an experiment, has just completed the first year of its existence, and its success has

been beyond everybody's expectations. It to newsy, original in many of its features adent in politics. Its editors are experienced journalists, who are benefiting the city by giving its people a decent, high-toned Sunday newspaper. It enters upon the second year of its publication with bright prospects and the

Congressman Felton, of Georgia, is trying to start a DAVID DAVIS boom in that State. He says that there is but man in the United dency next year, and that is David Davis. Mr. Felton has got the thing figured down pretty ine. Now, if he will omit the name of DAVIS from his list of eligible candidates, it will be all

The Globe-Democrat is for GRANT and BLAINE and it says that BLAINE will accept the second place with GRANT at the head. It is for BLAINE 1884 But how about the Empire, if Gnam is elected in 1880? BLAINE will want to know about that. The G.-D. is certain that GRANT and BLAINE would be tremendous. Anybod can see that.

A Southern Democratic Congressmen Washington says: #I am for GRANT, by Gon sir, because, sir, I am for the Empire, sir. Usder a Dictator, sir, sectionalism would be wiped out sir, and we'uns would stand a fair chance sir." That is "right smart" of an argument sir, and the conclusion, sir, is sound and los

back powwow in Washington with a view of making a more perfect organization of the flat lunatic voters of the United States. Two of the Illinois delegation in Congress are expected to be present—FORSYTHE and STEVENSON—to add interest and respectability to the occasion.

The Cincinnati Democratic officials that have en overhauled by the Gazette have suite libel pending against it for \$200,000 in the aggregate. They would probably be willing compromise for one-half that amount, and not try the suits, if Deacon SMITH would consent a

Tom Ewing and Senator Thurman are both lescribed as "sad-eyed men" since their re turn to Congress. That killing frost that nipped all their political hopes and prospects for the future in the bud, which fell in Ohio in October, was enough to make them both feel

The newly-elected Treasurer of New York save that he will not assume the duties of office until the books of his Democratic preda pose to inherit a Democratic shortage.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, who sailed around the world with Gen. GRANT and knows consider able about his affairs, estimates the General's property to be worth about \$150,000.

The Rev. ROBERT COLLYES proposes to show the people that an enterprising young man can go East, as well as West, and grow up with the

Moony says that there are no free passes or deadheads on the celestial railway. He advise all persons to have their baggage checked

The Washington reporters have not been able up to date to agree upon any one for the En-

PERSONALS.

The ex-Empress Eugenie will return to The cause of education has received anther setback. J. W. Keller, the best man in the

Tale College boat-crew, has gone into business Capt. Carey comes to the surface again He cannot find any one to exchange with him from his regiment, and goes back to Zuluiand in De

One of the ex-Khedive's numerous wives has eloped from Naples with a Frenchman, which would indicate that she was a harem-scarem kind Mr. Tilden was asked by his housekeeper

Thanksgiving-Day what part of the turker he preferred, and replied absently that a little of the sufruct would be enough for him. The wedding expenses of King Alfonso

were \$2,000,000, and the young man is beginning to believe that when the poet said life was real he knew what he was talking about. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE recalls Reethover

s the man who set a dug-fight to music and called the music without telling an excited and anxious public which of the animals whipped. - Buffale Mr. Longfellow is at last getting down to

veryday subjects in his poetry, as the latest jewel from his pen shows: is pen snows:

Beasie's awinging in the sunlight,
Singing merrily the while,
And the gleam of her striped stockings
Can be seen about a mile.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has little daughter named Victoria-Kawekiu-Kaiulani Lunallio-Kalaniniahilapilapa, and yet she is only 4 years old. When she grows up one signpainter will be kept busy marking her chemi

and things. We notice that by a recently promulgated ule of the Post-Office Department greenbacks, it placed in unsealed packages, can be sent through the mails as fourth-class matter, the rates being very low. Whenever such a package reaches its

lestination the fact will be made public The New York Star is making a good deal of fuss over the fact that Mr. Dana recently purchased a \$4,000 horse. Wait until the editor of the Sun comes whooping and howling down the homestretch in some 2:24 race next season, and cople will change their minds about this mat

The citizens of Haverhill have been enabled by the generosity of E. J. M. Hale to seek a monument and statue to Hannah Dusting Is represents her with one foot shoeless, as she was when taken captive, and four bas-reliefs sictors neidents in that tragic history. It seems nity that the other shee could not have been found, and hus made the statue comp

It was a merry maiden, Sped lightly o'er the snow.
To catch a cross-town horse-car,
And see the minstrel show. But see! what makes her tramble! Why grows her face so sad? The merry, merry maden Has lost her liver-pad.

medical exchange says: "Phares method of treating coile consists in inversion, simply in turning the patient upside down and slapping him. Colic of several days' duration be been relieved by this means in a few minutes. This is what the scople have been looking for, and hereafter the family slipper will supersede the drug-store when the small boy has a pain in his

They were sitting in the parlor of palatially-furnished South Side mansion last even-ing, two souls with but a single thought and armchair. In the dim, religious light of the turned-down gas they billed, and cooed, and purred, and pawed after the fashion that has existed ever since young people were invented. They had swapped yours of love and kines for three hours, totally vows of love and kisses for three hours, totally oblivious to the outside world. Suddenly there was a creaking on the stairs, and the young lady, naturally of a timid disposition, exclaimed. "Why, what is that?" "Silent be, it is the—ba—ha—cat," replied the youth, thinking that be had got off something uncommonly smart. But it wasn't the cat at all, although, when the door opened and the old man stood there attired principally in any sheet and tallow-candle, the humorous young man wished that it had been. "No, sonny," and the appartition; "it ain't the cat, but it is a rip-rearman wished that it had been. "No, sonny," and the apparition; "It ain't the cat, but it is a rip-rearing old hickory-knot kind of feller that came from back of Kantucket, and whose daughter will never stand-in for life with any ornery, bow-legged case that quotes 'Pinafore,' and don't you forget it." Not a drum was heard as the young man sparted for home, probably because all the wholesale-house have their drummers on the road at this season of the year, and the society-reporter is saved the labor of writing up another of those fashionable weddings which always couclide with the announcement that "the happy couple have goes on brief wedding tour, and on their return may be

The Londo ments Hayes

FOI

It Predicts in the

A Decided French

Cabi

Reform

Negotiations Br

The

Another Mini

GREAT

THE O

London, Dec. 2. suffering from a though the Co but little person many upon her much more s now 60 years of a centionally good l liable to break d of illness to whisubject. Consi pressed over reasons and in might attend t

continues to rage

whole United King the force of a str all the other We has fallen sine to drift great! tracks causes south to a are being notwithstanding accumulating rapi snow is still falling ture is now 11 degre The Clyde is fro broken by barges f traffic. At Maedu raging to-night. all outdoor labor TRE "TIMES" ON London, Dec. 1.

discussing the mess Congress, says: ") dollars must take t plethora be relieve The money that from Europe to always remain there felt in a rise of pr Union, and, as soon lished, a demand fo low and the curre the western shores rested, if not res cannot be complet but its developm dently as the m In its financial Among the evid of Europe to coun ance with the Ur

from Germany who bipment to An MACK the services at vesterday. No

An appeal from scriptions to alley metropolis yest Vest of Ireland want are now to known since the g collection for this day next.

William Spencer bow oar in the Lor regattas in the U Tarryer, of Bermo for £100 a side ove

London, Dec. 1. cial article states froy will reach £56 to realize only a su THE M LONDON, Dec. 1. resolution of the

Renerally consider Waddington, Pr the early part of n Deputies, will th augurating a parl At the third . four groups of the tioned were settle the principle of transfer of the ge-istry to that of the dismissal of react THE RE

PARIS, Dec. 1 .greed upon the front of their posetting and law in the posetting and law in the posetting and gratuite item. The parliament trained. MM. Seciare they work with Ministry. It sandry d'Asson useday, the Gow one which will and end the crisis

BOT MORE LONDON, Dec.
Town to Nov. 11
affairs in Zulular
countries. The tr
stives of the E Caffres, a rom being in thement, are it war at any mom strong force of factry, has march secondern, who, to fight, he turns toward of fered by the Co policy of the Go wholly broken do

ly's expectations. It is ny of its features, and in-Its editors are expeters upon the second year bright prospects and the

s, of Georgia, is trying but man in the United rat, can win the Presiocra, can win the Presi-hat is David Davis. Mr. ilug figured down pretty omit the name of Davis didates, it will be all

is for GRANT and BLAINE,
IE will accept the second
he head. It is for BLAINE
out the Empire, if GRANT the Empire, if GRANT LAINE Will want to know O. is certain that GRANT e tremendous. Anybody

ceratic Congressman in I am for GRANT, by GOD, the Empire, sir. Ustionalism would be wiped would stand a fair chance. mart" of an argument sir, is sound and logi

are there is to be a Greenngton with a view of organization of the fistted States. Two of the Dengress are expected to

the Gazette have suits for t for \$300,000 in the agd probably be willing to half that amount, and not a Sairn would con

nator THURMAN are both

ved men " since their re That killing frost that ical hopes and prospects bud, which fell in Ohio in to make them both feel Treasurer of New York

sume the duties of the of his Democratic prede hiuled. He doesn't proso, who sailed around the

NT and knows consider s, estimates the General's about \$150,000. CLLYER proposes to show

enterprising young man can Vest, and grow up with the there are no free passes of ial railway. He advises

e their baggage checked porters have not been able

noon any one for the En-

SONALS.

Eugenie will return to Keller, the best man in the has gone into business. e to exchange with him from

Chedive's numerous wives

asked by his housekeeper hat part of the turkey he ed absently that a little of the

expenses of King Alfonso and the young man is begin-when the poet said life was was talking about. TEIBUNE recalls Bee

dog-fight to music and called

is at last getting down to his poetry, as the latest jewe

Sandwich Islands has pilans, and yet she is only

will be made public. Star is making a good dea

of Haverhill have been ity of E. J. M. Hale to erect e. and four bas-reliefs picture tragic history. It seems a pity could not have been found, and

erry maiden, vo'er the snow, minstrel show.

at makes ber tremble! merry matten ir liver-pad.

xchange says: "Phares g coile 'consists in inversion...

the patient upside down and
lic of several days' duration has
this means in a few minutes."

copie have been looking for, and
mily slipper will supersede the
the small boy has a pain in his

sitting in the parlor of a ed South Side manaion last even-th but a single thought and armn, religious light of the turned-lied, and coold, and purred, and sekion that has existed ever since to invented. They had swapped kisses for three hours, totally entaine world. Suddenly there contains world. Suddenly there the stairs, and the young lady, timid disposition, exclaimed, that?" "Silent be, it is the hard the youth, thinking that he thing uncommonly smart. But it, although, when the door opened stood there attired principally in low-candle, the humorous young it had been. "No, sonny," said "it ain't the cat, but it is a rio-roarmot gind of feller that came from ut, and whose daughter will never with any ornery, bow-legged cass afore." and don't you forget it." neard as the young man marted for because all the wholesale-houses mers on the road at this season of a society-reporter is saved the laFOREIGN.

The London Times' Comments on President Haves' Message.

It Predicts an Early Change in the Balance of Trade.

A Decided Alteration in the French Ministerial Situation.

The Cabinet Will Concede the Reforms Demanded by the Left.

Negotiations Broken Off Between Germany and the Vatican.

Another Ministerial Orisis Threatened in Constantinople,

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN'S ILLNESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Queen is reported as suffering from a severe bilious attack, and, al though the Court physicians profess to attach little importance to this illness persons are inclined to upon her Majesty's sickness in a much more serious light. The Queen is now 60 years of age, and has always enjoyed exceptionally good health, but has a constitution liable to break down suddenly under the forms of illness to which she may now be considered subject. Considerable solicitude is publicly expressed over the matter, both for persona reasons and in view of the political effect which might attend ner demise at the present time

. THE STORM
continues to rage with unabated fury over the whole United Kingdom. The wind blows with the force of a strong gale at Holyhead, while at all the other Western-coast stations it is report ed as very strong. At Aberdeen much fresh snow has fallen since last night, and it is beginning to drift greatly. The increasing snow on the causes the trains from the north and south to arrive late. The snow-plows are being sent along the lines, but notwithstanding their use the snow is accumulating rapidly. A very heavy frost was experienced at Glasgow last night, and the spow is still falling at intervals. The tempera ture is now 11 degrees below the freezing point. The Clyde is frozen, and the side ice is being broken by barges for the purpose of facilitating traffic. At Macduff the snow-storm continues raging to-night. The weather is very cold, and all outdoor labor has to be suspended. THE "TIMES" ON PRESIDENT HAYES' MESSAGE

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Times, in an editoria. iscussing the message of President Hayes to Congress, says: "If the legal-tender notes in circulation be called in and canceled, silver dollars must take their place, and the existing plethora be relieved. Further relief will come due time from the natural action of trade. The money that has flowed in such profusion from Europe to the United States cannot always remain there. Its presence will soon be felt in a rise of prices throughout the whole Union, and, as soon as the rise has been established, a demand for European goods will tollow and the current of money from the east to the western shores of the Atlantic will be arrested, if not reversed. A process of this kind cannot be completed within a week or a month, but its development may be anticipated as con-Sdently as the movement of tides."

In its financial article to-day the Times says: of Europe to counteract the adverse trade bal-ance with the United States are the advices dredweight of steel blocks have been sold for shipment to America by Krupp and others.

This operation will be financed through." MACKONOCHIE'S CASE.*

The Rev. Alexander Mackonochie conducted the services at St. Albans Church, Holborn, vesterday. No steps have yet been taken against him for contempt of Lord Penzance's

DISTRESS IN IRELAND. An appeal from Cardinal Manning for subscriptions to alleviate the distress in Ireland was read in all the Catholic churches of the metropolis yesterday. It is stated that in the West of Ireland such hunger, poverty, and want are now to be seen as have never been known since the great Irish famine. A general collection for this purpose is appointed for Sun

William Spencer, of Chelses, who rowed the bow oar in the London crew at the Centennial regattas in the United States, defeated George Tarryer, of Bermondsev, in the scullers' race for £100 a side over the Thames championship course to-day by three lengths, in twenty-five minutes and twenty-six seconds.

RECENT FAILURE. LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Daily Telegraph's financial article states that the liabilities of Goddefroy will reach £500,000. The estate is expected to realize only a small dividend.

FRANCE.

THE MINISTERIAL PROBLEM. LONDON, Dec. 1 .- A Paris dispatch says the resolution of the Republicans to submit a program to the Ministers for their acceptance is generally considered as a friendly notice to quit. tington, President of the Council and ster of Foreign Affairs, will be out of office the early part of next year, and perhaps sooper, and Gambetta, President of the Chamber of Deputies, will then have an opportunity of inangurating a parliamentary government under publican regime.

At the third sitting of the bureaux of the four groups of the Left on Sunday the following points on which the Cabinet will be quesd were settled, namely: Modification inciple of Judicial irremovability; the transfer of the gendarmerie from the War Min-lary to that of the Interior; and the immediate clumises of reactionary functionaries.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAM. Para, Dec. 1.—The Bureaus of the Left have acreed upon the following points as the main part of their political program: Liberty of setting and lawful associations; liberty of the pass and gratuitous secular compulsory educations.

The parliamentary situation appears less straiged MM. Spuller, Brisson, and Floquet sectors they would not accept portfolios in a sew Ministry. It is generally believed when handry d'Asson interpolates the Government Jussia, the Government will make declarations which will lead to a vote of confidence, and end the crisis by consolidating the Ministry.

SOUTH AFRICA.

MORE TROUBLE BREWING.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
DON, Dec. 1.—Intelligence from Cape form to Nov. 11 represents a serious state of affairs in Zululand and adjacent semi-savage The trouble between the representves of the English Government and the Caffres, and other native tribes, so far from being in a way of peaceable setent, are liable to develop into open War at any moment. Col. Baker Russell, with settong force of about 2,000 cavalry and in-fastry, has marched from Middleburg to attack ecocoern, who, it is believed, means o fight, he having rejected all overfared by the Colonial Secretary. The peace policy of the Government is reported to be ly broken down, and the proposed whole-disarmament of native races is a failure.

have formed a military camp at Lake Chrissie, having in possession about 8,000 pounds of powder, besides military stores of which they robbed -the storehouses at Middleburg some weeks ago. The general opinion at the Cape and in Zu-

luland is that war is likely to ensue. An alliance between the Boers and the Caffres is be-

AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMBER'S REMOVAL FROM CABUL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Simila, Dec. 1.—Dispatches from Cabul state that Gen. Roberts has sent the Ameer to Peshawur, under safe conduct of a strong de tachment of English troops. Since his captivity in his own Capital suspicions of his complicity in the massacre of Maj. Cavagnari and his band at the British residency have been increasing in the minds of the Commanders, and of the Home Government. Al-though Yakoob Khan has steadily denied this, investigation has developed facts which render it impossible to place further reliance on his loyalty or on his word. All disguises as to the purpose of the Government concerning his relation to it are now thrown off, and he will be held as a prisoner until final action can be taken upon his case. It is asserted in military circles bere and in Calcutta that it is the intention of the Foreign Officeto set up an open protectorate in Afghanistan, in which the native princes or chiefs will have only the semblance of authority. Notwithstanding the small reiance placed upon the Ameer by his own followers and people, the temper of the tribes s so uncertain, and Russian emissaries so numerous and alert it was deemed best to incarcerate him across the frontier. The authorities are reticent as to the condition of fairs at the various military stations of the great passes. Winter is now upon the country and no military operations, except such as are absolutely necessary, may be looked for before spring.

GERMANY.

GORTSCHAROFF. BERLIN, Dec. 1 .- Prince Gortschakoff visited the Empress of Germany and the Crown Prince Frederick William vesterday.

BISMARCK TO THE LIBERAL S. REPLYN. Dec. 1.-Rismarck has written pri vate letters to the leaders of the National Librals, thanking them for the support given by that party to the Government on the railway question, and expressing the hope that the for ner triendly relations between himself and the National Liberals may be renewed. The Clericals are much dissatisfied with this

THE ECGLESIASTICAL OURSTION LONDON, Dec. 1 .- A Berlin dispatch says Prince Bismarck will probably arrive there Thursday. It seems that the negotiations be tween Bismarck and the Vatican bave suddenly losed, as Bismarck will not agree to the restor ation of the German Bishops. There seems to be every probability that the old struggles are

IRELAND.

PORTED IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION DON, Nov. 30 .- Late advices from several ant points in Ireland indicate that a bet celing is prevailing, and there is reason to elieve that the culminating point of the agita tion has been passed. There is now a marked increase in the disposition of tenants to pay their rents, and it is believed that but for th terrorism of the lamless anti-rent leagues the tenantry would very generally respond to the extent of their ability. The reports of alleged agrarian outrages have been vastly exaggerated nd there is no extraordinary demand for relie at the various Poor-Houses. In his sermon in this city to-day Cardinal Manning strongly urged the maintenance of Christian order throughout Ireland, and asked for the hearty assistance of the clergy in queeting the agita

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 1 .- Baker Pasha has Sultan to superintend the introduction of reforms throughout the whole of Asia Minor. MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.-A Constantinople dispatch says the split in the Cabinet threatens to produce a ministerial crisis, owing to the differences between the Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior. The result will probably be the resignation of the latter.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Dec. 1 .- A Vienna correspondent says: Count Zichy's resignation is the first sign of Baron Haymerle having decided upon a great change in the Austrian diplomacy. The fullest conviction prevails here that Austria will support all the English efforts at Constantinople as far as possible. THE ARMY BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A Vienns dispatch reports that the Government Army bill will be taken to the Upper House of the Reichsrath, which, it is thought, will accept it. There is no apprehension of a constitutional struggle between the two Houses on the matter.

THE CZAR AT MOSCOW. LONDON, Dec. 1 .- Another dipatch says the Czar and Czarowitz will meet at Moscow Tuesday, where the nobility will be received and an ddress be delivered. If the rumors of a new departure in the creation of a Legislative Council, etc., have any foundation, some announce ment will probably be made to that effect on this

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—The publication of the Go'os newspaper has been suspended for five months.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE EX-AMBER. CARUL, Dec. 1 .- Under instructions from the Viceroy of India, the ex-Ameer, Yakoob Khan, left Cabul to-day for Peshawur, under charge of Capt. Turner and escort. He will reach his lestination in eight marches.

VARIOUS. ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The British digest of the reports of the fishery troubles at Fortune Bay

rill be sent to Washington during the coming ession of Congress. Lorillard has netted \$30,000 on seven races in England in which his horses have been winners: An important Diplomatic Council will be held ext Thursday to consider the condition of European alliances.

Large shipments of telegraphic apparatus are

pring hence to Chicago.

Dispatches from Berlin report that the German army is being largely increased. PHYLLOXERA. Madrid, Dec. 1.—The vineyards of Melars, covering an area of 25,600 hectares, have been attacked by phylloxera. The pest is increasing in Gerona and Catalona.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1 .- A meeting of citizens of the Auxilliary Sanitary Association took place to-day to confer with Drs. J. S. Billings and C. T. Holson, of the National Board of Health, on the subject of a national quarantis

Health, on the subject of a national quaranthe. Several merchants connected with the shipping interests with Mexico, Cuba, and the West India Islands were present. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved. That we recommend to the National Board of Health the establishment of a national quarantine station at \$hip Island for the treatment of infected vessels, and we will use our influence to secure such legislation from the State of Louisians and Congress as will make the State and national laws harmonious and effective.

The object of the shows plan is to establish a

The object of the above plan is to establish a central quarantine station under the direction and control of the National Government, to reduce the obstruction to commerce to the utmost minjmum.

THE MENDOTA POLICE. Mendota Dispatch to The Tribuna
Mendota, Ill., Dec. L.—At a meeting of the The Boers are taking a warlike attitude, and some a growing distaste to the existence of English authority among them. At Komati they are reported in pronounced rebellion, and

day, he would not now come down to night-work. The resignation was accepted. W. M. Smith was appointed to the vacancy. Mr. Smith was formerly connected with the newspaper business in La Salle and Mendota, and stands well in the community. Patrick Hart was appointed night policeman, vice John Stephenson, resigned.

AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S. "Wolfert's Roost" was presented for the first time in this city at Hooley's last night before a large audience, whose approbation, if it did not stamp the production as a success of the first water, at least gave evidence that they were mighty well pleased with Joh Raymond's latest assumption. "Wolfert's Roost" is a play in four acts by George Fawcett Rowe, founded more or less upon Washington Irving's weird legend of "Sleepy Hollow." There is to a certain extent the atmosphere of "Rip Van Winkle" running through it, ghosts are seen and ghosts are talked of, superstitions sit upon some of the characters like a nightmare, one departed spirit shows his bad taste by lodging in a well, and manifests his aggravating disposition, by making his appearance a periodic intervals, and in the most appoving way intimating his knowledge of buried treas ure, while another,—the Headless! Hessian,—at stated periods, astonishes the village by scampering through which, so runs the legend, was at one time car ried away by a cannon-ball. The appearance of this dweller in the well and the allusions to the wraiths who don't condescend to show themelves to the audience gives a ghastly interest to the play. When the work was first produced some time last August, at Wallack's Theatre New York-much fault was found with the third and fourth acts. These acts, we believe. have been materially altered since then,-the incidents have been changed, the language strengthened, although the plot remains pro cisely the same as formerly, and now we have romantic play which, if it does drag at times, and if the sentiment occasionally is rather weak and the incidents sometimes of a flimsy character, undoubtedly will amuse and interest the people. The scenery is picturesque and the play is well placed upon the stage. In the first act we are shown the farmhouse and orchard of Van Tassell (George Holland) a Dutch farmer, and we are introduced to Katrina (Miss Affie Weaver), the daughter of Van Tassel, fascinating in her simple rusticity. She is in love with a high-strung young man, Doif Hamera raw (Mr. J. J. Holland) who is poor but has aristocratic blood in his veins. Her father, however, doesn't want Katrina to marry the high-strung young man, but he does his best to get up a match between her and a wealthy butcher, Brom Brunt (Mr. Matt B. Suyder), a very bad doubledyed villain indeed. The sanguinary-for murder is in his eys—butcher in an early scene of the play makes love to the fair daughter of the Dutch farmer, and Doif, overhearing the tender advances of Brom Brunt, promptly picks a quarrel with him. rather weak and the incidents sometimes of s brust, promptly picks a quarrel with him, when Katrina interferes. Dof, the high-strung youth, looks upon her intercession as an intimation that Brust'ssit is agreeable to the young woman, and the thought of such a thing merely urges him to force the quarrel, which the highest is not inviting.

urges him to force the quarrel, which the butcher is not unwilling to take up. They are upon the eve of adding another ghost to the locality, when fehabol (Mr. John T. Raymond), a schoolmaster and a native of Connecticut, enters, and is in the act of allaying the difficulty, when news comes that the British are around the coast, and with the news orders to Dolf to join his ship at once. He is an officer, and, by the way, a descendant of Wolfert, the leading ghost. An affectionate farewell is taken by Dolf of his mother, Dame Haverstraw (Mr. J. H. Rowe), and his sister Emma (Miss Laura Bascomb). Katrina, however, offended at him, will say no word of kindness, although she would like to throw herself on his breast, and the young man goes off to sea. The incidents of this act are unimportant until the

young man goes off to sea. The incidents of this act are unimportant until the concluding episode, when *Ichebod* and the characters already introduced are sitting in the twilight discussing their favorit toole,—ghosts and gobilus. Gradually sleep overcomes the chatterers, when suddenly the spirit of aid *Wolfert* makes his appearance, and imparts to *Ichebod* in a vague sort of way something about buried treasure. His terror at the sight of the apparition overweighs the prospect of securing a lot of TÜRKEY. BAKBR PASHA. weighs the prospect of securing a lot of buried gold, his screams awake his slumber-ing friends, and the curtain falls upon a situation which is made the most of by Mr. Raymond. When the second act opens we find ourselves in front of Ichababad's achoolhouse. Brom has become tired of waiting for Kairisa and determines to adopt strong measures to being hor terms. Kairina and determines to adopt strong measures to bring her to terms. Of course, she has been secretly sorrowing for the absent Doi'. From her cheek the roses have been gradually fading; she has been reserved and unwilling to answer in the affirmative the repeated solicitations of her father to become the wife of the butcher. Brom and Van Tassell determine to find out who it is that she is pining for, and they bribe Ichabod with a \$5 gold piece to pluck the myster, so to speak, out of the heart of the fair Katrina. Ichabod has long had a decided partiality for the farmer's daughter. She knows this, and when HATMERLE'S PROGRAM.

lehahed has long had a decided partiality for the farmer's daughter. She knows this, and when he begins to question her in regard to her trouble she suspects his game, and makes love to him for the purpose learning the scheme of the bold, bad butcher and her avaricious old father. She succeeds. This is one of the finest scenes in the play and admirably carried by Miss Weaver and Mr. Raymond. It is All Hallow-een in the next act. The villagers are gathered in Vau Tassell's house enjoying themselves in trying to look The villagers are gathered in Van Tassell's house enjoying themselves in trying to look into futurity, when a rough looking sailor makes his appearance among them. This sailor subsequently turns out to be Daif, but not before Brom has set fire to the Harrairane mansion on the hill, and dropped Ichabod down the haunted well in the hope of drowning him. It turns out to be a most fortunate tumble for the schoolmater, for he drops upon the mass of buried treasure the ghost hinted at when the play opened. Ichabod eventually marries Emma. Da f, of course, marries Kairina, and the bold, bad butcher's fate is left with the female terror of the village, the Coroner's daughter, whom RUSSIA.

of the village, the Coroner's daughter, whom of the village, the Coroner's daughter, whom he marries.

In this basty notice we can scarcely do justice to the acting of Mr. Raymond, which is infinity superior to the play. He has evidently devoted much care to the elaboration of the part. It is full of fine detail and stands before us a strong character, infinity excelling, from an artistic point of view, either Sellers or Penniagton Pennbroke. Miss Weaver rendered fitting support. Her work at McVicker's last season has left a pleasant impression, as was shown from the warmth of her reception last night. Of the others we shall defer mention for the present, merely stating that the parts were in the main well rendered. "Wolfert's Roost" will run during the week.

M'VICKER'S. It was, we understand, through the advice and encouragement of Mr. Joseph Jefferson that Miss Annie Pixley determined to leave the Califorois stage and try her fortunes east of the Rocky Mountains. That actor, recogniz-ing her talent, prophesied for her a brilliant future, and these prophecies have, in many cities, been fulfilled already,—although two seasons have not passed since she left San Francisco,—for in Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, and other Southern points she has recently been playing to the capacity of the houses. And Miss Pixley has won her success not on account of a great play, but owing solely to her merit as an actress. She began her career, we believe, as a church-choir singer and an amateur performer in 'Frisco. Her fine voice gave her a local reputation, and her acting at an amateur entertainment interested the dramatic manager, R. G. Marsh, in her, who induced the little lady to adopt the stage. In the San Francisco theatres she received an excellent training, and soon blossomed into a comic opera singer. Accepting an engagement in Australia, she sang the leading roles in the Lecocq and Offenbach operas with great success, returned to San Francisco, played a brief engagement there, and last spring made her debut in this city. She reappeared at McVieker's last night as MViss. Now, as then, we must accord her the first place among the soubrets starring in this country. Her figure is pettte, her sense of humor is keen, and, what we very seldom find in a comic actress, she can be genuinely pathetic. Then she appears to understand thoroughly the mechanism of acting. She possesses the art to conceal the study by which her results are obtained and her work becomes easy, natural, and spontaneous. Whether Miss Pixley has that downward reach of faculty that grasps the springs of character, or whether the truthful portrait of MViss Smith has been struck upon by chance remains to be seen; but certainly Annie Pixley's interpretation of the walf indicates a entertainment interested the dramatic man

knowledge of human nature unknown by our most popular somerts. She is an excellent dancer too, and her voice is unusually strong, rich, and sympathetic. For her singing last night, and indeed for the various fine points in her performance, she was loudly appianded. The play of "M'llas" is scarcely worthy of her, and but for her would have fallen dead long ago. John McDonough reappears as Yuba Bill, a strong piece of Western character acting; Mr. Murray Woods as the showman, the Judge is played by Mr. B. G. Rogers, a good old actor; Mr. Robert Fulford assumes the role of the Mexican, Frank Kildav is the schoolmaster, and Bummer Smilh is played by Mr. W. T. Johnson. With few exceptions all are creditable efforts. So far as mounting is concerned mothing has been left undone.

THE OLYMPIC. Miss Jennie Hughes made her appearance at this theatre last night, and received a cordial welcome from her admirers. Miss Hughes has a fine appearance, a dashing style, and a fine appearance, a dashing style, and a voice which she uses to advantage. Miss Angle Schott remains and appears in her illusion act. In addition to these people there are Robert Nickle, a magician; the Irish eccentrics, Morgan and Mullen; the Lesite Brothers, equilibrists; Bryant and Saville, the instrumentalists; James B. Radcliffe, William Courtright, Nellie Gale, Harry Beckwith, and the Sparks Brothers.

HAVERLY'S. The Tony Denier Humpty Dumpty troup ommenced an engagement at Hav-Theatre last evening before a large-sized audience in a reconstructed version of that time-worn pantomime. George H. Adams, who is undoubtedly one of the best trick clowns in the country, kept the audience laughing by his funny tricks and audience lauguing by his lump theks and anties. Messrs, Rioley & Reed, a clever musical team, contribute greatly to the entertainment, as does E. C. Dunbar, in a specialty termed "The Milanese Piper." The mechanical effects worked to advantage throughout the piece, the whole concluding with a transformation scene, of which a pet donkey is one of the principal features.

HORRIBLE ROBBERY. This is no advertisement, but an account of a serious reality. Miss Affie Weaver, the charming actress, now with John T. Raymond, while aunting up and down the country became natrally alarmed at the terrible robberies of acresses continually being reported in the ewspapers. She did not care for her personal effects, not she; but the lady has a poor little anary to which she is devotedly attached. Fear ing that something might some time or other happen her wallet or berself, and the canary be left unprovided for, she thoughtfully determined to provide against any possible emergency. So she bought a tin safe, and occasionally she would deposit her nickels and her dimes, until upon last Saturday the sum had reached nearly \$3.50. At that time she was in the wicked City of Cincinnati, and upon going to her room that might after the play she found that burglars had ruthlesly rifled the safe. Every effort has been made to find the criminals, but unavailing. It is thought they are the members of a gang who have been lately seen shadowing traveling troupes in the West, Pinkerton, we believe, is working in the case, but he thinds the nickels and the dimes have gone the way of Charlie Ross. ng that something might some time or other

HAMLIN'S. Richmond and Von Boyle opened last night at this theatre to a large house. They appeared in their new comedy entitled "Our Candidate."

SUICIDE.

Persons Who by One Way or Another Thought of Them by the

Ended Their Troubles.

**Receial Dissect to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1.—A strange and unacountable suicide was committed here this orning, the victim being Robert Foley, a ingle man, aged 44, who for nearly a quarter of century has been shipping-clerk in the employ Root & Co. Foley was a man of steady babits, faithful and industrious in all his relations with his employers, and the mainstay of an aged mother and sister. Deceased was last basement of the store. Toward evening his absence was noticed, and two fellow-cierks were hanging in the usual place, and, as it had been a dull day in the store, it was first supposed that Foley had laid down in some part of the basement to take a quiet pap, such being his custom when business was not pressing. Careful search about the store and basement failed to disclose his presence and finally a visit was paid to the sub-cellar, where the searchers were appalled by seeing, with the aid of a lantern, the shadowy form of Foley suspended from a rafter. He was a tail man, and the ceiling was so low that he had been obliged to bend his knees in order to carry his fatal resolve into execution. He had literally choked himself to death, and his features pre sented a ghastly sight when exposed to the full view of the light. The suicide had used a light rope, which had been tied about a bale cotton, and the weight of his body had caused he cord to sink into the flesh until almost ou of sight. The body was quickly cut down and a physician summoned, but Foley was beyond human aid, having evidentry been dead several hours. There is no known cause for his tragic

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 1.—M. M. Stringer suicided by hanging at La Martine, Friday

BURLINGTON. is., Dec. 1.—Last Friday a couple coming from Knoxville registered at the Davis House. Fairfield, as R. E. Anderson and wife. Last night the wife, aged about 17, took a dose of morphine, from the effects of which she died at noon to-day. A supposed case of suicide. No cause for the act is known.

GEN. GRANT.

What He Says of the Canal Scheme Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2-3 a. m.-A Herald Washington special says Gen. Grant has writ ten a letter to a friend in this city concerning the proposal of European capitalists to take a large interest in the Nicaragua Canal scheme. The General advises that Congress shall be asked to incorporate a company, because so vast a project will have a higher credit in Europe if it has a National rather than State franchise. He suggests that names of a considerable number of prominent citizens of high character and financial ability be inserted in the act, as the corporacial ability be inserted in the act, as the corporators, and thinks it advisable that this Government shall obtain a new treaty with Nicaragua, not it the nature of a concession
of right of way, which would be for the Company to acquire, but a treaty covering the whole
project, and guarding the use of the canal and
right of the United States to its use and protection. Finally, in this letter, those who have
seen it say, he declares himself ready to
take a prominent part in the enterprise whenever these conditions are attained.

CANADA.

The Victims of the Opera-Rouse Fire-Scotch Festivities-The Consolidated Bank -Marine Intelligence-An Irish-Cathol Controversy.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TORONTO, Dec. 1.—The inquest on the bodies of Wright and his wife and child, burned in the Opera-House fire, commenced this evening, but, after hearing the evidence of two or three unimportant witnesses, was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon. As Scott, who will be the principal witness, is unable to leave his bed from the severe nature of burns and injuries received, he will be visited y the jury at his own house.

Scotchmen throughout the length and breadth of her Majesty's dominion of Canada are busily engaged to-night celebrating the anniversary of engaged to-night celebrating the anniversary of their patron saint. Telegrams containing sentiments suitable to the occasion are being exchanged between the Scottish societies of the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 1.—The tug Wilcox arrived late last night with the disabled

rived late last night with the disabled schooper Queen City in tow. They are wind-bound here. The Queen City had her masts carried away, and lost her anchor and boat during the fierce gale about ten days ago, and was obliged to lay to about twenty-five miles northwest of this port.

Special Dispatch to The Tribana.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.—The Committee appointod by the insolvent Court to investigate into
the accounts of the Consolidated Bank have
spplied for and obtained an extension of twantyfive days in which to complete their labors. Negoriations are in progress to sell the assets of
the bank to some other financial institution,
with a view to winding up its affairs.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

St. CATHARINES, Ont., Dec. 1.—It has been
decided not to close the Weiland Canal until

decided not to close the Weiland Canal until Friday next, the 5th inst. Last year it closed

Dec. 14.

Boscial Disputch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA. Ont., Dec. 1.—A mass-meeting of Irish Catholics was held in the Canadian Institute, over which R. D. O'Connor presided. About 400 persons were present. A series of resolu-tions were carried denouncing the *Herald* and repudiating it as an organ of Irish Catholic bought and feeling, and approved the course of Bishop Duhamel and the Rev. Father Hunt in reference to the controversy.

TILDEN.

What the Old Man Will Do. Special Dispatch to The Iribune. NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A confidential friend of Tilden in Washington says Tilden will not announce till January whether be expects the nomination or will retire from he candidacy; that if Tilden does retire be will not permit Thurman, Bayard, or Hendricks to have a chance, nor anybody connected with the Electoral Commission; that Kelly is dead in New York, and that Tilden gives up Indiana, and can get along without it by having New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

Don't physic, for it weakens and destroys, but use Hop Bitters, that beilds up, up!

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Kalliston.

No part of our physical organization is more worthy of careful attention than the skin. Its delects structure and mechanism render it sensitive to the slightest obstructions, whether arising from sunburn, from dust, or the changing air and wind. Burnett's Kallistrow is prepared expressly to remove all these; and the result of its use is a perfectly healthy action, and a softness and loveliness of texture that health alone will induce.

You can make money in stock speculations safely, by investing \$25 to \$10,000 in the Combination Plan. The money of thousands of castomera combined and operated in one heavy amount, insures the largest profits, which are divided equitably each month. Circular explaining, mailed free. Address Lawnerce & Co., 19 Broad street, New York.

\$1,375.87 Profits in Thirty Days.—What \$10 has done in Wall street by legitimate stock speculations. Pamphlet explaining everything sent free. Simpson & Co., 49 Exchange place, New York.

A good remedy to bave on hand in cold seasons is Macallaster's Cough Mixture. It is becoming very popular. Retail at 50c by all druggists. Best accommodations for least money,

UTICUBA, CUTICUBA BESOLVENT uticura

REMEDIES. Who Makes Them and What is

Drug Trade. Interview of a "Times" Reporter

with Peter Van Schaack, Esq.

Prom the Chicago Times.

To enable the "Times" to furnish its readers with some reliable information regarding the Cuticura Remedies, which are now attracting so much public attention, a reporter called yesterday upon Mr. Peter Van Schaack, of Van Schaack, Stevensom & Co., wholesale and retail druggists, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, when the following facts were elicited:

R.—Will you oblige the readers of the "Times" by answering a few questions regarding the Cuti-

cura Remedies?

Mr. Van S.—Certainly; fire away.

R.—Do they sell well?

Mr. Van S.—The sales of the Cuticura, Cuticura
Resolvent, and Cuticura Sosp have been unprecedented. R. -What reasons do you give for so large a R.—What reasons to you give four reasons. First, they sale?
Mr. Van S.—I give four reasons. First, they are original and revolutionary in their composition and mode of treatment. Second, they andoubtedly possess great curative properties. Third, there are thousands upon thousands of sick and suffering who have tried and found wanting the usual remedies and modes of treatment, and who are ready to welcome a really great and successful medicine. Fourth, the price of them is within the means of every invalid.

medicine. Fourth, the price of them is within the means of every invalid.

R.—Are your large sales of these medicines through your agents?

Mr. Van S.—No; they are legitimate mall orders. We employ no travelers on the road,—are fundamentally opposed to that way of selling goods,—the retailer has to stand such expense, and such staple goods as these require no one to force them off.

and such staple goods as these require no one to force them off.

R.—Do you class them as patent medicines?

Mr. Van S.—I do not. They are proprietary only so far as their names are concerned, these being held as trademarks.

R.—Can you tell us something about this firm?

Mr. Van S.—Weeks & Potter are importers, wholesale druggists and chemists, and for twenty-five years have been the foremost house in the trade in New England.

R.—It is populasly supposed that advertising will sell most anything, regardless of merit. Is it true?

R.—It is populasly supposed that advertising will sell most anything, regardless of merit. Is it true?

Mr. Van S.—No. A remedy falsely claiming to possess virtues of which it is in fact destitute will surely fail. No reputable firm—and druggists are the most competent judges—would think of risking fame and fortune on any medicine, unless it had, under the most trying circumstances, proved itself to possess extraordinary medicinal value. The expense attending the introduction of such remedies is enormous. A fortune must be spent before any return can be expected. If, after a wide distribution, they are found to possess the virtues claimed for them, those who have been cured will recommend them one to another, and thus make them remunerative. When a man backs his statement with his own money, you may generally rely upon them. This Weeks & Potter are doint.

R.—Have they ever before prepared remedies for popular use?

Mr. Van S.—I believe not. They are, like ourselves, agents for a great many, but we think these are the first that they prepare themselves. It is but once in a lifetime that a discovery is made of a remedy that such a firm as Weeks & Potter are willing to stake reputation and fortune on.

R.—Are their prospects flattering, or otherwise?

Mr. Van S.—Verg flattering. As I said before, the remedies undoubtedly possess great merit; and besides, they treat blood and skin diseases according to a new and thoroughly rational plan that must take a firm hold on the confidence of those who sinfer from chronic diseases of the blood, skin, and scalp.

COLLINS

Placed over the centre of the nervous forces, the pit of the stomcah, they stimiliste the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, perfect Digestion, cure Dyspensia, Bilions Colte, Cramps, and Pains, and prevent Ague and Maiarial Diseases. For Weak and Sore Lunes, Palpitation of the Heart, Paintal Kidneys, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, they are the best remedy in the world. Get the genuine.

"SAPANULE."



CURES SY ABSORPTION.—The well-known medicinal properties of Glyberine, of which "SAPANULE" is largely composed, is an assurance to the public of the wonderful curative powers of this cele brated Lotion for all Nervous, Inflammatory, and Skin Diseases. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Headache, Bruises, Sprains, Burns or Scalads, Crilibiatina, Buniona, Piles, &c., rield at once to its soothing influence, and are permanently cured. Sait Kheum, Erysipelas, Humors, Chapped Handa, Koughness, and all Diseases of the Skin are quickly and positively cured. Used in aponge or foot baths removes all pain or soreness of body, limbs, and feet. Sold by all Druggista, Satisfaction goaranteed or money retunded. Send for limminated circular and eards. Emmal Geory & Co., Proprietors, Office art Broadway, A. J., At wholesale by MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Wash ington Mean Time, Dec. 1, 1879.



INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2,-1. a. m .- Indica

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, lower pressure, warmer southerly winds, veering to westerly

. 4 Clear. Clear. Clear.

or in the western portion to colder, northerly, partly cloudy weather, possibly followed in latte For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising, preceded in former by falling, arometer, decidedly colder northerly winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with rain, generally

For the Upper Lake region, falling barometer, increasing northeast to southeast win eather with rain and snow, followed by rising barometer and decidedly colder northerly winds. Weather with rain and snow, followed by rising barometer and decidedly colder northerly winds.

For the Lower Lake region, falling preceded in the easterly portion by rising barometer, variaable winds, shifting to southeasterly, colder cloudy weather, followed by rain and snow, and over
the western portion Tuesday night by rising barometer, and decidedly colder northerly winds.

For the Canal regions of the Middle States the temperature probably will remain above freezing Tuesday night, except possibly in Northern New York.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth, Houghton, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee,
Section 1, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section 3, Mackinaw, Alpena, Section 4, Port Huron, Detroit,
Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5, Erie, and Buffalo.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Special Sale Fine Linens!

sisting of Fine Damask Cloths In all sizes, with Napkins to match.

Suitable for Holiday Presents, con-

French & German Lunch Cloths In all lengths, with Doylies to match.

DAMASK TOWELS, In Extra Qualities and New Designs.

Raw Silk Tapestry and Embroidered Table Covers, A Beautiful Assortment at very low

Marseilles Quilts White or Colored, at popular prices,

Also a Complete Stock of Staple Housekeeping Linens' Of our own importation.

BEST QUALITIES and LOWEST PRICES! Chas. Gossage & Co.

State-st.-Washington-st.

COUCH LOZENGES. **KEATING'S**

A Cough, Col

Sore Throat

Any of these ailments, fallowed to continue, causeritation of the Lungs, apermanent Throat Disease

CIS-ATLANTIC GLOVES,

KID WALKING and DRIVING Are the Best in the World. FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

For Breakfast CHOCOL!

MENIER Ask Your Grocer For It!

PARIS AND LONDON. New York Depot, 286 Greenwich St FRANKLIN MAC VEAGH &CO., CHICAGO

LADIES' WALKING SHOE!

LATEST STYLE NO MORE CORNS. COMFORT ASSURED. M. WHEELER & CO. 74 MADISON-ST.,

and Door East of McVicker's Theatre SCALES FAIRBARKS' SCALES

Established Twenty-five Years. BROWN'S 25 CTS.

TROCHES

25c., 50c. & \$1.00. (The larger cheapent,) by all Druggists. JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston

when relaxed either from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a sinar connection. They apparticularly recommended to SINORES and FUELIC SPEAKERS, and all who are afficied with Cough, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Influenza, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES.-25c.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, &c.
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children (unfailing).
BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving Pain, both Internal and External.
BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitsning and Preserving the Teeth.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

He Says He Did It in Self-Defense --- A Story Not Believed.

A Colored Swain Serenades His Sweetheart with an Accordion,

And Is Paid for His Trouble with Bullet in His Brain.

The Long-Continued Hayden Trial Once More Resumed.

CONFESSION.

uppalo, N. Y., Dec. 1.—A confession was btained early this morning from Capt. Mc-Kenzie, the murderer of Thomas Russell, one of the crew on the barge Andrew Walton, which occurred on Friday last. A clew was obtained to the place in which the money which had been taken from the murdered man had been aled, and the police visited the spot, where hey discovered the money, amounting to \$150, afely stowed away. On two of the bills they

found several spots of blood. They took th noney to the accused, and showed im the stains and informed bim hat it would do bim no good to keep quiet any longer. This argument seemed to have the desired effect, for he immeparded the boat about 2 o'clock in the morning and went into the cabin where Russell was asleen and commenced an argument. They had some pretty hard words, and finally came to blows. They fought in the cabin for some time, and then went on deck, where the final struggle took place. Here McKenzie awears Russell attacked him with a sledge, and attempted to strike him, but he succeeded in dodging the blows, when he piexed up a large pair of tongs, and dealt Russell the death blow. He then threw the body overboard and proceeded down into the cabin and changed his clothes, throwing his shirt and a pillow which were beameared with gore, overboard with a chain strached to sink them. He then (as he asserts) hid the money so as to avoid suspicion, as he thought if he was discovered the money would be injurious to him. This clause is not credited by the police, as they think that the murder was committed for that purpose alone.

THE HAYDEN TRIAL.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 1.—In the Hayder trial this afternoon the State produced one of its most important witnesses, Susan Hanley, a of the murdered girl, and a confidar in all her affairs. No progress was made other than to secure the story of Mary's movement from the time when she returned, on Sunda from her place of employment, discharged, be cause of her supposed pregnancy, up to the hou woods where she was murdered. The Court admitted her declarations to the witness that he was enceinte, and some testimony as to a personal examination made by witness to satisfy herself that Mary's suspicions were well founded. Everything further than this was earnestly contested by Hayden's counsel, d, for the purpose of obtaining rulings on the sibility of evidence covered thereby, there was put to the witness a series of questions re ling further declarations accusing Hayden of er seduction. These questions embraced her at his request, and there made an arrangemen to meet him near the spot where her dead body was found, five hours later; that he was her ducer; and that he had promised to give her what she termed "quick medicine" for the ose of procuring an abortion. A furthe leclaration was that be had seduced her on the ion of an oyster-supper in the village, when she was left at home to take care of the Has en children, and he slipped away from th upper, and, hurrying to his house, had crimi-nal intimacy with her. It is believed that the court will admit some of the declarations on the same ground of other declarations made to her employer just before the tragedy; that they tend to establish a mo tive for Hayden's crime. This same witness will also testify that, before returning home, Mary seut ber a letter, inclosing one for Hay-den, which, however, was dever delivered, as den, which, however, was never delivered, as the girl reached home herself before the witness had an opportunity to see the clergyman. The letter for Hayden was destroyed, but that in which it was inclosed is preserved, and is of a nature indirectly indicating the character of the other. The most obstinate legal contest of the trial is anticipated on all this testimony, for, if admitted, it will be extremely damaging to the accused. The matter of the alleged beel-mark of Hayden's brogan, discovered on the cheek of the girl some time after death, was withdrawn by the Stato last Wednesday, and will not be reintroduced, excepting in a certain contingency. This is a past wednesday, and will not be reintroduced, excepting in a certain contingency. This is a possible demand by Hayden's counsel. Some of the friends of the accused claim that it should be reintroduced, because its withdrawal, after part presentation before the jury, leaves an effect on their minds which the defense should be permitted to dispel by cross-examination or adverse testimony.

AN AWFUL WARNING. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
FLAT ROCK, Mich., Dec. 1.—Philip Hughes,

lored laborer, was shot and fatally injured last night by a woman named Melissa Paxton. The two were lovers, and Hughes went to pay a Sunday evening visit to his lady fair, and find at her feet and commenced grinding out doleful airs upon an accordion. Suddenly the eleeping beauty awoke, and at the same instant the revolver in her hand was discharged, the bullet passing through Hughes' skull, entering just above the eyes, and lodging in the back of the neck. Hughes lingered in an unconscious condition until this evening, when he died. The woman claims that the shooting was all a mistake, the revolver laying been accidentally discharged. On the other hand it is asserted that she was jealous of linguistic attentions to enother colored lady and Hughes' attentions to another colored lady, and fired at him with malice aforethought.

BURLINGTON, ia., Dec. 1 .- No less than thre burglaries were committed in this city last night. The first at the residence of Col. Scott, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad the second at the residence of the Rev. A. Por lock; and the third at the residence of Di Bean,-all in the southwestern part of the city small sum of money; at the second, a small sum of money, a watch, and Mr. Pollock's othes; and at the third, a pair of pants and the change contained in the pockets thereof.

This city has been remarkably quiet of late, but these occurrences would seem to indicate that the coming winter will be as prolific of acts of lawlesness as its predecessor.

A BEAST CAUGHT.

ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 1.—Officers having se cured the arrest and commitment of the party implicated to-day, reveal the details of an atro-cious crime committed in Blissfield Township Sunday evening, Nov. 2. On that evening, it is Sunday evening, Nov. 2. On that evening, it is alleged, Benjamin Bevelhammer, a farm laborer, aged 39, entered the home of a family named Ray, and brutally outraged Carrie, an 18-year-old daughter, a cripple and bedridden from infancy. The mother was at church and the father temporarily absent at a neighbor's. Bevelhammer, being accused by the afflicted girl as her assailant, fied and evaded arrest until

Sr. Louis, Mo., Dec. L.—An express robbery on the Little Reck & Fort Smith Railroad is reported here. The information comes from passengers on the Iron Mountain Railroad who arrived last evening. They understood that bonds of the value of \$140,000 were captured by

the robbers. The Southern Express Company runs over this line, and are the sufferers. No further particulars could be gathered.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. L.—The railroad and express sate at Ironton, Mo., was robbed on Saturday night. Loss about \$200.

AN OLD OFFENSE.

Executed Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 1.—News was received in this city to-day that one Orlando Talott, who, in July, 1864, killed Gen. Sam Hallett at Wyandotte, . Kas., had been captured in the mountains west of ver. Gen. Hallett, at the time of his death, was chief contractor of the Kansas Pacific Railway, and came to Kansas City as the representative of Gen. Fremont and Leonida, Haskill, who, at that time, controlled the road. Talcott was a civil engineer, and shot Hallett dead in the street for having been discharged.

INDICTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 1.—The two ticketscalpers. Trancher and Mixer, who were arrested several days since for selling fraudulent tickets were indicted by the Grand Jury to-day, and ar now in jail. They sold two Canadian tickets over the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Road, which, it is claimed, were frauds, and the men came back after being put off the train at Quincy. It is understood the Wabash Company

FACING THE MUSIC. CINCINNATI, Dec. L.-A Gazette special from Lancaster, O., says: Thornton T. Baker, who has been absent seven years to escape ments for grand larceny and embezzlement, returned this morning, gave himself up, and is re leased on \$3,000 bail. His father, Jacob Baker was the defaulting Treasurer of the county at the time his son ran away, but has since settled

MISUSING THE MAILS. DENVER, Colo., Dec. 1.—In the United States Court to-day, Sidney A. Grant, connected with the so-called Denver Land Company, which has been advertising lots for sale in North Denver

and will be sentenced to-morrow, the penalty being either \$500 fine, or imprisonment. SHOT BY AN OFFICER. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 1.—Policeman John Beck here to-night for resisting and a saulting him. The ball penetrated the lung and the wound will probably prove fatal. Beck

ABOUT A WOMAN. KINSLEY, Kas., Dec. 1 .- Jerry Saunders and Phil Bradshaw, colored, quarreled here to-day about a woman, and the former struck the latter with a double-tree and killed him. Saun-

EIGHTEEN MONTHS NEW YORK, Dec. 1 .- Washington E. Hall, In spector of Elections, convicted of making false returns at the election of 1878, has been sen tenced to eighteen months in the State Prison

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. NEW YORK, Dec. 1 .- The Brooklyn Aldermen to-day directed the Board of City Works to con tract for the erection of a suitable monument over the graves of the 300 victims of the Brook lyn Theatre fire.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 1.—A meeting of citizen was beld here to-night to take measures for greeting Charles S. Parnell upon his arrival here. The original committee appointed by the Irish citizens who have resolved to receive Parnell at Fanculi Hall, was increased to sixty, and included the names of many distinguished citizens.

Zens.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Dec. 1.—Mr. J. W. Sprstley to-day sold out his interest in the Council Biuffs Stock-Yards to Messrs. Swan Bros. & Paxton. The yards will be enlarged and im-

PAXION. The yards will be enlarged and improved before next season.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 1.—C. E. Wheeler, Secretified the Freedmen's Relief Association, having resigned, Mrs. Laura Haviland, of Michigan, was to-night elected to fill the vacancy.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—The twelfth annual meeting of the Association of Manufacturers and Dealers in Leaf Tobacco was held this atternance. noon. No recommendation was made to Congress for any change in the Revenue laws, the Association congratulating itself on a reduction of the tax, which has given impetus to the tobacco trade. Dr. E. R. W. Thomas was elected again to the office of Weigher and Inspector.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 1.—The Citizens' Committee of Fifteen to-night adopted the report of the National Sanitary Commission recently submitted, in reference to the sewers, etc., and decided that a 3 per cent tax is necessary to carry

cided that a 2 per cent tax is necessary to carry out the recommendations. A resolution urging Gov. Marks to call a special session of the Legislature was adopted.

At 8:45 last evening a citizen brought to the County Hospital two men, one with his skull fractured, who died at 9:30 in the evening, and another who gave his name as Peter Tootman. with his left arm broken. The latte stated that they were out collecting for A. Randolph, haldware dealer at the corner of Mohawk and North avenue, and when about two blocks south of the Linand when about two blocks south of the Lin-coln avenue intersection of the Northwestern Railroad they were struck by the Paymaster's car on the Northwestern Railroad. The horse was killed, the buggy smashed, and the two occupants injured as above stated. The dead man's name was William Simons. He was of German birth, 29 years of age, and left a wife and three children living at No. 770 Halsted street. At a late hour last night Tootman was sleeping quietly, and be seemed to have suffered no other injury than the broken arm.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 1.—Prof. David E. Bartlett, teacher in the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in this city, died last night,

aged 74. He has been for fifty-one years an in structor of deaf mutes. NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 1 .- William C. Black a prominent cotton factor, formerly President of the Cotton Exchange, was stricken with apo-plexy yesterday, and died this morning.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 1.—The creditor of N. Rosenthal & Bros., dry goods dealers a Vassar, took possession of the stock of the firm to-day, under six chattel-mortgages filed Nov. 15. Liabilities, \$14,000; assets estimated at \$3,000.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 1 .- Arrived, steamship dermanic and the Queen, from New York. NEW YORK, Dec. 1 .- Arrived, steamsh

Canada, from London. · London, Dec. 1.—Steamships Westphalia, from New York; Bulgaria, from Boston; City of Montreal, from New York; and Polynesian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

THE POTTERS. CINCINNATI, Dec. 1 .- Delegates are arriving o attend the United States Potters' Associa tion meeting which convenes here to-morrow From 80 to 100 delegates are expected from Cincinnati, East Liverpool, Beaver Falls, Stea-beaville, New York City, Syracuse, Trenton, N. J., Wheeling, and Louisville.

STRIKES Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

La Salle, Ill., Dec. 1.—The miners at Keno sha and at the La Salle shaft have accepted the terms offered by the employers, and the strike, so far, is over.

New York, Dec. 1.—The ropemakers are on

WAGES ADVANCED. PITTSTON. Dec. 1.—The principal coal com-panies of this place have voluntarily advances the wages of miners 10 per cent.

CONKLING'S LAST MOVE. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A Washington special to the Sun says: "Conkling is in no mood for concession, and, therefore, demands that Cornell shall be Chairman of the National Republican Committee, or, failing in him, that Gen. Arthu committee, or, failing in him, that Gen. Arthur shall head the list. There is no concealment about the design of this move on the chess board. It means Grant as the nominee. If circumstances should throw Grant out of the competition, why then Mr. Conking will succeed to his estate as residuary legatee. This is the New York hand in the game, and the partners may play better for knowing it." THE RAILROADS.

Trouble Still Pending on Eastern Business from Kansas City.

The New Year Will Probably See the Grand Trunk in Chicago.

A Pointer that Vanderbilt Has His Say in the Erie Road.

Jay Gould Discloses More of His Plans to the Atchisonians.

THE KANSAS CITY MUDDLE. The new complications about the Kansas City passenger business have not yet been settled, and things remain in the muddled condition as reported yesterday. The General Passenge Agents of the Missouri River roads stubbornly reiuse to modify their action taken a few weeks ago against the Hannibal & St. Joe, and the General Passenger Agent of the Fort Wayne Road says he will not submit to being made an longer the scapegoat for the shortcomings of others, and if the tickets over his route from the Hannibal & St. Joe are not put on sale again at once he will proceed to knock things into smithereens and assert his rights. Gen. Myere smithereens and assert his rights. Get. Ayers called upon the managers of the various Missouri River roads in this city and stated his position, requesting a modification of the action of their passenger men. It is probable that a telegraphic meeting with the St. Louis and other Missouri River roads will be held to day, and some decisive action taken. The probabilities are that the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne will carry its point, and that its tickets from St. Joe will be put on sale again. The Missouri River roads cannot afford to bazard their interests by stubbornly insisting upon their first decision. It is generally conceder that the Fort Wayne is right in this matter There is no reason why it should be punished because another road has violated an agreement It is also very hard to see why the Genera Passenger Agents of the Missouri River road should put on such righteous airs because one of their number has been convicted of violating the east-bound agreement, when it is a well-known fact that all of them are yiolating the agreement in regard to passenger rates to Missouri River points. Not a single road in this city leading to the West is maintaining rates to Western points, and rebates of from \$2 to \$5 are made on most tickets sold here to Kansas City, Denver, and other Western points, and yet no row is made about it, and all of them are striving bard to keep the facts from leaking out. Evidence the facts from leaking out. about it, and all of them are striving hard to keep the facts from leaking out. Evidence came into the possession of a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday which proves the above assertion be-yond the shadow of a doubt. The blame for this state of affairs is laid upon the "Four-in-Han1" Line, which, it is claimed, insists upon cutting the rates, and the other roads have to do the same for self protection. But one of the association roads—the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern—is a part of the "Four-in-fland" Line, and it could certainly be brought to terms as well as the Hannibal & St. Joe.

GOULD'S KANSAS TRIP. Special Dispatch to the gribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 1.—Dr. Bell, Vice President and Managing Director of the Denver & Rio Grande Road, came from Colorado to-day to meet Jay Gould here. A specia train was in waiting, and Beil was taken to Lawrence, where Jay Gould and party are spending the night. It is understood here that Gould has at last secured the Denver & Rio Grande Road, or can secure it by accepting certain propositions which Dr. Bell is authorized to

present and which are favorable. ATCHISON, Kas., Dec. 1.-Jay Gould and party returned to this city to-day. Mr. Gould was hown a dispatch sent from St. Joseph Saturda night to the Associated Press, and said its statements were wholly unauthorized. He further stated that the Central Branch Road would be extended to a connection with the Kansas Pacific at an early day; that the St. Joe & Denver Road would be extended to Atchison would be built from Biue Rapids or Waterville to Marysville, and that the Central Branch from this city to Waterville would be relaid with steel rails in order to provide for the largely in creasing traffic over it. These changes will give creasing traffic over it. These changes will give this city outlets it never before had over both the St. Joseph & Denver and the Kansas Pacific. The new route from Grand Island on the Union Pacific, via Atchison to St. Louis, will be the shortest and most direct line the West affords between the Pacific Coast and Missouri, and the extension of the Central Branch to a connection with the Kansas Pacific, near the west life of the State, will make the shortest and most direct route from Denver to the Missouri River.

fissouri River.

Mr. Gould indicated that all of the traffic Mr. Gould indicated that all of the trailic passing over his Kansas and Colorado roads and the Union Pacific for St. Louis and the East would centre at this city. He stated that Atch-ison should be afforded, for either east or west bound freights over the Kansas Pacific and St. Joseph & Denver Roads, facilities equal to those of Kansas City or St. Joseph

bound freights over the Kansas Pacific and St. Joseph & Denver Roads, facilities equal to those of Kansas City or St. Joseph.

Denver, Col., Dec. 1.—Jay Gould having offered \$300,000 to the County of Arapahoe for the county's stock in the Denver Pacific and Denver & South Park Railroad the former connecting Denver with Cheyenne, and the latter pointing toward Leadville and Guonison, the election will take place to-morrow to decide whether the proposition be accepted. The stock amounts to \$13,000,000, but that of the Denver Pacific, \$1,000,000, is not considered of any value. Little interest is taken in the subject, and the vote will be small.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 1.—Jay Gould spent a few hours here to-day inspecting his bridge and other railroad property. He sent a letter to the Board of Trade asking for a donation of \$30,000 to aid in extending the Missouri Pacific to this city. Ten thousand dollars was subscribed on the spot, and the subscription increased to \$20,000 during the afternoon. The whole amount will be made up to-morrow, and the track be laid at once. Mr. Gould will build a new Union Depot here during the coming year. Depot here during the coming year.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Dec. 1.—The Jay Gould

party arrived here this afternoon. Mr. Gould visited the office of the Kansas Central Railroad, examined the books, and commended the management. He also expressed himself in favor of extending the road west. The party were then taken in charge by ex-Senator Caldwell and a committee of citizens, and visited Fort Leavenworth, calling upon. Gen. Pope. At 3 o'clock about 100 of the principal merchants and business men partook of a banquet at the Planters' House, at which toasts were responded to by Gould and others. Gould said: "I an not used to making speeches, and never made one in my life. I feel very highly honored, however, at the reception which has been given by your people. I have invested largely in Western railroads, and have arrived at a time of life when investments are not made for the purpose of making money, but for entertainment, and to pass away time. I shall spend three or four months each year in the West, giving my personal attention to my interests. In fact, I enjoy myself more at this than in being confined by business at home. I want to see the West developed and the interests of this country. We all should work together to this end,—the people and the railroads. I hope the people of the West will never be disappointed in the expectations they have based upon the new system of railroads."

It is understood here Mr. Talmage will be Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific, Central Branch, and the Kansas Central, and a through line will be run from St. Louis to the western terminus of the Central Branch at Kirwin. The general offices of the Central Branch will be removed to St. Louis. Mr. Clark is to be General Manager of all Gould's roads west of St. Louis and the Missouri River. party arrived here this afternoon. Mr. Gould visited the office of the Kansas Central Rail-

THE NEW YORK INVESTIGATION. New York, Dec. 1.—Ex-Judge Shipman, counsel for Erie, concluded his exhaustive argu-ment to-day before the Assembly Committee on Raifroads. Several members of the Chamber of Commercy and a number of raifroad men were present. Regarding complaints from Western New York, he said: "Particular localities and individuals have been unfavorably affected from changes incident to the extension of the railroad system. Such new, visible, and formidable power furnishes a convenient object for attack, and so whole classes of men, sufferfor attack, and so whole classes of men, suffering from general collapse of business, changes
of centres of trade, opening of new sources of
supply, and in some few instances smarting
under a real grievance, come to charge their
business troubles on railroads. For example,
the milling business of Rochester discloses two
striking facts; first, that the Genesce wheat-

delds long since ceased to produce the kind of and wheat which once made the celebrated Genesee and General Superintendent Thomas, but up to the present time they have not reached any conwheat which once made the celebrated Genesee flour. From depredations by weevil and other unexplained causes, that fine grain 'seemed to run out.' It has been supplanted by a new The announcement that Mr. George Olds had resigned his position as General Freight Agent variety, more productive, presenting a good ap pearance to the unpracticed eye, but producing inferior flour. Local millers will not use it, and of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffe of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad to accept a position on the Burlington Railroad led many to believe that there would be a change in the General Freight Department of the latter. This impression, however, was erroneous, as Mr. Olds will assume the position of General Western Agent of the Burlington, with headquarters at St. Joseph. He will have charge of both the freight and passenger business between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast, under the direction of the General Freight and Passenger Agents. Mr. Daviel Webster Hitchcock, Western General Passenger Agent at St. Joseph, will be subject to the orders of Mr. Olds.

The appointment of Mr. Olds is a good one, and must necessarily prove advantageous to the have to resort to the grain markets of Milwau kee or Chicago for wheat. This exhaustion of the local supply has had a damaging effect on the profit and prestige of the Rochester flour manufacturers. Another remarkable fact is that, while the milling business at Rochester did not continue profitable, its character changed from a wholesale to a retail or jobbing trade. This change, within the last ten years, was not the result of any improper action the railroads, but was caused by speculation in the wheat markets of Milwaukee, Chicago, New York, and Liverpool. It is much more likely the ecormous production of grain and flour West ruined the business at Bochester, a result that has actually taken place, than that

Judge Shipman reviewed at length the com

plaints from Rochester millers, concluding that,

as a leading place for the purchase and sale of

cereals, Buffalo has been supplanted by great

railroads did it."

Western centres. This is due to the increase of facilities for handling through freight. These facilities have become so great that Buffalo has ceased to be a market. This state of things is beyond legislative control, unless the Assembly can reverse those laws of trade which have hitherto operated on the business affair of mankind with exact precision and irresistible of mankind with exact precision and irresistible power. Regarding complaints of Western New York farmers that they were ruined by high local rates, and their demand for pro rata freight tariff, he said: "Raising rates on through freight now passing by rail through this Statewould send it over roads running though other States, and the great bulk of it would sever reach water or the soil of New York. The only other course by which local rates can be brought to pro rata with through rates is to reduce the latter. To attempt this would be to ignore every fundaattempt th,s would be to ignore every fund mental principle applicable to the business large, such as length of haul, bulk, and regular-ity of traffic, and cost of terminal handlings. To prohibit trunk-lines from engaging in business, prohibit trunk-lines from engaging in business, except under pro rata tariff, would reduce them to the alternative of abandoning through business or crippling their companies by contracting their traffic and resources. No one can deny that the managers of these roads are struggling to reduce the differences between through and local rates to the minimum to which they can be reduced. To attempt to supersede their efforts by legislation in one State would introduce disorder and work mischief and injustice. New York is a much greater consumer than producer of wheat. Her population is about 5,000,000. The consumption of wheat is about 25,000,000. New York raise wheat is about 20,000,000. New York raises only about one-third the wheat she consumes, to say nothing of other cereals. She annually calls for 17,000,000 bushels of Western wheat for her own consumption. If the greatest good to the greatest number can have just a application, it is here where the people of the State at large have much greater interest in having low through rates on produce than low local rates. Concerning Eric settlements with Gould, the first one was thought the that could be obtained. It was the outco the best as therough an examination as could be made, and was conducted by gentlemen of intelligence accustomed to look with zeal after the interest of their clients. If you look at the names of the Directors of Eric, at the time this settlement was made, and who approved it, with full knowledge of all its features, you will hardly conclude they were either knaves or fools, and therefore failed to get from Gould had several millions of Erie property in his name, and it was of vital importance that the little and possession should be several that his name, and it was of vital importance that the title and possession should be acquired by the Company as soon as possible, without awaiting the result of long litigation, and com-plications which might arise pending litigation. Gould having failed to perform some of the ovenants in the first settlement, a second suit was brought. There is not a particle of proof that in ether of these settlements the best attainable results were not secured to Erie. It is said the negotiation of the loar in London, during Watson's administration, unfortunately iniscarried. There is, undoubtedly, some truth in this. Erie is making every effort some truth in this. Erie is making every effort to repair the misfortune." Having referred to other matters connected with the Watson administration, the counsel expressed the be-lief that Watson acted with entire honesty, while perhaps not wisely. Calling attention railroads, "The railroads," said he, "substantially are common carriers of freight and rassengers, and to that extent perform a function which may be called public. Whatever regulations the Legislature may prescribe

to effect their transaction of business does not

citizens, and a law looking to the reduction of the rates of transportation would be a breach of the pledged faith of the State as expressed in that act." Passing to general assertions, Judge Shipman denied that railroads possessed any influence over the press. He admitted that there were evils in connection with great railroad lines. Some were curable, and railroads are anxious to find the remedy, but, in view of all the complications attendant upon railroad management, the theory of leaving roads to the care of a paternal government was not wise.

This closes the Committee's public work.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK.

Railway Company will be changed to that of the

Chicago & Grand Trunk Rallway as soon as the

road has been made continuous from Port Huron to this city. The line consists at present

of seven distinct portions,-from Port Huron to

Flint, from Flint to Lansing, from Lansing to the Michigan State line, from Michigan State line to Valparaiso, from Valparaiso to the Indi-

ana State line, from the Indiana State line to Thornton, and from Thornton to Chicago. The

line is now complete from Port Huron to Valpa-raiso, and from Thornton to Twenty-sixth street, Chicago. The link between Valparaiso

street, Chicago. The link between Valparaiso to Thornton is now under construction, and it is expected will be completed by the end of this month. Six miles from Thornton are already finished, and work is now progressing at the rate of one and a haif miles a day. Over eighteen miles would have been completed by this time had it not been for delays occasioned by various parties refusing to let the road be located on their property, and condemnation proceedings against them had to be commenced before further headway could be made. All obstacles, however, have now been overcome, and everything is going along

THE SOUTHERN ROADS.

dispetch from Louisville, Nov. 29, that the

to effect their transaction of business does not arise from the fact they are public corporations. In this regard railroad companies stand in the same relation to the public and the law-making power as private persons who exercise the business of common carriers. The only public corporations in this country are those created by Government for political purposes, except pecuniary or business corporations, in which the Government owns all the stock. Whatever right the State has to intervene in the affairs of a corporation, that right does not rest on the fact that the State has if he can get a hold of them.

Mr. William B. Stearns, President of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, announces the appointment of Mr. F. L. Parker as Traffic Manager of that road. He will have charge of all the commercial interests of the line, both through and local. His headquarters will be at Boston, Mass. Mr. Parker for some years past has occupied the position of Assistant General Freight Agent of the Atchison, Topeks & Sants Fe Railroad, and has the reputation of being an able and experienced railroad man.

The new dining-car Oriental, which has been does not rest on the fact that the State has aided the corporation in obtaining the right of way. It would have just the same right to interfere with the affairs of a private carrier who had bought and built his own road over it, and no more. Its right to intervene rests solely upon the public function the corporation performs. Giving the right of eminent domain does not entitle the State to interfere with the manufacturer. The General Railway act protects the investors, as any law may protect the property of private citizens, and a law looking to the reduction of the rates of transportation would be a breach of does not rest on the fact that the State has The new dining-car Oriental, which has been in the course of construction at the Alton shops at Bioomington for some time past, has been completed, and will make its first trip on the

completed, and will make its first trip on the regular Denver express at 12:35 p. m. to-day. It is one of the finest and most elaborate dining-cars ever constructed, and will greatly aid in enhancing the popularity of this favorit route. Since the appointment of Mr. M. L. Lynch as Superintendent the dining-cars on this line have greatly increased in popularity, and they are now considered as well conducted as any tall.

the country.

Like Banquo's ghost, the rumors in regard to the impending resignation of Mr. Obert Harris as General Manazer of the Eric Road will not down. It is now again rumored that Mr. Harris will soon step out, to devote his full attention to his new position of President of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, and that John Newell, at present General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, will be appointed to fill his position. If there be any truth in this rumor, it would indicate that Vanderbiit has really succeeded in obtaining control of the Erie, as has been the report for some time past.

The Illinois Central's work in decempting tea

The Illinois Central's work in decorating its Directors' car for the use of Gen. Grant on his way from Galena to this city this week has been "all for the cat." It was decided at the last moment not to use it, but the magnificent Pullman private car, and the route will be over the Chicago & Northwestern from Freenort to this city, instead of by the Illinois Central direct. This change has been made at the special request of the people slong the line of the Northwestern, who wanted a chance to show their love to Gen. Grant. The Pullman car leaves the Northwestern dopot on Wells street Wednesday morning, and will be at Freeport at 11 o'clock the same morning. The Illinois Central's work in decorating its

Mr. F. E. Morse will leave for Hannibal to Mr. F. E. Morse will leave for Hannibal to-day to assume the duties of General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, to which position he has lately been appointed. Mr. J. W. Cary, General Ticket Agent of the Lake Shore, will arrive here to-day to temporarily perform the duties of West-ern General Passenger Agent, the position late-ity occupied by Mr. Morse. Mr. J. A. Burch, who, it is understood, will be both Eastern and Western General Passenger Agent of the road, and have the title of General Passenger Agent, is expected to be here as soon as he has straight-ened out his affairs at Buffalo, and relieve Mr. Cary. A Queer Bug.

made. All obstacles, however, have now been overcome, and everything is going along smoothly. The Company has not yet definitly decided upon the route from Twenty-sixth street into the heart of the city. It is most probable, however, that it will come in on the track of the Western Indiana Railroad, and use the new depot of that line on Van Buren street. A Queer Bug.

Pirgima City (Net.) Chronicle.

A curious bug was brought to the Chronicle office tois morning by Henry Hunt, a resident of North B street. Mr. Hunt found the bug in his back yard. It is about the size of a quarter of a dollar, and its peculiarity, is that, while it is shaped much like a turtle, it walks on only half of its legs at a time. It has six legs, three on a side. When it walks it balances itself on its edge and moves along at a good pace on three legs. After walking in this way, about a minute it flops over and walks on the other three legs. Sometimes it walks on fits two fore legs, like a man in a circus walking on his hands. Mr. Hunt asserts that the bug can execute a hand-spring either backwards or forwards, but while it was in this office it did not essay a feat so difficult. Its back is a deep blue spotted with gold, and its belly is striped with red. When the bug walks on its forelegs it reminds one of a circus acrobat in spangles of many colors. While Mr. Hunt was exhibiting his bug. Capt. Sam, the Plute Chief, came in with Charley, of Silver City. Sam remarked, with a smile of superior knowledge: "Circus bug, you bet!" The Pinte stretched astring between two tables, and the bug walked the tight-rope on edge and then hung down from it by his hind feet. The Pintes venerate the insect, and say that when it appears in the fall with gold marks on its back it means plenty. Black spots signify death, and white spots famine. Aside from the absurd superstitions, the bug is certainly a wonderful thing, and its anties vastly smusing. Mr. Hunt refused \$10 for it this morning, offered by Tom Buckner. The Company favors this route because it will afford better facilities than any other for obtaining good and convenient sites for freight depots. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 1.—The following will appear in the American to-morrow morn-The American's reporter called on Col. E. W. Cole yesterday evening to know if there was any basis for the rumor stated in the press dispetch from Louisville, Nov. 29, that the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Companies had formed an alliance offensive and defensive: that the Alabama & Chattanooga Road had been leased or secored, and that a combination having control of all the lines leading south from Chattanooga would reduce the Cincinnati Southern to a mere local line.

Col. Cole responded that there was no foundation whatever for the rumor referred to in the press dispatch from Louisville, as the author would have known could be have consulted Dr. Standiferd. would have known could be bave.

Standiferd.

Reporter—"What was the result of the conference between Dr. Standiferd and yourself?"

Col. Cole—"We agreed to leave the question of tariffs as between the Louisville & Nashville and Great Southern and Nashville, Chattanooga

WAS SHE MURDERED?

GRORGE OLDS.

SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY ASSO

CIATION.

The affairs of the Southwestern Railroad are

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune-

Warehouse Commissioners should have filed

their annual report with the Governor yester

ings will also be instituted against the two road

ITEMS.

The Illinois Central Railroad has just opene

a new station on Fiftieth street, haif way be

tween Kenwood and Hyde Park, for the con

venience of the Hyde Park people who live in the southern portion of that town.

Mr. T. J. Potter, the newly-appointed Assistant General Manager of the Burlington Railroad, arrived here yesterday accompanied by Mr. C. E. Perkins, Vice-President and General Manager of the road, and assumed the duties of

A meeting of General Freight Agents was

held yesterday at the office of the Lake Shore

Road for the purpose of revising freight rates to competing points in Michiran, Indiana, and Onio. Such revision was made necessary by the

adoption of a new classification to govern these

Alton Kailroad, left for the East last evening. The object of his trip is said to be in regard to

the arrangement between his road and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe for an interchange of business, a full account of which was given in Saturday's TRIBUNE.

Mr. J. C. McMullin, General Manager of the

his new position.

first named under the law fixing penalties refusing to report to the Board.

The Inquest Will Determine the Cause of Mrs. Powers'-Death.

Kern Lavery Accused of Having Burglarized Her House,

And Beaten Her So Savagely that She Died from the Effects.

The death of Mrs. Anastasis Powers, an old

Irish lady of 85 years, which occurred at 10 o'elock yesterday forencon at her home in the rear of No. 80 West Nineteenth street, in all and must necessarily prove advantageous to the interests of the road. He is a freight-man of superior ability, with a peculiar knack of getting a good deal of business. He is well acquainted with the freight affairs of the Burlington, having formerly been its Assistant General Freight Agent. probability adds another murder to the long list for the year. in Saturday's papers there appeared a comparatively item to the effect that at small 1 o'clock Friday morning burglars entered this abode by placing a ladder to a side window, and that, being surprised by James Powers and his aged mother, they beat them brutally, and robbed them of about \$40 cash. The item was still in the same unsettled condition. Mr. J. C. Gault, General Manager of the St. Louis. Washort and to the point, for at this time it was Gault, General Manager of the St. Louis. Wa-bash & Pacific Raliroad, at whose request the last meeting of the Association was adjourned until be had a chance to confer with the other officials of nis road regarding the position of the so-called "Four-in-Hand" line, which insists upon continuing in the Missouri River business, much to the discomfiture of the Association roads, has, as yet, given no notice to Commis-sioner Midgley of his readiness to attenu anoth-er meeting to have the matter discussed and thought the perpetrators of the robberv were friends, if not relatives, of the Powers family, and also that the beating which the old lady received was not at all serious. Saturday afternoon one Kern Lavery, whom James Powers swore was one of the assailants was arrested and held in \$3,000 bonds to Dec. 2 by Justice Walsh, who had some private inforer meeting to have the matter discussed and settled. It becomes more evident every day that the Wabash does not dezire a settlement of the difficulty, and simply strives to gain time until it is ready to enforce all its demands. mation that the case was a much more seriou one than would appear from the plain charge of assault upon which the prisoner was booked. Upon the charge of burglary, Lavery was held in \$500 to the same date. In default of this bail he was sent to the County Jail, where he still SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 1 .- The Railroad and

The death of the old lady paved the way for

a somewhat interesting story, and though the proof against the prisoner is not as yet of the their annual report with the Governor yester-day, but have been unable to complete the doc-ument because of the neglect or refusal of cer-tain railroads to comply with the law by filing their annual reports. The roads which are de-linquent are the Springfield & Northwestern, the Chicago, Lafayette & Cincinnati, the Illi-nois Midland, and the Chicago, Pekin & South-western. The two latter are in the hands of Receivers, and proceedings have been com-menced in the Courts having them in charge, asking for orders compelling the Receivers to report. It is not at all unlikely that proceed-ings will also be instituted against the two roads overwhelming nature, it is quite possible that it may become so. Nor is it certain that the old lady died of injuries or shock received in the midnight visitation. The probabilities on this point are great, and the possibilities scarcely worth mentioning. The post-mortem scarcely worth mentioning. The post-mortem examination which is to be made to-day by the County Physician will, however, decide the point. That Lavery is the guilty one there is not only the testimony of James Powers, who swore out the warrant for his arrest, but also the repeated assertions of his aged mother to the neighbors and to the police. Unfortunately, no sute-mortem statement was taken in the usual manner prescribed by law. The old lady was conscious, and, though she complained considerably about pains in the law. The old lady was conscious, and, though she complained considerably about pains in the chest, and expectorated clots of blood, it was thought all along that she was in no danger of dying either of the fright or the injuries. As late as Saturday evening Dr. N. H. Church, who was in attendance upon her, thought her condition quite favorable for recovery. The story, which, if true and fully substantiated, sets down Larery as one of the coldest blooded and most vindictive of murderers, is short and easily related. He became acquainted with James Powers some years ago while saiting with James Powers some years ago while saiting on the lakes, and once when Powers found himself "broke" in Buffalo, Lavery, it is admitted, paid a 34 board bill in order to let him get his baggage out in proper shape, in order to take another berth on the lake. Within the past year Lavery prober snape, in order to take abother berth on the lake. Within the past year Lavery has made several attempts to collect this bill, and also several other small claims, amounting in all to about \$8.75. In this way he became quite well known to Mrs. Bowers. As late as Thanksgiving afternoon he called at the house and dunned Powers for the money due him. What transpired at this interview is clearly related by Powers, and the police heard from the lips of the woman now dead precisely the same story. Lavery made his dun, and Powers responded that he was only three days returned from a trio on the lake, and that he had just exactly \$50 cash in his possession. This he said be intended to leave with his mother for her own use and benefit, as she was getting old, and there was no telling what might befall him on a voyage. He then made promises to pay the indebtedness as soon as he got something to do where he could earn a little money for himself. Lavery became quite excited, and made threats to knock out Powers' brains if the Col. Robert Forsyth, General Freight Agent of the Eastern Illmois Railroad Company, mourns the loss of a brand-new overcoat. The convenient garment was taken from his office by a heartless sneak-thief yesterday, while he was around at Clayton's taking a wet lunch. He thinks it was very mean on the part of the thief to rob a poor feillow like him, when there are so many rich railway officials who could have stood the loss much better. The Rev. "Jim" Johnson, General Southern Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad at Cairo, is in the city for the purpose of purchasing a new chronometer, the one he had having been taken from him a few days ago in front of his own house at Cairo by a couple of prufane and inconsiderate highway robbers, who were anxious to find out the correct time. The reverend gentleman yows he will make them "do time" if he can get a hold of them. made threats to knock out Powers' brains if the debt was not paid. Mrs. Powers spoke up that she did not think him able to handle her son in

she did not think him able to handle her son in any such manner. Angry words followed, and there bid fair to be a triangular fight, when Lavery left the house in a towering passion, making all sorts of vile threats.

The next point in the story is the burglary and the muderous assault which followed. The deceased stated to every one who conversed with her, that she saw the masked burglars enter by the side window, and recognized Lavery when he approached a small table or stand and turned up a lamp, which had been left dimly burning. She and her son had been stand and turned up a lamp, which had been left dimly burning. She and her son had been spending the evening with a neighbor and did not retire until quite late. She was restless and sleepless, and was wide awake when the burglars entered. Lavery was the first to enter, and three others all dis-

wide awake when the burglars entered. Lavery was the first to enter, and three others all disguised or masked with handkerchiefs entered after him. After turning up the lamp, Lavery approached her, and in the meantime the three others had pounced upon her son, who was sleeping on a mattress on the floor of an adjoining room. He resisted, and when they struck him in the head and face with the butt-ends of revoivers and their fists he cried out for aid. His mother shouted also, and Lavery began a brutal assault upon her, striking her stunning blows on the head and face and choking her with his hands at her throat and his knee on her chest. Her son finding that they were after money, and had rifled his pantaloons pocket of \$19 cash, called out to his mother to give up what money she had, and she at once replied that she had already done so, that Lavery had it. The son made an effort to get up and got bold of a hatchet which he remembered was lying near the door, but just as he arose one of the burglars struck him down with his revolver, temporarily stunning him. The quartet then made their escape, threatening as they left that if any outcry was made death would be the penalty.

Some few minutes after this it transpired that

quartet then made their escape, threatening as they left that if any outery was made death would be the penalty.

Some few minutes after this it transpired that Powers made his way out of the house, and, walking towards Halsted street, met and related what bad transpired to Officer G. H. Walker, who accompanied him back to the house and obtained a full report of all that had happened. Later in the day Detectives Laughlin and Carey made an investigation, and from Powers ascertained that Lavery was the leader of the gang. It was thought that the burglars had gained entrance to the house by placing a ladder to the side window, but there were no evidences of this, and, as there was no place in the neighborhood whence a ladder could be procured, it is supposed that the men simply clambered in at the window without any mechanical aid. There were numerons footmarks in the soft ground beneath it, but there were no indications of a ladder having been used. Lavery was arrested at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at the horse market on the corner of Halsded and Twelfth streets.

marks in the soft ground beneath it, but there were no indications of a ladder having been used. Lavery was arrested at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at the horse market on the corner of Halsfed and Twelfth streets.

The scene of the murder is a small wooden addition to a two-story frame building fronting on Nineteenth street, just east of Brown street, a vacant lot intervening between it and that street. The addition has but two rooms only, which are reached by seven or eight rough wooden steps having no railing. The apartments are bare, the furniture being of the cheapest, and the floors and walls of the dingiest that can be imagined. An additionally uncount appearance is given to the place by the fact that the Powers family had most of their goods packed up, preparatory to moving to Hickory street in the South Division. When a reporter visited the place last night, Powers was certainly not in his right mind, which he explained by saying he had been up day and night ever since the affair. Himself and a neighbor were busying themselves in preparing for the wake. At the south end of one of the rooms, apon a small elevation lay the corpse, neatly covered by a habit of brown serge. As it was yet dusk, the candles had not been lighted, and the features of the deceased were shown to the anxious by an elderly lady who pegaisted in resting a ponderous kerosene lamp upon the breast of the deceased, greatly to the annoyance of those about her.

The Coroner visited the house during the afternoon, and, after imponelling a jury, heard the testimony of James Powers, who tol'l a story precisely the same as above. It was apparent, however, that nothing could be done until it was ascertained beyond a doubt that the woman had died of injuries indicted by the burglars, and to that end an adjourament was had until 2 o'clock to-day at Pfeiffer's Hall. corner of Haisted and Mark streets. The County Physician is to hold his post-mortem at 10 o'clock in the foremon.

P. C. Feeney, a lawyer, supposed to represent Lavery, was knocking ab

son himself was the murderer, and that Lavery was an innocent man. He also asserted that Powers was frequently in the habit of beating his mother; that she has frequently been seen with a black ere inflicted by him, and that his own brother who is in business could testify to the facts. A lot of such rambling talk was received with considerations as to where it came from,—a lawyer fighting for his client. Should there, however, be any grains of truth in these assertions, to-day will furnish a good opportunity for sifting them out.

them out.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE interviewed Kearns Lavery in his cell in the County Jall yesterday afternoon, and the following conver-"Mr. Lavery, do you know that Mrs. Powers is dead?"

"Mr. Lavery, do you allow that Mrs. Powers is dead!"

"Yes, sir, I heard of it."

"Have you anything to say about the affair?"

"I can only say that I know nothing about the burglary and assault or murder. I was at home that night after half-past 9 o'clock, and my aunt, Mrs. Ryan, will testify to that."

"What is your business!"

"I follow the sea. and this winter I was going to run an express-wagon. I have been in Chicago since the year of the fire, and no man can say a word against my character. I have kept the pledge for fifteen years, and I don't associate with any such a crowd as burglars and thieves."

the pledge for fifteen years, and I don't associate with any such a crowd as burglars and thieves."

"Where do you live?"

"I live at No. 9 Nutt street, close to West Sixteenth. Thursday night I took a young woman home that had been up to see her folks, next door to us. I got back a little after 9 o'clock, sat and talked with my sunt about the troubles in Ireland for a little while, and then went to bed. My sunt can swear to that."

"How did you come to be arrested for this burglary and assault?"

"James Powers, a son of the woman who is dead, swore out the warrant against me. The reason is—at least the only one I can suppose is—that they wanted to get some money out of me, thinking I was a soft sort of a fellow. Mrs. Powers told my sister, Mrs. Walsh, and Mr. Egan, who lives a No. 15 Nutt street, that she would settle it if I would pay something. She said she identified me while my face was covered with a mask; but how could she do that? She is an old woman, over 80 years of age, and has been sick for a rood while. The priest was with her several times. I know a person who used to beat her when he got drunk, as he very often did, and I have seen her with a black eye. I heard she was beaten that night, but I don't know how that is. When I was in Buffalo I paid for a week's board for Jim Powers, and he lived in my house here. He is owing me \$8.75, and this is his way of getting out of paying me. If I was to die this minute I don't know anything about this affair, and I don't feel bad shout it because I know my innocence will be shown at the trial.

CANNY SCOTS.

Thirty-fourth Annual Dinner of the St. Andrew's Society.

The thirty-fourth auniversary dinner of the

St. Andrew's Society was quite as successful and enjoyable as any of its predecessors. It was given last evening at the Tremont louse, and was largely attended by the mem bers of the Association with their invited guests, numbering altogether about 200. The not until 9 o'clock that the procession filed into the dining-room and the guests were shown to were in full evening dress.

The music for the occasion was composed of nine pieces, under the leadership of Pound, and some fine concert selections were executed to gether with scraps of popular modern music, as only Pound knows how to execute. The musical program was as follows:

Turkish Patrol rand petpourri Scotch Melodies

Medley on popular airs.
Rooin Adair.
Polonaise de Concerto.
The Dinner Committee consisted of Messrs. Godfrey Macdonald, John Alston, Alexander M. Thompson, Hugh Ritchie, and John H. Martin. The Reception Committee, George

William Dewar, and Samuel E. Wood. Marshals, Gen. John McArthur and Alexander Mo In the preparation of the feast, and in the arrangement of the table, the Tremont House steward, Harry Winters, and the head wait D. J. Lawlor, hal evidently laid themselves out, so to speak. The tables, seven in number, were beautifully and approp decorated with large bouquets of

decorated with large bouquets of nowers, drapings of smilax, large centre and corper pieces of chariotte russe, and pyramids of tropical fruits. The napkins were uniquely folded, and each contained an artistic piece of bread. By the side of each plate was a bouttonniere. The head of the room was adorned with the flags of the two Nations and a large oil painting of the Patren Saint. Patron Saint.

The mean was neatly printed upon an elaborate card, bound with gold. The wine-card was even more elaborate, although smaller, and contained a choice selection. There were plenty of waiters, and they were admirably drilled and

was even more elaborate, attack and a choice selection. There were plenty of waiters, and they were admirably drilled and most attentive.

Among those who sat down to dinner were the following: Alexander Kirkland, President of the Society; Col. W. H. Thompson, Gen. Leake, C. G. Truesdell, Gen. John McArthur, Thomas Chalmers. Jr., John Alston, the Rev. Dr. Stocking of Detroit, William Dale, George M. Irving of Pittsburg, H. J. Milligan, George Thurber, John Postgate, Godfrey Macdonald, A. M. Thompson, De Witt C. Cregier, Hugh Ritchie, John H. Martin. Prof. James Gill, W. Nicol, J. S. Lumbard, Robert Clark, Mr. Johnston, George Anderson, Thomas Goodwille, George E. Gooch, President of St. George's Society, James L. Johnston, Franc B. Wilkie, Alex Mackay, James McGregor, John T. Raffen, William Stewart, Andrew Wallace, Samuel E. Wood, William Dewar, A. Booth, Mr. Hodges, William Edgar, R. C. Meldrum, C. K. Bowes, S. V. Steele, J. Irving Craft, William Small, Dr. Maclaughlin, Father McGeahan, J. R. Valentine, William Dewar, Mr. Gray, E. C. Childer, William Dewar, Mr. Gray, E. C. Childer, William Bickell, Hugh MacMillan, Andrew Wallace, Thomas Moran, Henry Phillips, Solomon McKechan, Samuel E. Wood, W. W. Chandler, M. R. M. Wailace, George Muirhead, Randolph Blester, John Farren, Samuel Pullman, Col. J. T. Foster, George Chatfield, B. P. Fascott, J. B. Smith, T. C. McMillan, John Heiland, J. H. Talcott, J. M. Hinsdale, Charles Herricx, James P. Smith, T. O. Thompson, J. Gracey, J. H. Wood, C. J. Brower, H. V. Redington, S. Ellwood, Thomas J. Swan, E. B. Wood, Dr. J. M. Fieming, J. C. Galbraith, H. Thomson, R. Laidlow, G. W. Marsh, James Simms, Robert Hunter of Lake Mills, Wis., Col. B. J. Clark, M. C. Balley, and many others.

Lake Mills. Wis., Col. B. J. Clark, M. C. Bailey, and many others.

The feasting was not concluded until midnight, and then came the sentiments and responses, ten in number, interspersed with songs, music, recitations, etc., so that it was not until a very early hour in the morning that the festivities were concluded.

President Kirkland commenced his address by congratulating the Society upon its prosperity. All debts were paid, and there were from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in the Treasury. It was to be hoped that with the increasing prosperity of the coug-

congratulating the Society upon its prosperity. All debts were paid, and there were from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in the Treasury. It was to be noped that with the increasing prosperity of the couptry the income of the Society would be increased, thus enabling them the Letter to carry out their motto, "Relieve the Distressed." He related the story in warse, describing the boy who ran a long distance to tell a farmer that his kiln was afire, and said that he was in a worse plight, for he could not sing, and, as they all knew, he was no orator. But if there was anything that could set an old Scotchman's tongue a-wazzing it was this day—"The day and a' wha honor it." St. Andrew was a great traveler. He made the tour of Europe and Asia, and visited all the principal cities of those countries. It was, he supposed, owing to this example of their Patron Saint, that the lads from the "Land o' Cakes" had proved such great travelers that there was no spot of land beneath the blue heavens where a white man had ever trod that had not heard the canny voices of their countrymen; and on that day, throughout the world, from the aunny isles of the Southern seas to the ice-ribbed regions of the North, from the central regions of Anstralia to the goldes abores of California, Scotchmen were meeting round the festive board and responding to the same sentiments.

The regular toasts and other features of the program were as follows:

"The Day a' Wha Honor It"; "The Queen"; "The President of the United States," "Esponse Gen. Leak, "The Land o' Cakes," response, Robert Clark Esq. Recitation. "Tam o' Shanter," Mr. George Anderson. "Our City and State." response, Robert Clark Esq. Recitation. "Tam o' Shanter," Mr. George Anderson. "Our City and State." response, Col. W. H. Thompson. I. "Our Sister Societies," response, George E. Geock. Esq. 2. "The Press," response, Alexander MacKay, Esq.

Ne other Whisker Dya equals Hill's—50 cents.

THE

Important Decisi Insurance Po

The Western Un

Over the

Judge Sidney Sm

the Bench-LIFE-INSUR Judge Tuley yester mportant opinion in on the question of creditor to share in to policy issued on the The facts were in

The facts were in a Jirah D. Cole, a well-this city, now decead downent policy on ble Life Assurance Sc payable in twenty ye being \$501. Uole die being soft. One die hours before his policy to his ing immediately to by the insurance Co was voluntary, the "love and affection which George A. Seav tor. Cole's estate pre-vidor's award absort widow's award ab and leaving a balan. The deficiency of per-debts was \$27,381.08, deots was \$27,331,08, was largely incumbes brought \$2,530. At without any opposit the money obtained op aid to Mrs. Cole. after Cole's death \$7,349.40 against balance due under arrangement, and this duebill, was proved the total claim being his money in the ore creditor's bill against ance Company, and above facts about that the assignment insolvent was fraud that the defendants enable Mrs. Cole to policy, and, in col policy, and, in co amount received over to a Rea fit of the cred had \$7,500 othe life, but those two to his wife years be Mrs. Cole claimed the procured for her seps her husband's name her husband's name to her was in goo original plan. She claims had been assis had a right to offset on her widow's awar

on her widow's awar plainant or other of fund in her hands. swer denied any of the policy was not at which she was liable, prevent it being paid Judge Tuley, in d though it appeared sympathized with a sufficient evidence nor could he be, sevent, was good as a fore, against the explace, and there was assets into the ad The Insurance Corpaying the policy paying the policy passed by the assis also passed as to his holding the legal ti proceedings being pe clare fraudulent the Company was justi her. It was prob intended no fraud, a to appropriate the \$ the fact was he was being so, the law pr was any actual fre man was presume sequences of his a signment was to d In conscience and element to defraud su Hie insurance on what a market be sold for so the number of age and beaith of amount and a political to the amount a mount such a police had any value it wa the debtor's person protection of credit rentions if a debtor ng oremiums on ance and on become ors that his policies tingent choses in which he had a righ the premiums. At demanded that political and be subjected to the same as any other it. Oole had no right to to be creditors. to to his creditors the law demanded the law demanded being generous. Signing the \$10,000 assets in the hands ment of debts. For make a policy for the person expressed and interest of the person expressed in the evidence to the present of Cole was an unusuif he had interded the benefit of his where name, and wo years without assipolicy could not hence it was no frabut the law was we an insurable intered in the law was we are insurable intered in the law was we wan insurable intered in the law was we want in the l

out the law was we an insurable interectory on a debtor's II a single creditor the creditors had.

Another question insurance-colicy with the control of the jurisprudence to as ereditors property creditor could not But it had been o and comprehensiv Chancery in relation Chancery in relation shifty conferred the sarily conferred the court of law, and court of law, but and interests of the same of the court of law, but and interests of the same of the law of a court of law, but and interests of the law of a court of law, but and interests of the law of a court of law, but and interests of the law of a court of law, but and primary juri court of law, but and primary juri court of law, but and recognized executor was a free label. court of law, bit and recognized executor was a trained the present institute only forum what a creditor the only forum what a creditor the only forthe debtor. He debtor's lifetime, the benefit of all tributing to the extra the benefit of the extra the benefit of the extra the ex

me from,—a lawyer build there, however,

He also asserted that thy in the habit mother; that she with a black eye in is own brother who is to the facts. A lot of eccived with considerations of the facts.

ow that Mrs. Powers sav about the affair?"
I know nothing about
or murder. I was at
half-past 9 o'clock, and
I testify to that."

street, close to West
ight I took a young
een up to see her folks,
t back s little after 9
ith my aunt about the
a little while, and then
an swear to that."

of the woman who is trant against me. The sonly one I can supanted to get some e. thinking I was hers. Powers told my Mr. Egan, who lives as the would settle it if I she said she identified was covered with could she do old woman, over as been sick for a good with her several times, sed to beat her when he often did, and I have black eye. I heard ight, but I don't know as in Buffalo I paid for Powers, and he lived in wing me \$8.75, and this out of paying me, and I don't feel bad w my innocence will be

Dinner of the St. Society. was quite as successful ening at the Tremont y attended by the mem-tion with their invited gether about 200. The ther about 200. The for 8 o'clock, but it was the procession filed into be guests were shown to

tions were executed to ular modern music, as to execute. The musical

tee consisted of Messrs. John Alston, Alexander Ritchie, and John H. ion Committee, George tewart, Andrew Wallace, Samuel E. Wood. Mar-thur and Alexander Mo

of the feast, and in the ble, the Tremont House rs, and the head waiter, ridently laid themselves.
The tables, seven in ifully and appropriately e bouquets of flowers,

serion. Intere were pictury were admirably drilled and sat down to dinner were ander Kirkland, President W. H. Thompson, Gen. Il. Gen. John McArthur, Jr., John Alston, the Detroit, William Dale, of Pittsburg. H. J. Irber, John Postgate, God-M. Thompson, De Witt C. J. S. Lumbard, Robert George Anderson, Thomas E. Gooch, President of St. nes L. Johnston, Franc B. James McGregor, Johnstewart, Andrew Wallace, William Dewar, A. Booth, M. Edgar, R. C. Meldrum, V. Steele, J. Irving mail, Dr. Maclaughlin, J. R. Valentine, Ir. Gray, E. C. Childers, Samuel Dolby of New Hugh MacMillan, Andrew Moran, Henry Philito, B., Samuel E. Wood, M. R. M. Walledd, Randolph Biester, sel Pullman, Col. J. T. field, B. P. Fascott, J. B. Billan, John Heiland, J. H. ale, Charles Herrick, James pson, J. Gracey, J. H. Wood, P. Redington, S. Ellwood, B. Wood, Dr. J. M. Fiem-H. Thomson, R. Laidlow, Simms, Robert Hunter of D. J. Clark, M. C. Bailey, not concluded until mid-

not concluded until mid-te the sentiments and re-er, interspersed with songs, ic, so that if was not until the morning that the fes-

the morning that the fesed.

1 commenced his address by
Society upon its prosperity.
and there were from \$2,000
asury. It was to be hoped
sing prosperity of the coune Society would be increased,
the Letter to carry out
eve the Distressed." He
verse, describing the boy
distance to tell a
siln was aftre, and said
a worse plight, for
od, as they all knew, he was
ere was anything that could
n's tongué a-wagging it was
and a' wha honor it." St.
at traveler. He made the
and Asia, and visited
cities of those countries.
Jowing to this example of
that the lads from the
had proved such great
re was no spot of land
lue heavens where
a ever trod that had
canny voices of their
n that day, throughout the
ony isles of the Southern
of Australia to the goldea
a Scotchmen were meeting
oard and responding to the
and other features of the

a and other features of the llows:

Honor It"; "The Queen"; f the United States," re"The Land o' Cakes," ark, Esq. Recitation, "Tam sorge Anderson. "Our City se, Mayor Harrison. "The of Scotland," response, tooking, "The Army and Col. W. H. Thompson. Etius." response, George E. The Press," response, Francine Lasses," response, Alex-

Dys equals Hill's-50 cents.

THE COURTS.

Important Decision on the Liability of Insurance Policies to Judgment Creditors.

The Western Union Ordered to Turn Over the Great Western Lines.

Judge Sidney Smith Takes His Seat on the Bench-Inaugural Speech.

LIFE-INSURANCE POLICIES. Judge Tuley yesterday morning delivered an important opinion in the case of Marple vs. Cole, on the question of the right of a judgment creditor to share in the amount of an insurance policy issued on the life of a deceased debtor. The facts were in short as follows: In 1868 Jirah D. Cole, a well-known real-estate man of this city, now deceased, took out a \$10,000 endowment policy on his own life in the Equita-ble Life Assurance Society of the United States, payable in twenty years, the annual premiums being \$501. Cole died Aug. 31, 1876, and a few payable in twenty years, the annual premiums being \$501. Cole died Aug. 31, 1876, and a few hours before his death assigned this policy to his wife, notice also being immediately given to and accepted by the Insurance Company. The assignment was voluntary, the only consideration being "love and affection." He left a will under which George A. Seaverns was appointed executor. Cole's estate proved to be insolvent, the widow's award absorbing the personal property, and leaving a balance of \$1,500 still due her. The deficiency of personal assets to pay the deots was \$27,331.08, and the real estate, which was largely incumbeted, was sold, but only brought \$2,530. After some delay, though without any opposition on the executor's part, the money obtained on the Insurance policy was, paid to Mrs. Cole. The complainant, Marple, after Cole's death, obtained a decree for \$7,340.40 against the executor, on a balance due under an unsettled partnership arrangement, and this, together with an unpaid duebill, was proved up against Cole's estate, the total claim being \$16,356.90. Failing to get his money in the ordinary way, Marple filed a creditor's bill against Cole, Seaverns, the Insurance Company, and Mrs. Cole, setting out the above facts about the \$10,000 policy, charging that the assignment of it by Cole when he was insolvent was fraudulent, and also alleging that the defendants had colluded together to enable Mrs. Cole to get the proceeds of the policy, and, in conclusion, asking that the amount received on this policy be turned over to a Receiver for the benefit of the creditors. It seems Cole had \$7,500 other insurance on his life, but those two policies had been assigned to his wife years before when he was solvent. Mrs. Cole claimed that the \$10,000 policy was procured for her separate use, though taken in her husband's name, and that the assignment

life, but those two policies had been assigned to his wife years before when he was solvent.

Mrs. Cole claimed that the \$10,000 policy was procured for her separate use, though taken in her husband's name, and that the assignment to her was in good faith and to carry out the original plan. She also stated that several claims had been assigned to her, and that, she had a right to offset them, and the \$1,500 due on her widow's award, against any claim complainant or other creditors might have on the fund in her hands. The executor in his answer denied any collusion, and claimed that the policy was not an asset of the estate for which she was liable, and was not obliged to prevent it being paid to the widow.

Judge Tuley, in deciding the case, said that, though it appeared that Seaverans strongly symbathized with Mrs. Cole, there was no sufficient evidence of any collusion with her, nor could he be, as the assignment, in any event, was good as against. Cole, and, therefore, against the executor, who stood in his place, and there was no way he could bring it as assets into the administration of the estate. The Insurance Company was also justified in paying the policy to Mrs. Cole. If the title passed by the assignment as against Cole, it also passed as to his executor, and Mrs. Cole holding the legal title to the policy, and no proceedings being pending to set aside or declare fraudulent the assignment, the Insurance Company was justified in making payment to her. It was probably true that Mr. Cole intended no fraud, and believed he had a right to appropriate the \$10,000 policy to his wife; but the fact was he was at the time insolvent, and being so, the law presumed fraud whether there was any actual fraudulent intent or not. Every man was presumed to intend the necessary consequences of his acts, and if the effect of the assignment was to divert money to his wife which in conscience and equity should go to the creditors, the law raised the presumption of an intent to the fact was he was at the time insolvent, an

itors, the law raised the presumption of an inpent to defrand such creditors. All policies of
fife insurance on which premiums had been paid
had a market price. A policy could
be sold for some price depending on
the number of premiums paid, the
age and health of the insured, etc., but the
amount such a policy could be sold for was immaterial if it had any value whatever. If it
had any value it was property, and was part of
the debtor's personal estate. The laws for the
protection of creditors would be but weak inrentions if a debtor could go on for years paylag oremiums on large amounts of life-insursuce and on becoming insolvent tell his creditors that his policies were not property, but conliment choses in action of no market value,
which he had a right to give away as he chose,
botwithstanding their money went to pay

which he had a right to give away as he chose, which he had a right to give away as he chose, notwithstanding their money went to pay the premiums. An enlightened jurisprudence demanded that policies of life-insurance should be recognized as available species of property, and he subjected to the rights of creditors the ame as any other incorporeal personal property. Cole had no right to take property which should go to his creditors and give it to his wife, for the law demanded that he should be just before being generous. If, Cole had died before assigning the \$10,000 polley it would have been assets in the hands of the executor for the payment of debts. Parol evidence of intent to make a policy for the benefit of another than the person expressed on its face was not admissible. There would be but little value in written instruments if such evidence could be received to contradict them, and the evidence tending to establish such fact in the present case was very unsatisfactory. Cole was an unusually good business man, and if he had intended the present policy to be for the benefit of his wife he would have taken it in her name, and would not have carried it nine years without assigning it. It was claimed the policy could not be assigned to the creditors, hence it was no fraud on them to give it to her; but the law was well settled that a creditor had an insurable interest, and might take out a policy on a debtor's life to the extent of his debt. If a single creditor had an insurable interest, all the creditors nad.

Another question was raised as to whether an insurance-policy was a chose in action, and, if

Another question was raised as to whether an insurance-policy was a chose in action, and, if so, whether a Court of Chancery had power and intraproper and int insurance-policy was a chose in action, and, if so, whether a Court of Chancery had power and jurisprudence to appropriate to the payment of arctitors property and choses in action which a creditor could not reach as law by an execution. But it had been expressly held that the great and comprehensive powers of a Court of Chancery in relation to fraud and trusts necessarily conferred the right to come in aid of a court of law, and compel the discovery and application of any property, stock, or other choses in action to the satisfaction of the judgment, the only condition being that the party seeking the aid of the Court should have first extramsted all his legal remedies. Why a creditor should be limited in his remedy to only such tangible property of the debtor as could be seized by the officer on an execution it was difficult to perceive. There was no solid reason why the intangible property, the rights and interests of the debtor, whatever form they assumed, if they had any value, should not be athlested to the payment of his debts. Any other rule would lead to frauds on the credhors and would encourage dishonest debtors. A creditor of a living debtor to be entitled to the sid of a court of chancery must first have also as a freelitor of a deceased debtor did not require a lien or prior judgment. His right arose from the jurisdiction of a court of chancery to settle estates. It had an original and primary jurisdiction not ancillary to a court of law, but resting on the general and recognized powers of chancery. The street only forum where relief could be had, and and recognized powers of chancery. The executor was a trustee for the creditors. In the present instance a court of chancery was the only forum where relief could be had, and a creditor the only one who could seek relief there, as against a third person holding assets of the debtor. But one creditor, by filing such a bill, could not obtain a preference over others, unless he had obtained judgment during the debtor's lifetime. The debtor's estate was for the benefit of all the creditors on their contributing to the expense. Equality was equity. The fund, therefore, derived from the \$10,000 bodies would have to be ratably divided among all the creditors, as it was purely an equitable asset and divisible as such. Mrs. Cole would not be allowed to offset the claims assigned to her, but could only come in like any other creditor, and shore ratably. Nor could she offset the balance due on her widow's award, for it was a claim created by the statute against the assets in the executor's hands only. This was not an asset, nor was she a creditor of Cole. The last question was as to the value of the policy. Its reserverable at the time it was assigned was about \$3.500, but its value then could not be discriminated from its value the neould not be allowed to

stand as to any portion of the moneys received on the policy. Mrs. Cole having received the full amount must account therefore with interest, and pay the same into court to be divided pro rata among the creditors. The case would also be referred to a Master to report the number and amount of the creditors' claims, and amount of complainant's costs, which must be first paid pro rats by the creditors before they could sing in the division.

GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A motion was made yestsrday before Judge
Barnum in the Great Western Telegraph Company for a rule on the Western Union Telegraph to surrender possession of the lines of the former lessed to it some years age. About

the former leased to it some years age. About two years ago the Western Union Company refused to longer work under the leases, but still held possession of the leased property, claiming it had a lien for advances made for repairs. Mr. McClelland, the Receiver, claimed, on the other hand, that the Western Union Company owes him damages for not keeping the lines in repair during the lease, and that the same Company was still liable for reut, never having terminated the lease.

ninsted the lease.
The Judge held that the Western Union Com-The Judge held that the Western Union Company could not retain possession of the lines. He then made an order directing the Western Union Company to surrender possession on the Receiver depositing \$10,700 in court to meet any claim that the Western Union Company might have on a settlement. An accounting was also sordered. A long argument followed on the question as to whether an appeal could be taken from this interlocutory order, and it was finally adjourned until to-morrow.

THE NEW JUDGES. There was a little variety in the ordinary court outine yesterday morning when Judge Smith took his seat. He was escorted to his place by Judge Jameson, whom he succeeds, and Judge Moore. The room was well filled with members of the Bar. Judge Jameson said he took pleas ure in introducing his successor on the common-law bench, and he was glad to have so able a

Judge to succeed him.

Judge Moore said he also took pleasure in presenting his successor (Judge Jameson), whose Judge to succeed him.
Judge Moore said he also took pleasure in presenting his successor (Judge Jameson), whose honor and ability were well known, and he hoped the many courtesies he had himself received would be extended to his successor.
Judge Smith—It is a long time since I became a practitioner at the Chicago Bar. My being placed upon the Bench is a thing I never thought of two mouths ago; and, althourh I have had some considerable experience, you must recollect that the duties of Judge are in many respects different from the duties of a lawyer. Under these circumstances, although my experience has not been inconsiderable, you must be aware that I assume this position with no little degree of embarrassment. But I can say that I propose to devote myself to the discharge of my judicial duties with the same zeal I devoted to my legal practice. I have a very distinct notion as to the nature of judicial duty, and its difference from that of the lawyer and advocate. I shall strive for fairness and dispatch as can be made with fairness. I thank you for the compliment so many of you paid in supporting me fort his office, and for this floral tribute before me; and I hope you will be patient with me and assist me in the work of this floral tribute referred, to, consisted of a

patient with me and assist me in the work of this high position. The floral tribute referred to, consisted of a beautiful basket of pinks, fuchsias, heliotrope, roses, and smilax, presented to him "With the compliments of F. W. Forch, Jr., and D. J. Schuvier."

Judge Moore then conducted Judge Jameson

Judge Moore then conducted Judge Jameson to the chancery room, and presented the latter, at the same time thanking the numerous lawyers present for their uniform courtesy to him during his six years' term, which had just closed. Judge Jameson said he hoped he would be as successful as his predecessor in discharging his new duties. He promised to carry out the new rules introduced within the last two years, and said he would be thankful to receive further suggestions of improvements in the chancery suggestions of improvements in the chancery

FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK. V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity, filed his regular monthly report yesterday Judge Jameson, as follows:

Other interests in real estate 2, 29 Collateral loans 60 Rents 2, 12 Interest 34	Balance at last report	
Collateral loans 60 Rents 2, 12 Interest 34 Safe depository 85 Total \$34, 34 Advertising \$42 Abstract of fitle 174 Recorder's fees 3 General expense 94 Offsets 1, 085 Court costs 33 Taxes 2 Legal expense 645 Office expense 256		
Renis	Other interests in real estate	2, 292
Renis	Collateral loans	600
Interest		2, 123
Safe depository		343
Advertising \$ 442 Abstract of title 174 Recorder's fees 3 General expense 94 Offsets 1,085 Court costs 37 Taxes 2 Legal expense 645 Offsee expense 645 Offsee expense 256		858
Advertising \$ 442 Abstract of title 174 Recorder's fees 3 General expense 94 Offsets 1,085 Court costs 37 Taxes 2 Legal expense 645 Offsee expense 645 Offsee expense 256	Total	34. 343
Advertising \$ 442 Abstract of fittle 174 Recorder's fees 3 General expense 94 Offsets 1,085 Court costs 33 Taxes 2 Legal expense 645 Office expense 256		-,010
Abstract of fitle. 174 Recorder's fees. 3 General expense. 94 Offsets. 1,085 Court costs 33 Taxes 2 Legal expense. 645 Office expense. 256	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Recorder's fees 3 General expense 94 Offsets 1,085 Court costs 33 Taxes 2 Legal expense 645 Offse expense 256		
General expense 94 Offsets 1,085 Court costs 33 Taxes 2 Legal expense 645 Offse expense 256		
Offsets 1,085 Court costs 33 Taxes 2 Legal expense 645 Offse expense 256		
Court costs 33 Taxes 2 Legal expense 645 Office expense 256		
Taxes	Offsets	
Legal expense	Court costs 33	
Office expense 258	Taxes 2	
Office expense 256	Legal expense 645	
\$ 2,746		
		9.748
		~, (20

Balance on hand. \$31,597 PERSONAL. It was expected Mr. Herman Benze would take the place of Chief Deputy in the Superior Court, left vacant last week by the resignation as it happened, at the very moment appointed. Peritensiary Commissioner, and yesterday Mr. Hesly sppointed in his place Mr. E. S. Overlock, one of the deputies in the office, and one of the most genial and obliging persons that ever held a position in a public office. of Mr. M. Lester Coffeen. But Mr. Benze was,

UNITED STATES COURTS. C. H. Baker for the use of Robert H. Baker began a suit yesterday against David A. Cook laiming \$4,000 for alleged breach of covenant. James Callow filed a libel against the schooner Flying Cloud to recover \$2,477.10 due for wage

Flying Cloud to recover \$2,477.10 due for wages as master.
A discharge was issued yesterday to Adolphus H. Powell.
W. D. Munhall was elected Assignee of James Slack, R. E. Jenkins of Carrie C. Hughes and of Phineas Merihew, and Bradford Hancock of Thomas Williams.
Assignees will be chosen this morning for John Freeman, L. B. Stowell, E. T. Paul, and Jen N. Harrick. Ira N. Herrick.

STATE COURTS.
C. Potter, Jr., and others began a suit yesterday in the Supreme Court for \$2,000 against the American Oleograph Company. E. A. Hartwell sued William P. Davis for

\$1.000.

F. L. F. Basso began a suit in replevin against John Hoffmann to recover some personal property valued at \$1,100.49.

Richard Healy commenced a suit in trespass against the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company to recover \$5,000 damages.

Anna Brokke filed a bill yesterday against John Brokke, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

PROBATE COURT. A jury will be called at 11 o'clock this morn ing to try contested claims and insane cases.

The will of Charles Cookson, deceased, was proved and admitted to record.

In the estate of Frederick Rago, deceased, proof of will and letters testamentary granted to Henrietta Beilfass on her individual bond of \$5,000.

JUDGE DRUMMOND-In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The criminal dockes.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GABY—165, 168, 169, 172, 229, 241
to 264, and 266 to 300, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE SEITH—Assists Judge Gary. No. 8, 176, trial.

Judge Rosens-1, 2, 4.5. No case on hearing.

Judge Rosens-227 and 220. No. 102, Gates
vs. Brooks, on trial.

Judge Moran-135 to 156, inclusive, except 139,
140, 148, 147, 150, 152, 153, and 154. No case
on trial.

140, 120, 127, 130, 132, 133, and 132, No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—4, 6, 7. No. 1, City vs. Metropolitan City Railway Company, on hearing.

JUDGE TULKY—Criminal Court—Nos. 577, 581, 598, 597, 473, and 503.

JUDGE LOONIS—Condemnation suits Nos. 903, 904, 908, 909, 912, 514, 917, 918, 919, and 928.

JUDGMENTS. JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Northwestern Mait Company vs. Abram and Henrietta Van Loom, \$711.—A. Gridley et al. vs. J. J. and W. B. Henline, \$339.

JUDGE GARY—Cornells A. Cole vs. William N. and Mary E. Mosher, \$3, 307.88.—Sarah J. Mawry vs. Louis Lochbihler, \$1, 500.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—C. L. Nicholf vs. Adam I. Amberg, \$3,015.

JUDGE MORAN—James M. Arnold vs. T. W. Lowrey; verdict, \$230.

YELLOW-FEVER. NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The brig Westmoreland has arrived at this port from Jaemel, St. Domingo, after forty days' passage. Terrific gales were encountered in audition to the cyclone of Nov. 19 and 20, when the vessel was short-

yellow-fever. After loading at Jacmel with a cargo of logwood, where the yellow-fever pre-vailed to such an extent that the crew was bliged to stow the cargo on board, the vessel sailed Oct. 22. Capt. Packham was soon taken with the yellow-feyer. Three days after leaving port, Simon Fargaat, aged 17, was taken sick with port, Simon Fargaat, aged 17, was taken sick with fever, and died within twenty-four hours. His body had hardly been dropped overboard, when John Holt, 31 years old, was stricken down and died next day. William Hart, aged 23 years, was the next victim, and died within a few hours. There then remained the Captain, Second Mate Vince, and John West, seaman, the only persons on board, and the two latter were barely able to work. Nov. 2 the vessel stopped at Nassan, N. P., to get a new crew, and was quarantined thirteen days. West was sent to the hospital. Capt. Packham says there were two vessels brought into Jacmel before he left whose crews were lying dead on the decks from whose crews were lying dead on the decks from vellow-fever.

RELIGIOUS.

THE METHODISTS. The regular weekly meeting of Methodist ministers was held yesterday morning in their rooms in the Methodist Book Concern building, the Rev. E. M. Boring in the chair.

The Rev. N. H. Axtel!, of Joliet, made the opening prayer, in which he rendered thanks that the meeting had been permitted to gather together in the discussion of the best means of saving souls. He asked God for the influence of His spirit upon the various charges represented at the meeting and those of denominations of Christians, so that the power of His truth might be made manifest. The Rev. Dr. Dandy, agent for the Garrett Biblical Institute, called the attention of the

meeting to the necessity of having something done for that institution. He had traveled in its behalf through Iowa, where he found that the claims of total institutions were being pressed with greater vigor than before, and this made it a more difficult matter to get financial support for the lustitute. He said that the neeting had doubtless heard of the endowment of a Chair in the College by Mrs. Miller, of Waterloo, Ia. He would explain that that lady intended, in case of her death, that the whole sum should be given to the Institute, but, during her life, a payment of \$1,000 annually would be made.
The Rev. Henry Coleman, of Milwaukee,

Wis., was introduced to the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Colville read the last chapter of the last epistle of Paul to Timothy. At its conclusion be narrated several singular cases in his experience of special and immediate responses to prayer. At one time, while lying on a sickbed and unable to attend a revival which was going on in his church, he selected thirteen per-sons in his congregation who had been irregular attendants at church for some time previous, and prayed God that He would induce them to take part in the revival. That very evening every one of the thirteen was present at church. At another time, while walking along the street, he met a young man whose personal similarity to a friend of his—an ardent worker in the Church—struck him at once. After he had be not be not a firm and, lifting his hat from his head, he uttered a short prayer, in which he asked that the young man might be brought to revival service that evening. The prayer was answered. The young man attended the service, and, though he had only come for the purpose of escorting a young lady home, his heart was touched, and at the second invitation he went torward and became a Christian. In conclusion, the speaker sooke very strongly in take part in the revival. That very evening clusion, the speaker sooke very strongly in favor of a full and free narration of their experiences on the part of those present at a religious revival.

The Rev. Dr. W. C. Willing, in a few eloquent words, testified to the comfort he had

quent words, testined to the comfort he had received at the ministers' meetings.

The Rev. Mr. Pope said that his heart was filled with the words spoken and the prayers ruttered during the morning. He had gotton to the point where he could not pray with any to the point where he could not pray with any feeling of confidence for one particular church. He felt that he might just as well ask for the Lord's special assistance to make the plants of a particular garden grow. What he wanted was for the blessing of God to descend upon all the churches of Chicago and help them in their work. He wanted to feel the hands of all the brethren clasped with his own, until he became conscious that all together were engaged in the work of the Lord.

The Rev. Mr. Boring said that his present experience was one of great tenderness. He

experience was one of great tenderness. He felt tenderly towards all men, and his heart had become simple as a child's.

The Secretary of the Citizens' League said that he represented that body, and had come to report the success which had attended their attack upon the concert-rooms in the city. They had succeeded in closing up one of them, and if the rest were not closed by the Mayor in the meantime they would hold a mass-meeting in Farwell Hall Thursday week, at which Emery A. Storrs, Justice Wallace, of the South Side Police Court,—a warm personal friend of the Mayor's, but an enemy of the concart-rooms,—and other gentlemen would speak. At this meeting several statements would be made, showing where the Society had been aided and where it had been hindered in its work by the city officials. The speaker cited a case where a South Side saloonkeeper who had been prosecuted by the Society had come to the conclusion that selling liquors to minors was not a safe thing to do, and had abandoned doing so. He asked the ministers present to announce the meeting from the pulpit and otherwise lend it their assistance.

The Chairman said that some two weeks ago experience was one of great tenderness. He felt tenderly towards all men, and his heart had

otherwise lend it their assistance.

The Chairman said that some two weeks ago a Committee had been appointed to confer with Gen. Grant upon the question of this reception of the Methodist ministers. As Chairman of that Committee, he would state that the arrangements had been comuleted, and that the residence of Col. Fred Grant, 731 Michigan avenue, would be thrown open from 12 m. to 2 p. m. for the reception by Gen. and Mrs. Grant of the Methodist ministers and their wives.

On motion it was resolved that an invitation On motion it was resolved that an invitation of the Rev. Mr. Pope to meet at the pariors of Trinity Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fourth street, previous to the visit to Col. Grant's, be accepted.

The meeting adjourned at ten minutes to 12, to enable the ministers to attend the no prayer-meeting in the Lower Farwell Hall.

THE PRESBYTERIANS. The Presbyterian ministers held their regular weekly meeting yesterday morning in their rooms in McCormick Block. The Rev. J. M.

Worrall presided and conducted the opening ex-The Rev. Josiah Milligan and the Rev. Dr. Clark, of Albany, were invited to sit as corre-

Clark, of Albany, were invited to sit as corresponding members. The subject for next week was fixed for "The Pessimistic View of Christianity," on which the Rev. Dr. Swazey will read a baber. Mr. Murch was invited to exhibit his model of the Jewish Tabernacle and expound his views concerning it at the meeting to be held one week from Monday.

The regular discussion was then held as to whether the Board of Home Missions should be sustained in its decision that churches supported wholly or in part from the funds of that Board should be prohibited from making contributions to other objects while so supported.

Dr. Worrall led off in the talk. He believed that all churches should be encouraged to give something, however little, to other objects, and not be bound down in their charitable work to the mere paying of a debt to the Board of Home Missions.

the mere paying of a deot to the Board of Home Missions.

The pastor of the Third Church supported the Board in its action, and held that a church was not acting in good faith to other charitable congregations unless they should make every effort to be self-supporting and devote all their collections to that end.

The Rev. Dr. Edwards announced that Gen. Grant would receive the clergymen of the city at his son's residence Thursday afternoon, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

It was voted that the Presbyterian ministers would not go as a body, but that the brethren should be encouraged to attend the reception as individuals should they so desire. The general sentiment was in favor of accepting The general sentiment was in favor of accepting the invitation individually, although it was not desired to bind any member by any action of the Association.

As ordation.

At the close of the meeting the Rev. Josiah Milligan spoke informally in the interests of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest. It appears that the pastors have already pledged the meetings and their churches to raise \$6,000 to be solely devoted to the payment of the salaries of the Professors, which are sadily in arrears. It was also informally agreed to make a combined effort to pay off the floating debt of the institution, amounting to \$90,000, for one-third of which subscriptions have been already received.

THE BAPTISTS.

The weekly conference of Baptist ministers of this city and vicinity was held yesterday forencon at their room, No. 71 Randolph street. Dr. Peddie in the chair.

mittee relative to the missionary work of the Rev. D. A. Norton. It was finally decided to simply recommend his work to the pastors of the city, and that they take such action as they

simply recommend his work to the pastors of the city, and that they take such action as they may deem proper.

The Rev. Mr. Thearle then introduced Dr. E. H. Pratt, who delivered a very interesting discourse on "The Throat and Lunga." His remarks were free from all technical names which might confuse his hearers, and he fillustrated them with charts, diagrams, and skeletons. He showed the importance of the different organs used in speaking and breathing, and was strongly in favor of naturalness in speaking, and not forcing the voice to a high pitch. He advanced many ideas that were apparently new to his auditors in relation to the proper manner of respirations favoring the abdominal muscles entirely for that purpose. At the conclusion of his remarks, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Doctor for his entertaining lecture.

Dr. Edwards came in and announced that the arrangements were completed for the ministerial reception to Gen. Grant on the 4th. It will take place at Col. Fred Grant's residence, No. 781 Michigan avenue, between the hours of 12 and 2. The ministers were asked to be on hand as near the former hour as possible.

Mr. Patton, of the Chitzens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors, was invited to address the conference in relation to the work of the League. The gentleman did so, and spoke encouragingly of its work. He mentioned the fact of the iteeness of some of the most notorious dens being revoked, and also the transforming of one disreputable place into a prayer-mission. Mr. Paxton aunounced that a mass-meeting would be held at Farwell Hall Thursday, Dec. 11. In the interests of the League, at which E. A. Storrs, Justice Morrison, Justice Wallace, and others would speak, and invited the ministers to lend their support to the cause by being present at the meeting.

As an instance of the cosmopolitan character of these weekly conferences, Dr. Patterson stated that at the previous Monday meeting there were eleven nationalities represented.

After prayer by the Rev.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN. Church was held last evening in the basement of the church, corner of Twenty-first street and Indiana avenue. A quorum was only secured by breaking up a Bible-class in the adjoining room, and even then the reporters were counted

in to make the necessary score of church-members. James Otis presided. Mr. Henry M. Sherwood presented his annual report as Treasurer. This showed cash in the bank at the beginning of the year of \$801. The year's receipts were: Back pew renta of 1878, \$1,144; pew rents for 1879, \$10,824; old subscriptions of 1877, \$350; Sunday collections from Dec. 8, 1878, to Jan. 5, 1879, \$151; making a total of \$13,273. The expenses were: Piano. \$125; Young People's Mission Association, \$1,239; pastor's salary, \$5,916; pulpit supply in August and September, \$380; organist and choir, \$1,200; interest, taxes, etc., \$370; insurance, \$45; fuel, \$125; missellaneous, \$488, leaving a balance on hand of \$38,13. In addition to this there are about \$1,000 of subscriptions which are considered good, and all bills have been paid to date. The pew rentals for 1879 will amount to \$11,875; the current expenses for the year, \$11,850. The unpaid subscriptions of 1877 have been transferred to be applied to the payment of the principal mortgage-note of the Railroad Mission. \$1,144; pew rents for 1879, \$10,824; old sub-

ion.
Messrs, Wilbur, Baker, and Dow were ap-Mr. D. K. Pearsons stated that it had been expected that the property of the church on Wabash avenue would be sold for \$8,000, which Wabash avenue would be sold for \$6,000, which would be sufficient to extinguish the debt on the Railroad Mission. The sale has not yet been made, but it is expected that the Mission will be free from debt by the end of the year. The former Board of Trustees was then unanimously re-elected. The Board is composed of D. K. Pearsons. H. M. Sherwood, Marshall Field, W. H. Swift, and Byron Smith.

After some discussion respecting contemplated alterations in the Sunday-school room, the meeting adjourned.

CONGREGATIONALISTS. The Congregational ministers met in the Grand Pacific, as usual. Prayer was offered by the Rev. C. A. Towle. The sermons of the previous day were reported.

After some discussion upon general matters, the topic of the morning was taken up. That topic was the review and examination of the sermon recently preached by President J. H. Fairchild, at Ann Arbor, Mich. The Rev. George H. Peeke opened the discussion, which was generally participated in by the clerky present. It was voted to unite with other ministers in calling upon Gen. Grant. The members in attendance were the Rev. Messrs: Brewster, Wadsworth, Towle, J. M. Williams, Day, Goodwin, Hartshorn, Lloyd, P. F. Williams, Armstrong, Caverne, Peeke, Lit-tle, Pond, and Gilbert; Visitors, the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Missouri; the Rev. E. D. Eaton, of Iowa; and the Rev. Messrs. Bissell and Cooley, of Illinoid.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

It is Organized by Electing Stewart as Chairman-Suggestions of the New Presi-dent-The Standing Committees. The new Board of County Commiss met yesterday afternoon at the accustomed

place. On motion of Commissioner Spofford, Mr. Ayars was appointed temp orary Chairman.

The certificates of election were then read, when Messrs. Burling, Coburn, Meyer, Miller, and Spofford were chosen a committee of five to conduct the new members to their seats. Upon the roll being called a full Board was found to be present, as follows: Messrs. Ayars, Boese, Burling, Clark, Coburn, Hutt, Meyer, Miller, Purington, Rheinwald, Senne,

Stewart, Spofford, Wheeler, and Wood STEWART BLECTED CHAIRMAN. Mr. Coburn moved that Mr. Stewart be lected as Chairman for the coming year. Mr. Boese opposed the motion because he had een excluded from the caucus which made up the slate, and moved that the Board go into the Committee of the Whole and select a Chair-

man.

Mr. Clark as an amendment moved that each member be asked who he would like to be Chairman.

Coburn seconded the motion of Mr. Boese.

The motion of Mr. Boese was opposed by Mr. Spofford, who seconded the amendment of Mr. Clark.

Ciark.
While Mr. Wood was perfectly satisfied with the choice of Mr. Stewart, he thought that inasmuch as Mr. Boese had been ignored in the election of, the Chairman, and that he was anxious that the Board should go into Committee of the Whole and select a presiding officer, it might be well to do so. The speaker was not a candidate for the position

omeer, it imput be went to do so. In a seaker said that he was not a candidate for the position himself.

Mr. Stewart delivered himself of views substantially the same as those of the previous speaker. speaker.
Wheeler rambled along at considerable length upon the same subject.

Clark's motion was then put and carried,
when Mr. Stewart was chosen Chairman by a Mr. Stewart, upon taking the chair, drew

when Mr. Stewart, upon taking the chair, drew

ASPECH

from his pocket and proceeded to read it to the members. After telling them of his feelings at the unexpected honor thrust upon him, that the position had been unsolicited, he asked forbearance for faults and assistance in his work, and urged upon all to unite and strive to better the condition of county affairs. The Chairman alluied to the auditing of bills against the country, and said it should be so conducted that all outside members shall have an opportunity of learning the nature and character of all such claims before final action on the report. Final action, in his opinion, should be taken on bills at regular meetings once, or, at furthest, twice in each month. The loose way in which Grand Juries were drawn was alluded to, and the speaker ad vised that steps be taken to effect an improvement in the system. He thought no man should be chosen who had not a high sense of the duties and obligations of the position and a disposition to uphold the laws and to punish impartially those who violated those laws. More care, he believed, should be exercised in the purchase of county supplies. There were objections to the system of buying in open market, and also that of long contracts. Contracts should be entered into not extending beyond three or four months, and the contracts should only be made with first-class wholesale mercantile houses. The desirability of properly clothing and feeding the inmates of charitable institutions was dwelt upon; the necessity of keeping a precise account of all articles taken in and put out, the advisability of pushing the Court-House toward completion, and the need of condacting the business of the Board in a disposited way, were points in the speech of the new Chairman.

It was agreed to keep the old rules of the Board in operation for the present, and a motion by Wheeler providing for the sponitment of a committee for their revision was passed after some wrangling.

A motion by Mr. Clark, and passed, ordered

that the speech of Mr. Stewart be spread

that the speech of Mr. Stewart be apread upon the records.

It was moved by Mr. Senne that the old rule fixing meetings for the first Monday of each month, and the reference of all matters involving the expenditure of money to the Committee of the Whole, be referred to the Committee on Rules. Carried.

Messrs. Senne, Wheeler, and Clark were appointed a Committee on Rules.

A motion prevailed limiting the standing committees to five members, with the Chairman as a member ex officio.

Friday was fixed as the day for a visit by the Board in a body to the County Hospital, and Saturday for the Insars Asylum.

Board in a body to the County Hospital, and Saturday for the Insare Asylum.

THE RECORDER.

The report of Recorder J. W. Brockway to the County Commissioners, presented yesterday, covering the period from June 1 to Nov. 30, 1879, inclusive, shows receipts of \$31,274, of which \$23,262 was from recording; certified cooles, \$391; abstracts, \$7,319; and rent, \$301. The expenditures were \$27,480, of which \$19,963 was for saiaries in the recording department, \$7,804 for salaries in the abstract department, and \$164 for sundry expenses, showing a balance due the county of \$3,798. This statement does not include the amount paid for the transcription and classification of the tractindices, for which extra work has been employed and monthly statements made. This expense is not considered in any sense as part of that attending abstracts. The report states that this work can be completed by transcribing and classifying the matter contained in the old books, commencing with the fire and ending Sept. 1, 1873, at a cost not to exceed \$15,000. The report closes by saying that, if the department be divested of this expense and credited with the expense of keeping up the tract indices, which will have to be incurred in any event, there will be a clear balance in favor of this branch of the public service.

The members then drew for seats, when the Chair announced the following STANDING COMMITTERS,

Finance Committee—Wood, Senne, Spofford, Boese, and Wheeler, Judiciary—Wood, Meyer, Miller, Clark, Bur-City Relations-Hutt, Ayars, Coburn, Spofford Rheinwald.
Public Buildings - Wheeler, Senne, Hutt, Spotford. Education-Meyer, Senne, Clark, Miller, Spotford. Hospital—Ayars, Meyer, Coburn, Burling, Clark.
Public Charities—Spofford, Senne, Wood, Hutt, Public Charities—Spofford, Senne, Wood, Hutt, Purington.

Equalization of Taxes—Senne, Purington, Hutt, Burling, Wood.

Town and Town Accounts—Purington, Ayars, Coburn, Rheinwald, Boese, Miller, Spofford, Meyer.

Roads and Bridges—Miller, Rheinwald, Ayars, Coburn, Wheeler.

Jail and Jail Accounts—Boese, Meyer, Wheeler, Rheinwald, Purington, Public Service—Coburn, Ayars, Clark, Boese, Wood.

Public Records—Wheeler, Burling, Purington, Public Records—Wheeler, Burling, Purington. Public Records—Wheeler, Burling, Purington, Miller, Ayars. Printing and Stationery—Clark, Hutt, Burling, Wood, Purington.

A minister relates his experience thus:

I take pleasure in adding to your many testimonials, that last Thursday (Thanksgiving Day), not being able to preach on account of rheumatic pains in the shoulder. I bought a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which, after using several times, relieved me wonderfully.

Da. B. Pick, Rochester, N. Y.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACDOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st. J. of R. SIMMS, BOOKSHIETS and Stationers, 128 Twenty-second-st, W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st. S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1008 West Madison-st, near Western-st. JOHN P. LEE'S Drew Store, corner Haisted and JOHN P. LEE'S DTER SION, COUNTY HARTISON, TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Bine Island-av., corner of Twelfth-si.

H. C. HERRICK, Jewsler. Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 730 Lake-st., opener Elacoia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Divisionst. between LaSalte and Wells.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL. NAL-LITTLE ONE: MOTHER WAS HERE: BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOMS FOR FAMILIES or single persons, with drst-class board. North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST. FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge-Fropt reems, with board, \$4 to \$5 per week; without board, \$1 to \$3.

Rotela BENNETT HOUSE, 71 MONROE-ST. - VERY pleasant, large, and well-furnished rooms, with dirst-class board, at reasonable rates. CLARENCE HOUSE CORNER STATE AND HAR-rison-sis. four blocks south of Paimer House— Board and room per day, 81.30 to 82, per week, from 88 to 810; siso furnished rooms rentell without board. Inglish House, at East Washington.st.—
Inglish House, at East Washington.st.—
Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$8 per week.
Transients \$1 a day. Restaurant tlokets, 21 meais, \$5.50.
In ARWELL HOUSE—IF YOU WANT A GOOD home for the winter go to the Farwell House and take rooms. You cannot do better in the city. Charges reasonable. reasonable.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—WE HAVE TWO ELEGANT
south-front rooms for gont and wife: also, a few
single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter.
Wabsah-av., corner of Congress-st.

SHELION COURT HOTEL, 5:3 AND 505 WEST
Madison-st.—Board, with pleasant furnished room
and bedroom, or a single room. WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OP-posite Palmer House-Room and board, \$5 to 3 per work; \$1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED BOARD-AND ROOM FOR TRENTLEMAN AND wife (no children), in strictly private and refined family where there are no other boarders. D 82, Tribune office. nne office.

DOARD—IN A QUIET, PLAIN PRIVATE FAMILY

D or with widow lady, where there are no boarders
or lodgers; on West Side: by lady employed during the
day. Address P 78. Tribung office. with terms.

MUNICAL INSTRUMENTS. AN UPRIGHT ROSEWOOD PIANO AT A GREAT bargain, all in good order, only, \$75; \$40 cash, balance time. 174 Ashland-av. balance time. 174 Ashland-av.

A GHEAT RUSH TO STORY & CAMP'S, 188 AND
180 State-st., to see, hear, and buy the wonderful
Mathushek plano.

A SPLENDID NEW CHICKERING UPRIGHT
plano for sale at a bargain. Address C 94, Tribune. A plano for sale at a bargain. Address C 94, Tribune.

A REED & SONS, TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 191 AND
193 State-st., hereby give notice that all orders
left at their warerooms for plano-moving, tuning, or
repairing will be as promptly attended to as heretofora.

DARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS AT STORY
& CAMP'S: it will astonish purchasers to find how
low they can buy. 183 and 150 State-st.

DE CAREFUL IN PURCHASING A DECKER
plano and see that Decker Bros. is stamped on the
iron blate. STORY & CAMP, 186 and 190 State-st. DECKER BROS'. UPRIGHT PIANOS ARE THE most elegant in tone and workmanship: fresh arrivals daily at STORY & GAMP'S, 188 and 190 State

EMERSON | Upright PIANOS, Square. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adam

PIANOS, I Square.

Corner State and Adams.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. 'S

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These celebrased pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warercome of w. w. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

KIMBALL.
Smith,
Shoninger,
OBGANS.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW SQUARE PIANOS,
NEW SQUARE PIANOS,
NEW SQUARE PIANOS,
NEW SQUARE PIANOS,
NEW OBGANS,

For sale on installments, at

W. W. KIMBALL,

Corner State and Adams-sta CTORY & CAMP SELL PIANOS AND ORGANS OF easy payments, several hundred always in stock to select from, 188 and 180 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A GENTLEMAN RETIRING FROM THE BOAD
A will sell his beautiful and fine-bred trotting mare
Kentucky Girf for one-quarter her value; ahe is 7 years
old, 15 hands high, very handsome and stylish, raised
by Mr. Swigert. Kentucky, sired by Mambrino Chief,
dam Arabian Girl; imported by George Brown; this
mare is one of the finest gentleman's road mares that
can be found, having all the requisite good qualities to
make her such; she got a record of 2:26 at Lexington,
Kv., last July, where she won \$2,500, and took first
premium as the handsomest and finest 6-year-old; this
mare must be seen and rode after to be appreciated;
will go to the track and show a full mile inside of 2:26
or no sale, and I will warrant her perfectly sound and
kind; she has been driven by a last; Case seen
at any time until sold at barn 302 Michighn-av.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS GIVEN UP BUSINESS at any time until soid at barn 302 Michighn-av.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS GIVEN UP BUSINESS
will sell his two workhorses: they are 6 and 7
years old, weigh a 350 pounds, are good, kind workers,
either single or double: they are fixor any business or
delivery wagon or light truck. I have used them six
months in the city; will sell them for half value, and
give a week's trus with them, and would sell them separately and give a good, satisfactory warrantee with
them. Also truck and harness. Call at barn; in rear
of 406 Wabash-av.

TISHER & TAYLOR, CORNER THISTEENTH-ST.
Tand Wabash-av, have just received a car-load of
horses fresh from the country, consisting of drafters,
drivers, and streeters, which will be sold at reasonable
rates.

TOR SALE—A 4000D HOMBE, 7 TEARS OLD.

PARCE.

POR SALE—A 400D HONSE, 7 TRARS OLD, strong: price, \$30. Address D 14, Tribane office.

POR SALE—VERY CREAP—A HANDSOME, MEdium-sized team of Morgans, buggy phaeton, and harness. Apply at 714 Week-Jource-st.

LOR SALE—ONE FINE CARRIAGE TRAM, WELL, matched, toppy, and fine lookers. Apply to J. G. KEARNEY, 454 and 456 State-st.

CAST OFF CLOTHING. ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE-on or address E. HERSCHEL, 540 State-sa. A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF WILL BE PAID FOR WILL CITY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE-82,700-10-BOOM, BRICK-BASEMENT dwelling, water, bath, and gas, lot 25x100, east front, on Peoria-st., between Lake and Fulton, only three-fourths of a mile from Couri-Hones, 114 blocks from horse-cars: street paved and sewered. This is certainly a great bargain.

85, 300—The large, fine brick dwelling, 24 rooms, and 102 24x102, on northwest corner of Morgan and Gurley-sia.; rents for 800 per month; pays 10 per cent net. It is a No. 1 investment.

Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

POR SALE-CHEAP-NO. 543 WABASH-AV. 4-34CUR.

TOR SALE-CHEAP-NO. 543 WABASH-AV. 4-34CUR.

TOR SALE-BY JAMES J. HOYT, 144 LA SALUE.

ACOB WEIL & CO., of Dearborn-st.

POR SALE-BY JAMES J. HOYT, 144 LA SALLE-st.:

House and lot on Twenty-sixth-st., between South Park and Prairie-arx., \$4,00.

House and lot on Wainut-st., between Lincoin and Rober, \$3,00.

Building and lot on west side of river, hetween Washington and Malison-sts.

Eighty acres near Blue Island. \$100 per acres.

POR SALE-STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON MICHICLESS place: brick barn: \$13,500. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

POR SALE-STONE-STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON MICHICASS place: brick barn: \$13,500. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

COR SALE-POWERST, INDIANA-AV., NEAR Eightseath-st., east front, cheap. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

POR SALE-OHOICE CORNER ON INDIANA-AV., north of Thirty-dith-st., east front, \$100 per foot. ATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

POR SALE-CHOICE CORNER ON INDIANA-AV., north of Thirty-dith-st., east front, \$100 per foot. ATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

POR SALE-CHOICE CORNER ON INDIANA-AV., north of Thirty-dith-st., east front, \$100 per foot. ATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

POR SALE-SAGO-WEST ADAMS-ST.. TWO-POR SALE-\$3,000-WEST ADAMS-ST., TWO-story and basement octagon stone front; also oc-tagon brick front house and barn near Union Park for \$4,500. \$LOSSON & CO., 155 Le Salle-\$1.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-5 ACHES ON SEVENTY-FIFTH-ST.. east of Stoney Island boulevard. Apply to er ad-POR SALE-AT \$11 PER POOT. 1,445 FEET CORmer of Prairie-av. and Sixty-first-st. DAVID
WILLIAMS, 123 Clark-st., Roomf 11.
POR SALE-HOUSE AND 35X150 FEET ON FREDFrick-blace, near Fifty-third-st., Hyde Park,
st. 80; coal sec., and 10; 53x170, at Kensec., 20; E. A. ULRICH, front basement, 90
Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND FIN-est grain elevators in Illinois at \$10,000 no trade); on Illinois River; is in complete order, and is now rented at \$1,000 per year; in one of the finest grain countries in the West; capacity 100,000 bushels of shelled and 40,000 bushels of ear corn all kinds of ne language of the business. T. B. BUYD, Room 7, 179 Madikon-st. FOR SALE—\$13,000—ON EASY TERMS—13,000 acres of land, now improved and used as stock ranch, it miles east of Houston, Texas, on railroad half mile from depot. This is the greatest bargain ever offered in land. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-et-

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-BRICK HOUSE AND LOT ON THE South Side, not to exceed \$5,000. Address X 41,

TO BENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-\$25 PER MONTH-FINE S-STORY brick house, 517 South Western-av., adapted to one or two families. Inquire at 505 Western-av. TO RENT-337 ONTARIO-ST., THREE-STORY brown stone house: immediate possession. Inquire at 98 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT_ROOMS. TO RENT-PABLOR FLOOR, DINING-ROOM, AND kitchen, unfurnished. Good references required. 525 per month. 514 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—\$1.75 PER WEEK. WELL-LIGHTED, nicely-furnished rooms, to gentlemen only; warm sitting-room attached. 376 Stafe-st. TO BENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT. 248 WEST
Madison st., Thompson's Block (opposite Carson &
Piric's); business centre of West Side: suitable for any
first-class business. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West
Madison-st.

TO RENT-THE WESTERN RAILROAD ASSOCIA-tion being about to remove to the Honore Block, corner Adams and Dearborn-sta. offer for rent their present commodious offices, 95 and 101 Washington-st. Apply to J. H. RATWIND, Secretary. To RENT-TWO FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR dentist or doctor, over drug store, corner Eighteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

Miscelianeous O RENT-ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST arranged turniture factories (brick) in Chicago, in the heast of the city, containing about 50,000 feet of floor room, well lighted on three sides: will be for rent last May next, together with an 80-hours-power englas, three tubular bollers, shafting, belting, steam pipes through entire premises, lumber yard and dry kilns; everything in fres-class condition. A long and favorable lease can now be secured by applying to the owner, W. S. HALL, 105 Clark-st. owner, W. S. HALL, 106 Clark-st.

TO RENT-MANUFACTURING BUILDING, WITH boiler and engine, situated on southeast corner of sixteenth-st, and Wentworth-av, tong time: low rent. A most desirable opportunity to locate a business. Building open for inspection. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-at., Boom 1.

TO RENT-LARGE AND SMAUL WELL-LIGHTED rooms, with steam power and elevators. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT-LARGE ROUM WITH STEAM POWER, auttable for manufacturing, printing, or bindery. PITKIN & CRUVER, 119 Clark-st., in roar.

A suitable for manufacturing, printing, of PITKIN & CRUVER, 119 Clark-st., in rear WANTED TO BEST. WANTED-TO RENT-A PRETTY FLAT, FLOOR, or small house for mother and daughter; entirely responsible; highest references: southern exposure and pleasant location desired; good commission to agents finding such a place. D 12, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-AN UNFURNISHED house of 12 or 14 rooms; to boardowners for rent; must be in first-class locality; parties have plenty of good furniture to furnish nouse; first-class references given. Address D 85, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND. OST-NEAR POST-OFFICE, A BUNCH OF KEYS.

Finder will be rewarded by leaving them with janitor at 126 Washington-st.

OST-SATURDAY EVENING, FROM NO. 064

Prairie-av., a 1-year-old small female King Charles spaniel. with sikey har entirely white, with black head; \$25 roward will be paid for its recovery. CHRISTIAN WARL.

TOST-A LARGE POCKETBOUK CONTAINING autically reward will be paid for the return of same to STERLE, WEDLES & CO., 170 South Water-st., corner La Saile. ner La Saile.

I OST—A LADIES' SEALSKIN MITTEN FOR THE right hand, on Twenty-second-st, between Scate and Michigan-av. A suitable reward will be paid if lefs at 1187 Michigan-av.

I OST—LADIES' RUSSIA-LEATHER POCKET-book, marked inside L. L. Fluder will please return to SSE West Adams-st., where full description will be given.

will be given.

LOST-85 REWARD-A RLACK-AND-TAN BITCH,
answers to the name of Medgey, no collar on. Return to 340 South State-8t. FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN, BATES REASON-able, on furniture, planos, etc., without removal, Reoms 19 and 20, 102 Washington-st., over Presion & Kean's bank. Rean's bank.

Any SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal, and other good securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

Any Amounts to Loan on Furniture without removal, planos, and other good securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

A DVANORS MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., 3r one-half brokers ratus. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854. Rooms5 and 6. 120 Randolph-st. Established 1834.

A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planes without removal. 131 Randolph-st., Room 4.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER-MODES to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMLD'S Loan and Builton Office (ficenessed,) 96 Sast Madison 45. Established 1853.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IMPROVED TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IMPROVED TO LOAN AND LOWEST RATES.

JAMES M. GAMBLE, Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

S150.000 TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. or Dearborn and Randolph-sts., first floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A GENTLEMAN WITH \$25,000 CAN ENTER A first-class jobbing-bouse in the most flourishing city in the West, with an established trade of two hundred thousand dollars per annum. The only house of the kind in the city: exclusively paints, olis and glass. Any one desiring a third interest, with a guarantee of twenty per cent on his capital, may address William C. IVES, Howland Block, Chicago. dress William C. IVES, Rowland Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CIGAR STAND, CORNER store. Address D 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT, DOING A GOOD business, on Clarkest, tower going into other business. Apply at 190 Dearborn-st., drat floor.

WANT A PARTNER WITH 815,000 CASH TO take half interest with me in one of the largest distiller; is in excellent running order; capacity 300 bushels per day; fronts 300 feet on Mississippi River, and large yard for feeding stock. I offer the greatest chance in the country to a thorough business man. No one need snawer unless he has the funds. Address D 76, Tribune office. 74. Tribune office.

WANTED-PARTIES TO INVEST IN A MANU
factoring business, long and well established
where the investment will double in five years beside
paring large annual dividends. 815,000 to \$20,000 re
quired. Address with real name X 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-AN EXTRA FINE ALDERNEY
cow; bought by owner in New Jersey; excellent
milker; gives eight to nine pounds butter in a week,
with calf of a Holstein bull; price, 5100; also a grade
short Hora fresh mileb cow; gives 18 to 18 quaris
dailg. I aquire of COACHMAN, in barn in rear of 48
Calumet-ay, northwest corner Tweaty first-st,
FOR SALE-A FRW GOOD ENGLISH HUNTING
ferreis at 718 Archer-ay.

INSTRUCTION. E VENING CLASSES IN GERMAN AND FRENCE for business men at HEMSTREETS Classical In-titute, 420 Wabash-4v., begin Dec. 2. Terms 91 per week. WANTED-PUPILS IN SHOETHAND: CARPUI teaching evenings at 75 cents a lesson, or ten les-sons for \$6. Address B 11, Tribune office,

AGENTS WANTED—
A GENTS WANTED—AS A DAY MADE BY ANY
A good live man to sell a good article needed in every
family. Stat and county rights for sale. Address for
one weeks or sill at \$14 State-sts, second floor, Hoom 2.
A GENTS WANTED—AGENTS CAN MAKE \$5 TO
\$10 a day: capital required, \$2. Apply at 142
La Balle-st., basyment. La Salle-st., basyment.

A GENTS WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS
A to sell a fine illustrated work. Sells at sight. L.

SCHICK, 31 North Clark-st.

A GENTS WANTED—TO SELL TEA, COFFEE,
and baking-powder to families; goods guaranteed;
outfit free. People's res Co., Box 5001. St. Louis.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, Sch WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments. Low prices. Easy terms.

WANTED-MALE HELP. MANTED-DRUG CLERK WITH SOME EXPERI ence, speaking German. A. G. VOGELER, 5 West Randolph-st.

WANTED-A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER AD-dress, stating salary expected, D 81, Tribune.

WANTED-AN ENTRY CLERK WHO IB RAPID and correct. D 81, Tribune office. W ANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE A SHIPW ANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE A SHIPping-clerg familiar with the grocery business.
State age, experience, and references. Address D is.
Tribune office.
WANTED—ASSISTANT HOOKEEPER BY
South Water-st. commission firm: must be good
at figures and good penman; German, well acquainted
with the English language, pergerred. Address In own
handwriting, with references and salary wanted, D is.
Tribune office. WANTED-MAN OF MIDDLE AGE THE ly understanding the toy business; no need apply. SEA'S, 122 and 124 State-st.

wantebushed and 124 State-st.

Wantebushed School Clerk in a Drug Store, with sufficient experience to put up prescriptions, and willing to do any kind of work about the store, Inquire at 62 Adams-st, from 12 to 1 or 5 to 6 p. m. only. WANTED-FOREMAN FOR BOILER WORKS—A first-class man to take charge of boiler shoat anderstand his business. None but a smart and active man need apply. Address A.COLE, care Lester-Carrier No. 20, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—ONE GOOD GAS-FITTER: TO A GOOD and steady man will pay good wages for two months. Apply between the hours of 10 and 20 clock to-day at Markler, Alling & CO'S. 51 Laga-st. WANTED-CARPENTERS. APPLY TO ALEX. WHITE, 78 La Salle-st. WANTED - TWO FIRST-CLASS UTLINDER presmes. None but thorough workings apply. OTTAWAY & CO., 141 Fifth-av. W ANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR IN-dians and Michigan; free fare: 100 weedchop-pers at \$1 per cord; 30 coal miners; 400 for the South at \$1 per day and board. ChRISTIAN & (0)., 200 South Water-st.

WANTED-ONE HUNDRED LABORERS FOR IOWA and Indiana; so quarrymen, free fare; 500 for Randolph-st. Randolph-st.

WANTED-200 LABORERS POR RAILROAD ANT stone quarries; free fare; 500 for leves, south. Cheap tickets south. ANGELL & CO., 10 So. Canal-st.

WANTED-200 RAHLBOAD LABORERS POR grading, tracklaying, and spiking; vares \$1.30 to \$1.50 per day; also we can furnish various other embloyments in the city. For free fare apply at once to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st. WANTED-500 LABORERS FOR LEVEE WORK in the South; wages 21 per day and board. We ship to all boints South at reduced raise. All mes see ting winter's work apply at once to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st.

WANTED-A FRW MORE GOOD AGENTS-ARTIcle new; nothing like it in the country; \$5 to \$10
per day. We want good men for every town in the
country. 91 Van Buren-st., Chicago. WANTED-AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL NEW book, "Mother, Rome, and Heaven," an excel-lent home book, handsomely illustrated; it pleases everybody. R. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago. everybody. R. C. TREAT, 107 Clarkest, Chicago.

W ANTED—AGENTS—MEN IN SEARCH OF BUSIness for the coming winter will find upon investigatings our money-making scheme that our plan pleases
best of any. Only small objetal, and cash returns octain: 81 samples free: papers for stamp. No boys. No
possals. MERRILL MFG. CO., 27 and 29 North Clark. WANTED TWO STUT BOYS USED TO BLACK-ing and repairing stores. Self Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A LAD RESIDING ON THE SOUTH Side with his parents, and speaking German, to learn the drug business, and study medicine. No. 278

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A THOROUGHLY NEAT GIRL FOR Work. Must be first-class cook. Apply at 673 Madi-WANTED-AT 481 WEST JACKSON-ST., A GER-WANTED-A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY, at 574 West Iddiana-st. WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, FOR GENeral housework in a small family, References
required. Apply at 1571 Indiana-av.

WANTED-GERMAN GIRL, FOR GENERAL
housework. Call at 427 North Clark-et., in store. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON TO Describe the second-work; must be a very good washer and ironer; German or sweds preferred; best of ware given. Apply at 510 Michigan-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; wages \$5 per week. \$85 State-st. WANTED-A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL FOR WANTED-A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family at 21 Park-av. WASHER, AND ironer in a small private family: references required. No. 117 South Park 4v. WANTED-GOOD COOK AND GIRL FOR GEN eral housework for small family. Call as 12 South Haisted-st., first floor.

W ANTED-A GIRL FROM 15 TO 16 YEARS TO assist in general housework; Scandinarian preferred. 115 Walton-place, three blocks north of Water-Works. WANTED - FIRST-CLASS CLOAK-HANDS those accustomed to tailors work preferred, a

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A store: is willing to make himself useful. Will give security if required. Address D 77, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED-BY A PRACTICAL BOOK.

keeper of 13 years' experience. Steady work or
set of books to write up day and evening. Address D
st. Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A DRUG CLERK OF 3
SITUATION WANTED-BY A DRUG CLERK OF 3
Fears' experience. Speaks English and German.
Best of references. Address D 11, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN A wholesale clothing house 13 years' experience, especially in children's and bors' clothing. Good references. Address D 72, Tribune office.

COSCHMEN. TERMISTER. CO.

CITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY
In city as coachman or do general work. Address D 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF A horse and work around the house, or as porter, janiford the company of the coachman or work in a wholessie grossy.

GOOD City references given. Address D 78, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN AS ocachman or anything of stust. Understands care of norses. References given. Call or address J M A. 174 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE in good engineer, and understands all about steam nestors. Best of references given. Address D 88, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN TO BEPRE-

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MAN TO REPUTE-Sent a first-class grocery in Missouri. For particu-lars address J P. 513 Chestnut-st., Quincy, III. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestice.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO Greneral housework or chamber work in a private family in city or country. Call or address 71 Rast Indistants. basement.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work or light housework. Please call for three days at 406 West Washington-st., in rear. Please call for three days at 456 West Washington-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED

German girl to do second work and sew or general, housework in a small family. Servences cives. Please call at 187 Hurbut-st.

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL ROUSE-work by a Swedish girl. Good references. Call as corner Twenty-fifth and Arnoid-sts. F. LAWSON.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL THAT UNDERSTAINABLE AND WASHINGTON WANTED-BY TWO SWEDISE SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SWEDISE STATUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SWEDISE STATUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SWEDISE STATUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SWEDISES STATUATIONS WANT

the other to do second work. Please call weathered at No. 25 Ray-st., between Calumet and Frairie-svs.

CITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO GOOD COOKE.

Sito for one second girl, with best reference. 18Twenty-third-st.

CITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO PROTESTANT
girls from the country for general housework
and second work. 145 Twentlein-st.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLA
for cook and second work or general work in small
family. 161 Twentlein-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPRIENT GIRL
to do light housework or take entire charge of as
infant. Call at 635 State-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GERMAN
girl as cook in first-class American family: either
division of city: none but Brot-class need apply. Call
at 1238 Wentworth-av.

CITUATION WANTED—TO DO DHESSMAKING OR machine work. A home more of an object than salary. Address Dr. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—TO DO DHESSMAKING OR salary. Address Dr. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—AN EXPENIENCED of the salary wants sewing in a few more families by the day; price, \$1. Can give reference. Apply as 427 Jackson-8.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REALTHY WEYnurse; infant of two weeks. See mother and child
at 647 Fullon-st. Employment Arenctes
CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN MEED OF
good Scandinaries or German female help, can be
supplied at G. DUSKF'S office, 193 Milwauges-sv.

MISCELLANBOUL A TOUNG ATTORNEY HAVING LARGE AGAINATION OF THE ACTION OF O'GARS—A FULL ASSORMENT OF INPOSTED AND KEY WEST OF THE OFFICE AND THE OFFICE AND THE OFFICE WORKS.

CHICAGO RETORT AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS.

and the of 20 North Water-st. Standard goods. Recommended the of all shapes on hand or made promptly.

PARTNERS WANTED. DARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABLING down-town packing and provision business; a pical man with \$3,000. D 71, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR CLEAR houses and lots and the best little farm in the State? Come see. 91 Yan Buren-et., Chicago. STURAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANT Suggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advan-10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARMY, 160 V. Mo

HENRY MANN, Milwaukee, is at the A. V. DE PORT, Louisville, Ky., is at the Tre-T. CALDWELL, New York, is at the Grand

J. CAMPBELL HARRIS, Philadelphia, is at the E. H. FOOTE, Grand Rapids, Mich., is at the

C. C. CAMPBELL, Grand Park, Ill., is at the THE REV. WILLIAM B. HUSON, Florida, is at

the Tremont House. C. H. WINFIELD, of Rahway, N. J., is at the Frand Pacific Hotel. DR. J. E. McMILLAN, Mansfield, O., is at the

Grand Pacific Hotel. THE REV. C. C. TATE, Niles, Mich., is at the

LIEUT. T. GARVEY, U. S. A., is at the She nan House, en route for Europe. GEORGE AND J. J. HOLLAND, of the Raymon my, are at the Tremont House.

STATE SENATOR William H. Hines, of Fond du Lac. Wis., is at the Tremont House. JOHN M. THURSTON, Attorner Union Pacific troad, Omaha, is at the Tremont House. CHARLES H. WINFIELD, ex-State Senator.

ersey City, is stopping at the Grand Pacific. W. H. SCUDDER, President Lindell Hotel lompany, St. Louis, is at the Tremont House. CAPT. JEWETT WILCOX, of the Gardner, has sturned from his Thanksgiving visit to Ver-

Peninsular Railway, Escanaba, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel. FRED A. WHEELER, Superintendent of Ele-

ators for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is at GEN. WILLIAM T. CLARK, formerly Adjutant

eneral of the Army of the Tennessee, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel. EDGAR DE PRYSTER and Col. William H. De ancey, of the New York Polo Club, were at he Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, en route for

THE TEMPERATURE TESTERDAY, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIB-over Building), was at 8 a. m., 35 degrees; 10 t. m., 41; 12 m., 46; 3 p. m., 47; 8 p. m., 43. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.58; 8 p. m., 29.55.

GEORGE CORB and Charles miton, of the therman House, who have worked for fifteen ears together behind Chicago hotel counters, esterday celebrated that anniversary. They and their friends who came around were made

THE BOARD OF TRADE vote on the ame ments to the rules yesterday morning was as collows: Sec. 6 of Rule 25, in regard to carceds of grain, carried by 248 majority; Secs. 5 and 17 of Rule 29, lost by 13 majority. Sec. 7, in regard to weights of meats in boxes,

Gabe Bouck, member of Congress and an indent Greenbacker from Oshkosh, was at the Palmer House for dinner. He started for Washington list evening, sa isfied that the Freenbackers and the Democracy would consoldate and elect Ben Butler or some other Democrat for President in 1880.

diate and strict attention.

Comonum Mann yesterday held an inquest at No. 178 Bushnell street upon Simon Regnier, 8 years of age, who attempted to jump on a freight-train on the Fort Wayne Railroad on Friday last, and, falling under the wheels, was instantly killed. A verdiet of accidental death was returned. Also at No. 1 Margaret street upon Emma Naddo, 4 years of age, who died of diphtheris, and had no doctor, the parents being too poor to pay for one, and being ignorant of the fact that there was a free dispensary.

The Lard-Pressers, to the number of about twenty, emoloyed by N. K. Fairbank & Co. at their works, corner of Eighteenth and Blackwell streets, yesterday went on a strike for higher wages. From what could be learned as to the merits of the case, it, when the the men have become expert at the work, which is quite bard, but does not require skilled labor, and received \$3 per day. They recently formed a Union, and yesterday demanded more pay. Business belm rather slack just now, owing to irregular markets, Mr. Joseph Sears, Superintendent of the works, at once discharged the men, and new ones are being engaged in their places.

reet, President Bliss in the chair. The Execu street, President Bliss in the chair. The Executive Committee, to whom the matter of the expulsion of M. C. Kearns from the Club was referred, reported that, according to the evidence, they are not warranted in moving his expulsion, and recommended he be allowed to retain his membership. The Committee request Mr. Kearns, in order to bear out their good opinion of him, to go to the polls at the next election and peddle the straight Republican ticket. The raport was adopted. After the admission of haif a dozen new members, the Club adjourned to the first Monday in January, when the annual election of officers takes place.

to the first Monday in January, when the annual election of officers takes place.

Some time ago, T. Menard & Son, West-Side contractors, made a contract with the Chicago & Alton Railroad to build several station-houses along their line. The Menards engaged same thirty Frenchmen in this city to do their work, and took them out on the line of the road. Menard, Sr., drew his money from the road as fast as it was due him, but it is alleged failed to pay his men, and, when the contract had been fulfilled, father and son returned to this city, leaving their men to shift for themselves. They finally begged their way back to this city, and fourteen of them began suit against the Menards Nov. 26, in Justice Demars' court. They obtained judgment, and a garnishee summons was issued against the railroad company. Yesterday twelve more of the men began suit in the same court, and Menard confessed judgment in their favor, saying that he was still owed \$1,500 by the company. This assertion is denied by the company, they claiming to have paid the Menards in full. The cases will all come up Monday for final decision.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

come up Monday for final decision.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

A meeting of ladies connected with the West Bide Auxiliary Branch of the Industrial School for Girls at Evanston was held at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Wilce, No. 708 West Harrison street, yesterday afternoon. There was a pretty good attendance, and much interest was taken in the proceedings.

After reading a portion of the Scriptures and prayer, the President, Mrs. Wilce, stated the objects of the meeting, and called for committee reports. The Committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements towards holding a public meeting to be addressed by Mrs. Tisdale reported ther ill-success in securing the church named in the resolution. Mrs. Babbit was added to the Committee, and it was instructed to hire Union Park Congregational Church, if it could be secured.

recess on the West Side to and the mutual School.
Discussion was then had on the project of the school and the support in the basement of one of the meha to be for the benefit of the school, and a puddings, pies, cakes, etc., to be the work the young ladies connected with the West the young ladies connected with the West the Cooking Club. Miss Miller, the President the Club, was present, and gave her views the matter. The tables are to be preded over by the fair cooks themselves, sisted by some of the Directresses of as school, and each lady will have some special ish to show what she knows about cooking. It

about the 16th, so that it will not interfere with Christmas festivities, and Centenary Church will be the place if it can be secured.

It was voted by the ladies present that a visit be paid to the Industrial School at Evanston Friday, so that they might understand its workings and a better knowledge be afforded the public, by means of the press, of its necessities.

After some minor business of no importance, the meeting adjourned.

THE ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION held its regular monthly meeting last evening in the Sherman House club-room, with George E. Gooch, President, in the chair. Bills for relief of poor people under charge of the Association, amounting to \$75, were audited and paid. Some other routine business was transacted, and 'the preliminary arrangements for a Christmas party to be given Christmas Eve were made.

In connection with the meeting the following communication, accompanied by a letter from the British Vice-Consul in this city, Mr. Warrack, was read:

rack, was read:
Sim: While in Chicago a few days since I heard
of a young English girl who is detained in a kind
of a cafe against her will. My friends, who spoke
of it at my request, endeavored to get her away,
when about a dozen black men came on the scene,
and a policeman who was present advised them
if they valued their lives to keep away. I had,
annorthnative to come here on my way heek to if they valued their lives to keep away. I had, unfortunately, to come here on my way back to England, hence the reason of my writing. I do not know the address, but a gentleman—Mr. R. Hall, who lives at the Branswick Hotel—in your city can give it you. I know nothing of the girl in any way, only that she appealed to these sentlemen to take her away, and it has since occurred to me that, as other means have failed, you can ascertain respecting her and give such assistance as may be required to release her. I leave here on the 5th inst. for London, and shall be glad to hear from you thereon. Yours, etc.,

The letter was referred to a special committee of the Society.

A TRIBUNE reporter called at the Brunswick

House last evening to find Mr. R. Hall, but
learned that that gentleman had left the house some two weeks ago.

THE CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, Dr. met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, Dr. Andrews in the chair.

After the transaction of some routine business, Dr. Hotz read a paper upon "A new operation for inverted lower eyelis," and Dr. Adolphus followed with a paper upon "A protracted labor case." Both papers were full of interest to the profession, and were listened to attentively, eliciting a brief discussion at their salient points.

names of members who had died or who had removed from the city, and they were stricken from the rolls. They also reported a list of persons who did not wish to continue members, and the names of Drs. H. M. Lyman and De Laskie Millar, who had refused to pay their dues, recommending that their names be stricken from the rolls.

The recommendation in reference to Drs. Lyman and Miller provoked some discussion, and was laid over for future action, to give them an opportunity to be heard from. The rest of the report was concurred in

the report was concurred in.

Dr. Starkweather introduced a resolution in pursuance of a resolution adopted Nov. 3, providing for the appointment of a committee of five from the Society upon the sanitary administration of city and State authorities. It was adopted, and the President announced that he would name the Committee at the part meeting. he report was concurred in.

meeting.

The following was received from the West Chicago Medical Society, and referred to the Sanitary Committee when appointed:

Resolved. That it is the opinion of this Society that the Health Commissioner should, in connection with a committee from the medical societies of this city, undertake a thorough revision of the sanitary laws of this city, so as to bring them into unison with the requirements of science and the necessities of the community.

On motion the Societary was empowered to

invite such distinguished educators and scientists as could be had to address the Society from time to time, and an adjournment was had for THE REILLY INQUEST.

THE REILLY INQUEST.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest at the Clearing-House upon John Reilly, a sub-contractor or foreman, who came to his death Saturday by an accident in the new City-Hall. The question arose as to who was responsible for the accident, and testimony on that particular point was taken from the two following wit-

D. S. Mead, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, testified that John Angus had the con-tract for the brick and masoury work on the building, and in this contract it is specified that each floor, when the joists are laid, shall be cov each noor, when the joists are lad, shall be covered with two-inch plank, and that the plank shall be kept there until the joists are set in the next story above, when the planking might be removed to that floor.

Fred Gillis, a laborer in the employ of Mr.

THE SIDEWALK on the southwest corner of when the deceased fell, testified that the deceased was coming down an inclined walk, made of two planks, and leading from a scaffold above the second story to the joists of the same story. The boards were slippery from the snow and ice, and when he had got half way down he fell on his back and roiled off. Then, striking upon the joists only three feet below, and falling between them, he landed on the planking of the first floor. These joists through which he fell are of iron, and about four feet apart. Witness did not consider the walk safe, and was very careful in going up and down it himself.

The jury from the evidence found that John

very careful in going up and down it himself.

The jury from the evidence found that John Reilly died at Austin from injuries received on the 29th of November by accidentally falling through the joists on the second floor, after slipping off a walk leading from a scaffold to the second floor below, at the new City-Hall building. The jury also found that John Angus, the contractor for the brick work, had contracted and agreed to floor over each tier of joists, and that this was not done, and had it been done the accident could not have happened. Therefore they thought Mr. Angus highly censurable. They also considered the Superintendent, Mr. Kirkland, censurable for not compelling the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract in regard to flooring the joists.

THE CITY-HALL.

SECRETARY DOTLE was around yesterday, but

he is still nursing his big toe. THE TREASURER yesterday received \$15,609 from the Water Department, and \$291 from the Controller.

On the 28th ULT. the City Treasurer had in his hands the sum of \$2,558,000. Quite a nice little pile. little pile.

THE HEALTH OFFICER condemned for the week ending Saturday 9,560 pounds of meat and abated 215 nulsances.

THE RUSH AT THE Water-Office was not as great vesterday as it had been for several days, but much larger than usual.

THE PIREMEN AND POLICEMEN will be paid today in cash for November. The pay-roll of the former amounts to \$33,754, and the latter to \$26.915.

THE RECEIPTS OF THE Water Department for the month ending Saturday were \$146,000, be-ing an increase of about \$18,000 over the corre-sponding month of last year. SUPT. FELTON is in trouble again. Some weeks ago he wanted a fence removed shutting him out from the Bridewell, and now he wants a ditch removed in the same locality.

DETROTIVE ALDRICH yesterday resigned his position to accept a better one with the Union National Bank. His resignation was accepted. His successor has not yet been named. AMONG THE BUILDING PERMITS issued vester-

day was one to A. G. Jukes, to erect a one-story cottage, No. 523 Huribut street, to cost \$1,800, and one to H. P. Williams, to erect a three-story store and dwelling, No. 839 West Lake street, to cost \$6,000. IT MAY BE stated for the benefit of Detective Tim Mahoney that he did not furnish the mat-ter concerning the Hensley murder case pub-lished in Monday's TRIBUNE. "Kaney" Mur-phy denies that he took the part in working up the case which was attributed to him.

A SUBPŒNA WAS gotten out yesterday calling and answer to the charge of dumping dredgings in the North Branch. He is charged with loading his scows, and, in towing them to the mouth of the river, opening the doors and distributing the material gradually until the scows were emptied, which is in violation of an ordinance.

THE 12 O'CLOCK ORDINANCE is not being enforced, or else what were saloons a week ago are now restaurants. A gentleman said yesterday that Saturday night he counted eighteen saloons open after 12 o'clock on Clark street between Monroe and South Water. Another gentleman says he counted sixteen open and in full blast on North Clark street between Kinzie and Chicago avenue. Some of the saloons are respecting the ordinance, however, but they are doing it from choice, now from necessity. So far its enforcement has been a mockery.

The engineer and tankman of Davis, Atkinson & Co.'s place at the Stock-Yards yesterday exhibited a patent safety-valve for renderingtanks which is being put in use by them. Much of the bad odor escaping from the tanks passes through the valve, and this device is supposed to correct the trouble and force the maneating vapor, which now escapes, into the condenser or deodorizer. The health authorities THE 12 O'CLOCK ORDINANCE is not being en

think well of it. but as yet it is an experiment Anything that will stop the stench without clos-ing up the stink factories will prove a blessing.

THE CONTRACTOR for the cut-stone work on the new City-Hall, in answer to inquiries, was resterday informed by the Department of Public Works that he would be expected to cut the rest of the stone this winter, and to complete his contract during the building season of 1880.

THEY MEAT CONDEMNATIONS yesterday were as follows: At Nos. 1 and 2 West Jackson street market, two bams; at No. 52, two hams; at No. 5, two plates of beef; and at Nos. 15 and 16, one slunk calf. At No. 172 South Water street, one sour hog was condemned. At the Stock-Yards nine hogs were seized, and at Bridgeport four quarters of bruised beef were put in the

MESSES. ADAMS AND GRINNELL, of the Law MESSES. ADAMS AND GRINNELL, of the Law Department, were jubilant vesterday over the victory Saturday in the viaduct case before Judge Moran. The case was that of Rigney vs. The City, being a suit for \$2,500 claimed as damagea to property just east of North Halsted street on account of the building of the viaduct. The property is on Kinzie street, and the case was one of fifteen of the same kind. The settlement of this virtually settles them all.

tlement of this virtually settles them all.

Engineer Cregier was busy vesterday making an estimate for the repair of the Halsted street viaduct. On looking up the matter he says he is satisfied that the city is responsible for keeping it in order, and the Corporation Counsel says that unless a contract exists between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the city to the contrary the city is certainly bound in the matter. The railroad company denies the existence of any such contract, and it is more than probable that none exists.

THE SIGN "No MINORS ADMITTED" grace the entrance to the various concert-saloons, and yesterday there was a complaint against it, on the ground that it was a distinction against a class. The complainant was a miner and Socialist, and he had been detained in the city over Sunday, and having been deprived of listening the considerable notes on account of it was very o considerable noise on account of it, was very the first train and lose no time in complet

THE TREASURER VS. THE CONTROLLER Treasurer Seipp appears to think that he has no right in law to use, or to allow to be used. the back taxes in his hands to pay the interes on the city's debt, which is due Jan. 1, amount ing to \$312,000. He thinks the Council and Con troller have the same right to take the back taxes to pay 1879 scrip that they have to take them to pay interest, etc., and the probabilities are, though he does not saw as much, that he are, though he does not say as much, that he will not pay out the money for interest unless forced to do so by the Courts. The Controller has anticipated some such action, and, if it is taken, will see that the responsibility for borrowing the money is placed where it belongs. If the money has to be borrowed it will cost the city at least \$25,000, and be regards the question, outside of any legal bearing, as purely whether the city shall have the use of the money in the Treasurry, or whether the Treasurer shall. If the Treasurer refuses to let him have the money he is not certain but he will let the city's paper go to protest rather than incur the expense of borrowing, but he has not yet fully determined what he will do, nor will he until he gets Mr. Seipp's will do, nor will he until he gets Mr. Seipp' refusal to honor his orders.

A NEW MOVE AND TROUBLE. The Health Department was considerably perturbed yesterday over information to the effect that the authorities of the Town of Lake at their last meeting had organized and sworn in a corps of officers for work at the Stock-Yards, consisting of a Chief Inspector, in the person of S. P. Hopkins, without pay, and the various gate-keepers. All of the "officers" are said to be in the employ of the Stock-Yards cattle men, and, while they are the Stock-Yards cattle men, and, while they are supposed to condemn diseased and bruised meat before it leaves the houses. Officer Merki looks

before it leaves the houses. Officer Merki looks upon the movement as having no other purpose than to cripple the Health Department, and thinks it will lead to trouble. He does not believe that the "officers" will condemn anything, but that their sole work will be to meet the Health Department when a condemnation is made, and testify that when the article condemned left the yards it was sound, and thus have a preponderance of evidence against them, and ultimately drive them away. Dr. De Wolf's officers, however, will go on with their condemnations, just as if the Town of Lake authorities had taken no action, but it cannot be a great while before a action, but it cannot be a great while before a conflict will arise.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

JOHN RAPP, though 66 years of age, thinks himself not too old for matrimony, and yesterday he took out a license to wed Mrs. Sarah H. THE RETIRING County Treasurer was not ready vesterday to settle up with his successor, the books not being balanced, but the money is all ready, and things will probably be fixed up

tees will be held this week as follows: Charities, Tuesday; Joint Committee on Buildings and Service, Wednesday; Hosoitals and Public Service, Thursday; Towns and Town Accounts and Printing and Stationery, Friday; and Jail and Jail Accounts, Saturday.

DEPUTY-SHEEIFF SELIGMAN yesterday levied DEPUTY-SHEEIFF SELIGMAN yesterday levied noon the cargo of the schooner Salina, consisting of 120.000 feet of pine lumber, on a writ of execution for \$1,700 in favor of \$8. N. Wilcox and D. K. Pearsons and against James Dalton & Bro., of White Lake, Mich. The property was immediately replevined, but two more lumber schooners are expected to arrive in a few days, and will be levied on in like manner.

few days, and will be levied on in like manner.

THE INSPECTORS OF Toll-Roads, Christian Busse and J. N. Hills, went over the Rosehill, Evanston, Lincoln avenue, and Niles Centre gravel-roads yesterday to see if the repairs ordered by the Board of Inspectors week before last had been made. They found that there had been some repairs by both companies, but not sufficient to entitle them to collect tolls, the roads being in very bad condition. Cousequently the Inspectors ordered the two southern gates on both roads to be thrown open, and forbid the collection of tolls on the Evanston road south of the second toll-gate out of Chicago, and on the Niles Centre road this side of Bowmansville, until the sections are put in order.

REPUBLICAN BAILIFFS.

The old Jacksonian doctrine that the spoils of war fall to the victors has been brought home to the exponents of that doctrine,—the unterrified but badiy-licked Democracy of Chicago. For a long time past it has been felt that the Sheriff, in retaining as Bailiffs, Deouty-Sheriffs, etc., several more or less pronounced Democrats, was doing a little more than could reasonably be expected of him by those who did their best to defeat him, and a little less than he should have done by those who gave him their votes. REPUBLICAN BAILIPPS.

should have done by those who gave him their votes.

The last election demonstrated beyond a peradventure that Cook County is emphatically Republican, and Sheriff Hoffmann seems to have realized that fact. Believing that there are sufficient good Republicans amply qualified to fill cuch positions as he has in his gift, Mr. Hoffmann has started in on a new deal. Yesterday he inaugurated this by replacing Thomas Wilkinson, Bailiff of the County Court, by Mr. Sheldon, who was formerly a Bailiff in Judge Farwell's court. The next move will be to inform ex-Commissioner Mulloy that his position as a Deputy Sheriff has been given to Matt Benner, and that his resignation will be cheerfully accepted. The only other change in the Sheriff's office contemplated at present is the promotion of Charles Forrester to the position of Chief Clerk, vacant, or shortly to be vacant, by the resignation of Mr. Dickson.

held a protracted session yesterday. The bail of Gillen, the alleged "pepper thief," was reduced from \$7,500 to \$5,500. The case of Prince Albert Jones, who is charged with the manslaughter of his brother, went over until tomorrow. In the case of George Thompson, convicted of burglary, the motion for a new trial was withdrawn and George got his year in Joliet. James Duane's motion for a new trial was argued and overruled, and James got three and a half years for horsestealing. Thomas Fitzgerald's motion of the same character shared the same fate, and Thomas will repent in the House of Correction during the next six months.

Prisoners who have been previously convicted THE CRIMINAL COURT

Thomas will repent in the House of Correction during the next six months.

Prisoners who have been previously convicted or have pleaded guility were then sentenced as follows: John Harrington and Frank Williams, petty larceny, each one year in the House of Correction; Henry Whipole, burgiary, three years Penitentiary; George Graham, larceny, one year Penitentiary; John Johnson, attempted burgiary, two years same; George Foster, burgiary, one year same; Frank Richmond, larceny, one vear same. The following were sent to the House of Correction: Joseph Johnson, assault, six months; Ernst Ion, petty larceny, six months; George Jankes, same, nine months; Joe Gorman, assault, nine months; Michael Green, petty larceny, ten months; Charles Sims, same, six months. Charles Sims, same, six months. Charles Russell, same, six months; George Burdick, same, eight months; John O'Brien, same, six months. The County Jail will retain the following: Sam Malcolm, driving away horses, sixty days; Thorwaid Anderson, larceny, thirty days: George Armstrong, same, six months; Martin Blaxe, same, three months;

Mellen, same, six months; Louis Guyte, same, four months; Patrick Roach and Charles Deming, two youthful larcenists, go to the Reform School for two years each. The Sheriff will ship the crowd this week, the Bridewell gang getting out to-day and the Joliet and Pontiac consignments Thursday.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE TOTAL RECEIPTS of the Internal Revenue Department for the month of November were

THE SUB-TREASURER yesterday disbursed 63,000 in gold and \$7,000 in silver. He releemed \$12,000 worth of silver.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE receipts yesterday were \$35,608, of which spirits paid \$39,047, tobacco and cigars \$3,908, and beer \$2,220. SPECIAL AGENT HINES vesterday completed report upon the tax levied for the support of the United States Marine Hospital, which he commenced two months ago at the direction of

RONALD J. CAMPBELL, First-Mate of the propeller Oneida, was brought before Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, charged with striking and maltreating a youth 21 years of age, named James Allen, on shipboard, but the case was dismissed upon hearing a portion of the evidence. THE COUNTY CLERK yesterday added about fifteen new men to the force at work upon the tax-warrants of 1879, in order to finish up by the 1st of January. A part of the force are now established in the south room of the County Treasurer's office, up-stairs, which is not in use by that official during the winter months.

A CIRCULAR HAS BEEN sent out from the Treasury Department containing instructions regarding the entry, under bond, of horses with wagons and harness brought into the United States on the northern, northeastern, and north-western frontiers for temporary purposes. It stipulates that the value of the outfit shall be extincted by averaged. estimated by appraisement, as on ordinary importations, and duty estimated thereon, and due entry will be made accordingly. A bon I shall then be made out, and when it shall be satisfactorily proved that the property has been returned to its starting-point the bonds shall be

THE PALE AIR about the Government Building and the new Custom-House and the intervening space between the two edifices was streaked with blood yesterday afternoon. This crimson condition of the atmosphere was brought about by a morning-paper reporter, who learned at the new Government Building that a certain Custom-House officer had told Mr. James McDowell that the reporter had told Mr. William Henry Smith that the McDowells had given him certain information leading to had given him certain information leading to had given him certain information leading to the publication in the paper of an item uncom-plimentary to Mr. Smith and some of the men-he had about him. The reporter rushed over to the old building and inquired for Tom Keefe, and having found that gentleman and procured the requisite amount of witnesses, he confronted him with the statement. Mr. Keefe denied in toto ever having said such a thing, and volunteered to go with the reporter to Mr. McDgwell to settle the matter at once and forever. The pair went over to the new to Mr. McDowell to settle the matter at once and forever. The pair went over to the new Custom-House together, Mr. McDowell was found, and when the proposition was put to him, he straightway stated that Mr. Keefe had told him exactly what he told the reporter, with the important modification that he (Mr. Keefe) used the expression "the old man," instead of "Mr. Smith." Mr. Keefe at first denied positively ever having said anything of the kind, but afterward toned it down so as to say that if he ever did he had forgotten it.

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last evening, Ald. Rawleigh in the chair. The quarterly report of the Superintendent of Police was submitted. It showed the value of property reported as stolen to have been \$29,873, of which \$19,935 worth had been recovered. The total arrests had been 8,821, of whom 6,670 were males and 2,151 females. The number of burglaries, robberies, etc., reported was 443, and the fines imposed amounted to \$68,429. The expenses of the Department had been \$105,559. The report was placed on file. Remonstrances were read against improving certain parts of West Indiana and Elizabeth

streets and properly referred, and ordinances for improving certain streets—a list of which has already been printed—were submitted and

Ald. Clark called up the ordinance providing RENUMBERING CERTAIN STREETS

Szerion 1. That on all streets or avenues in the South Division of the City of Chicago lying south of Twelfth street, the lots or nouses shall be as-signed numbers in accordance with the following

plan:
SEC. 2. All east and west streets in said portion
of the city shall number from the east towards the
west, the numbers increasing towards the west,
north and south streets shall number from the
north towards the south, the numbers increasing
towards the south; and for the purpose of this ordinance all streets whose course has a northwardly
or southwardly bearing shall be considered north
and south streets, and the general word streets
shall be held to include all streets, boulevards,
courts, or avenues.

shall be held to include all streets, boulevards, courts, or avenues,
SEC. 3. Commencing at sonth line of Twelfth street, the numbering on all north and sonth streets the numbering on all north and sonth streets shall begin with the number 1200, the even numbers being on the west side of the street. There shall be assigned 100 numbers to each block or square bounded on the north and south by streets designated by numerals, or that would be so bounded were said streets designated by numerals extended so as to intersect said north and south streets, and other intersecting streets and alleys shall not be considered as boundaries.

SEC. 4. The Department of Public Works shall cause to be prepared maps of the several streets affected by this ordinance, showing the renumbering in accordance with the terms hereof, and when the same are completed shall report the fact to this Council.

Council.

And on public notice being given it shall then be And on public notice being given it shall then be the onty of all owners or occupants of buildings on said streets to dotain from said Department of Public Works the correct numbers for their respective buildings, for which no fee shall be charged, and to cause said correct number to be placed on their buildings within sixty days from the giving of such bublic notice. And any owner or occupant of any building who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not less than \$5 and cost of prosecution.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

Ald. Wickersham introduced an order calling upon the Committee on Local Assessments to present at the next meeting the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the question of the lia-bility of the city in the event of the repeal of

Ald. Lawler moved that the Council adjourn o enable the members to attend the meeting a feCormick Hall, and the motion prevailed.

GEN. JEFF C. DAVIS. DEPARTURE OF THE REMAINS. The remains of the late Brevet Mai.-Gen Jeff C. Davis were yesterday afternoon encased in an elegant casket, preparatory to their being taken to their last resting-place in Indian apolis. During the day a vast number of the friends and admirers of the deceased called to pay their last respects, and to express their

bereavement. The body was enbalmed and clothed in full General's unitorm and placed in the coffin.

The following special order was issued from the following special order was issued from the day, relative Military Headquarters during the to the disposition of the remains: The body of the late Brevet Maj. -Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, Colonel Twenty-third Infantry, will be taken from the Palmer House to the Illinois Central depot at 7:30 p. m. to-day, escorted by two companies of the Sixth Battailon National Guard, State of Illinois. Officers on duty at these headquarters will attend the ceremonies in full uniform.

quarters will attend the ceremones are form.

A guard of honor, consisting of Brevet Maj.Gen. A. Baird, Brevet Brig. Gen. M. P. Small,
Lieut. Col. M. V. Sheridan, Capt. W. J. Volkmar,
will accompany the remains to Indianapolis, ind.,
upon the completion of which duty they will return to these headquarters.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.

W. D. Whipple.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Assistant Adjutani-General.

In pursuance of the above order, shortly after 7.0 clock last evening two companies of the Sixth Battalion, under command of Maj. De Young, drew up in front of the Monroe street front of the Paimer House. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan took charge of the ceremonies, which were of the most simple character. There were some very choice floral tributes from army officers and friends and comrades of the deceased. Among them were shoulder-straps in a bed of white carnations and tuberoses, the stars of the General being in white surrounded by a border of blue violets, contributed by the Loyal Legion. A sword of full length was the tribute of Gen. McClurg. There was also the acorn, the badge of the Fourteenth Army Corps, to which Gen. Davis belonged, contributed by Col. Sherer, and composed of the choicest flowers. There were also crosses, stars, and wreaths in profusion. There were no religious services at the hotel. The coffin was wresped in the National flag, and taken to the hearse. Many friends took a last look at the placid features of the deceased. The procession, without music.

started to the Illinois Central Depot at 7:30, where the remains were put on the train for Indianapolis. Gen. Sheridan and Staff. Gen. Barnum, Col. Loomis, and all the army officers and many ex-soldiers accompanied the body to the depot, besides the militia escort. Brev. Brig. Gen. M. P. Small, Col. M. V. Sheridan, and Capt. J. Volkmar accompanied the remains

STATE STREET.

THE WIDENING FROM JACKSON TO MARRISON. Since the question of repealing the ordinance for widening State' street, between Jackson and Harrison, is before the Council, and will most probably be disposed of at the next meeting, the history of the proposed improvement is of some interest. The ordinance was passed Sept. 8, 1873, and April 3, 1874, the petition was fled and summons issued. Jan. 14, 1875, the ury to assess the damages was impaneled and viewed the premises, and, after a full hearing, assessed the damages by verdict, Jan. 25, at

\$82,570, and a few days later judgment was entered on the verdict.

March 15 a supplementary petition was filed appointing Commissioners to assess benefits. April 22 the Commissioners filed their report. It is the benefits at \$84,299; and May 3 a rule was entered to file objections by the 5th. The objections were filed, but it was not until Feb. 8, 1877, that a jury was impaneled to try them. The objections, however, were speedily disposed of, for the next day the jury gave a verdict confirming the assessment. Feb. 17, on motion of the city, judgment was entered on the verdict, whereupon the objectors appealed to the

firming the assessment. Feb. 17, on motion of the city, judgment was entered on the verdict, whereupon the objectors appealed to the Supreme Court. The matter hung in the upper court until January last, when an opinion was given affirming the finding of the lower court, and a warrant for the amount was at once placed in the hands of the Collector for collection, but nothing could be done with it until the form of reaffirming the original judgment could be gone through with.

Pending this delay the Council was petitioned to delay the spplication for judgment, and about July 1 the time for application was deferred three months, since which time no action has been taken by the city for some reason or another. But some of the original objectors have not been idle, but have been preparing remonstrances, which are now in the hands of a committee of the Council, asking the repeal of the ordinance and the annulling of the assessment. Some weeks ago the Committee—the Committee on Local Assessments—referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the liability of the city in case the ordinance was repealed, and he has replied, in effect, that the city would be held for the total amount of the assessment. This conion has never been laid before the Council, but at the meeting last evening it was called for, and at the next meeting it will be presented. Such is in brief the history and present status of the long-delayed improvement.

WEST PARKS.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS. The regular meeting of the West Park Commissioners was held vesterday afternoon at their rooms corner of Washington and Halsted streets. President Woodard in the chair. The monthly report for November was read and approved. The items foot up \$31,145. The following was also submitted:

Tetal \$10,465 LIABILITIES. Interest Jan. 1 on \$300,000 at 5 per cent, Balance for gravel contractors
Salartes for November and December
Balance of November pay-roil
Estimated pay-roil for December
Office rent due to Jan. 1, 1880
Balance due on heating apparatus in Doug-

Gen. Smith's bill for services and expenses The liabilities are made out up to the 1st of January, and there is some money due which will come in during this month. This will leave a deficiency of about \$5,000.

Bids for the ice in the West Parks were opened

For painting greenhouses and sundry sup-

las Park

400

and read.
The Commissioners evidently thought the bids too low, and they were ordered returned to the bidders; and the boys and girls who are in the babit of frequenting the parks during the

be much pleased at the action of the Board. TOWN CONSOLIDATION. Gen. George W. Smith having been asked by the Board for an opinion regarding the pro-posed consolidation of the three towns, its effect on park legislation, etc., submitted the

the Board for an opision regarding the proposed consolidation of the three towns, its effect on park legislation, etc., submitted the opinion, which is in substance as follows:

The act of 1874 provides that the County Board may consolidate towns provided a fourth of the voters in each town petition, and provided further that at a vote had at a general election a majority vote for uniting. The act of 1879, which authorizes towns to vote whether they will become park districts or no, says that, in case of an affirmative vote, the County Board may consolidate in the manner provided by flaw. The act of 1879 does not reveal the above quoted provision of the act of 1874. It is not known that any such petition has ever been presented. It one was, it was not acted upon specifically.

At the last general election the question submitted was vhether the voters of North and West Chicago would have their towns established as park districts. The question of uniting was not submitted. The votes cast determined, if anything, nothing more than that, if a union should be effected as provided by law, the parks should continue to be controlled by the Park Commissioners. Not even a reliminary step has been taken, if the County Board cannot get jurisdiction without a petition. No union is at present practicable, and nothing remains but for the Park Commissioners to continue in the old ways for at least a year to come.

Gen. Smith-makes no reference to the act of 1877 which authorizes County Boards in counties under township organization to organization to a town the territory lying within the limits of any city upon the application of the Common Council. This act was introduced and passed for the purpose of facilitating the consolidation of the three Chicago towns, but it is understood that Gen. Smith is of the opinion that the act is so loosely drawn as not to be applicable to this city. It does not refer to towns within the limits of a city, but to territory, and could therefore be interpreted as applying only to cases where ther he believes that there can be consolidation onl in accordance with the provisions of the act of 1874, the terms of which have certainly not been

ACCIDENTS.

A MAN SUPPOSED to be crazy from the fact that he wore white gloves on his hands, and carried his shoes and stockings in his hands in stead of wearing them on his feet, was run over and instantly killed, between Grand Crossing and South Chicago, by the incoming even-ing train on the Michigan Southern Railroad

ing train on the Michigan Southern Railroad last evening. The body was taken into the city, and the Coroner notified.

John Fitzgerald, 9 years of age, was run over yesterday afternoon on Indiana street, between Green and Pooris, by express wagon No. 1,436. One of the caulks on the borse's shoes cut a severe gash transversely across the temple, and besides this the boy received some severe cuts and bruises about the face and chest. It is thought be will recover. He was taken to the home of his parents in an alley near by. the bome of his parents in an alley near by.

WILLIAM MELVILLE, 16 years of age, died at the residence of his parents, No. 181 West Fourteenth street, at 9:30 vesterday forenoon, from injuries received by being kicked by a horse owned by William Considine, of No. 177 West Eighteenth street, on the 26th of last May. His skull was fractured, and he was taken to the County Hospital, where he remained for about four weeks. He lingered along from that time notil the time of his death. Dr. Dyas, who attended him, gave a burial certificate.

ANDREW R. JOHNSON, a tinsmith in the arm.

tended him, gave a burial certificate.

Andrew B. Johnson, a tinsmith in the employ of R. P. Gormelly, of Nos. 228 and 230 Michigan avenue, while employed yesterday afternoon in putting up a water-spout on St. John's Catholic Church, at the corner of Clark and Eighteenth streets, met with an accident which cost him his life. The accident was purely the result of criminal carelesness on the part of either the workmen or the contractor himself. To reach the cornice it was found necessary to strap together two ladders, and while Johnson was at work upon the very top the strappings gave way, and he fell a distance of about forty-five feet. He was instantly killed and his body badly mangled. The remains were taken to Undertaker Ash's shop at No. 169 Eighteenth street, where the Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. The deceased boarded at No. 32 West Madison street, and was a single man about 30 years of age. He came to this city about seven years age from

Yesterday morning at 2 o'clock occurred the death of Mrs. Bell Abel Pitner, wife of Mr. Lee Pitner. The funeral announcement will be

LICENSED AND INCORPORATED.

apize was issued to-day to the Rock Island Gas Carbureting Company, of Rock Island; capital, \$25,000: corporators, H. C. Cleaveland, Joseph

son Railroad Company, the object of the corporation being to construct a road from Murphysboro, in Jackson County, to a junction with the Believille & Southern Hilnois and the Waohan, Chester & Western at or near Pinckneyville, in Perry County. The capital stock is fixed at \$200,000, and the corporators are Edwin C. Cushman, Charles A. McNair, and Thomas W. Fitch, of St. Louis; Thomas M. Logan, Murphysboro; William R. Davis and Frank Will, Jackson County; and Senator John A. Logan, Chicago. The same persons constitute the first Board of Directors.

THE PETROLEUM BOOM.

Apecial Dispatch to The Trisuns.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—The petroleum excite ment has subsided somewhat, but there continues to be a good demand for it, both for speculation and investment, on account of the de-creased production. The closing price to-day was 10 cents higher than the opening rate on saturday, which operators call a big jump. The report for November shows that the product of new wells completed during the month was an average of about 4,300 barrels daily, against 5.600 harrels in October. The decrease in the production of old wells in October was about production of old wells in October was about 2,600 barrels, and for November it is expected that the decrease will be about the same. This failing off in production will, of course, have a tendency to strengthen the market. The closing price to-day was \$1.25. The prospect for \$3 or even \$2 oil is apparently as remote as ever. As soon as heavy holders begin to unload prices will tumble.

GRUNDY CIRCUIT COURT.

MORRIS, Ill., Dec. 1.-The adjourned November term of the Grandy County Circuit Court was opened this morning by Judge McRoberts, There are ninety-one common-law cases fifty-three Chancery cases on the docket. The Chancery cases will probably be reached in three weeks.

Popular dentists finest and best sets \$8; filing % rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts.

The best cigars for the least money at Dawson's. No. 15 Harmon Court, When worn down and ready to take your bed dop Batters is what you need to relieve you.

Indigestion, dysoepsis, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debuitty relieved by taking Measman's Peptonized Beef Tome, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; partacularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES.

INGRAM—DENNISON—Wednesday evening, Nov 28, by the Rev. T. R. Strobridge, Afred C. Ingran and Miss Annie L. Dennison, both of Chicago. DEATHS.

NEUBERGER—After a short illness. Mary Leah, only daughter of Joseph and Josephine Neuberger, aged I year and 12 days.

Leah, only daughter of Joseph and Josephine Neuberger, aged I year and 12 days.

Leaf and 12 days.

Leaf and 12 days.

Leaf and 12 days.

Leaf and 10 days.

Leaf and 10 days.

Leaf and 10 days.

Leaf 10

of H. W. and Emma Kyle Phelps, aged 7 years and 10 months.

EFF Eau Claire papers please copp.

COBB—In this city, Dac. I, Miss Harriette W. Cobb, of Beston, Mass.

HOFFMAN—Sunday morning, Nov. 30, of consumption, Mahaia, loved wife of W. L. Hoffman.

Funeral service will be held Tuesday morning. Dec. 2, at 10 clock, at 1993 Arnoid-st, by carriages to Oakwood. An invitation to attend is extended to all.

PORTER—Nov. 30, of membranous croup, Della Maud Pearl, youngest daughter of Thomas and Geraldine Porter, aged 3 years i mouth and 21 days.

Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 2, from residence, 37 Perryst. Friends of family are invited.

(EF Grand Rapids (Mich.) and Saratoga (N. Y.) papers please copy.

SWEKT—Dec. 1. Fred Kent, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Sweet.

Funeral from residence, 20 North Throop-st., Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 10 clock p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

for cheerless dyspeptics who will use Hostetter' Stomach Bitters, which will enable them to digest Stomach Bitters, which will enable them to digest, restore their appetités, steady their nerves, and drive away the blues. If with such a prospect there are any of them who neglect to profit by the above suggestion, why, they deserve to suffer, that is all. Let them ask any one who has used the Bitters if it is not a good medicine, and if they receive a truthful reply it will be an affirmative. Billiousness, bowel troubles, debility, rheumatism, are all conquered by this highly esteemed and professionally sanctioned specific, which has also won a National reputation as a remedy for and means of averting intermittent and remittent fevers. It has a cheering effect upon the despondent invalid, and may be relied upon to produce decisive and not pallistive effects. It is the one thing needful for the cure of dyspepsia, and nothing will supply its piace.

LIQUORS. 50c. Per Bottle.

elly ever since.

A HORSE ATTACHED TO a light buggy, ewned by N. O. Carpenter and hitched in an alley in the rear of Oliver's packing-house at No. 615 Halsted street, became frightened shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, breaking the hitching-strap and also the traces which held him fast to the buggy, ran away. As the runaway emerged into Fourteenth street, Mrs. Johanna Reid, who was passing at the time, fell beneath its hoofs, and was severely cut and bruised about the forehead and chest. She was taken to her home, No. 184 Brown street, and Dr. Shottenfels, who there attended her, gave but slight promises for her recovery. Mrs. Reid is the mother of a young and large family.

At 5.40 YESTERDAY afternoon the Paymas-

the mother of a young and large family.

At 5:40 IESTERDAY afternoon the Paymaster's train of the Northwestern Road collided with a horse and buggy in which were two men, at the Lincoln avenue crossing in Lake View. The train was running at a high rate of speed in order to reach Chicago before the Waukegan passenger got out. The horse was killed and the buggy demolished. One of the men, Peter Toodman, was killed at once, and the other, William Simonds, had an arm fractured and was injured about the head,—not seriously, however, as he will recover. The train backed up to Rayenswood and waited there until the Waukegan train had passed by, and then brought the dead man and Simonds to the County Hospital, where the body of Toodman was put in the Morgue, and the injuries of Simonds attended to. The former lives on the corner of Halsted and Willew streets, and leaves a wife and three children.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna
Springfield, Ill., Dec. 1.—License to

Baker, James J. Parks.

Articles of incorporation were to-day filed in the Secretary of State's office by the Perry-Jack-

and.

EF Sanduaky (O.) papers please copy.

McKENZIE—Dec. 27, at 706 Washington-st., Grace Agnes, daughter of James and Agnes McKenzie, aged 21 years and 4 months.

EF Peorla and New York papers please copy.

LITTEN—Dec. 1, Myra Lois, eldest daughter of N. 5 L. and Mary C. Litten, aged 4 years 10 months and 6 days. days.
Funeral from 684 West Monroe-st., Wednesday, a
11 o'clock.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CHICAGO
Mechanics Institute will be held at 50 Dearbornst, at 8 p. m.

THE SIXTEENTH-WABD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold its regular monthly meeting this evening at Myers' Hall, corner of Sedgwick and Sigel-sia.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE Union formed last week on the West Side will hold its first regular meeting Wednesday, 5 p. m. in the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, corner Leavitt and Adams-sta. Ladies residing west of Ashandaw, are cordially invited to be present. THE REV. R. DEBAPTISTE, PASTOR OF OLIVET Baptist Church, will lead the noon meeting to-day.

THE REUTLAR MONTHLY MERTING OF THE Directresses will be held to-day. 2p. m. at the Orphan Asylum, 789 Michigan-ay. A full attendance is requested.

BOYAL SAKING POWDER

AUCTION SALES. BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., TUESDAY'S SALE

Carpets, Stoves, Comforters, and Blankets, New & Second-hand Furnitur Plated Ware, Crockery, Glassware, Chromos, Bed and Redding, a full line of New and Second-hand CAR PETS, STOVES, etc. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 28 and 80 Randolph-st.

EXTENSIVE SALE ELEGANT

FURNITURE, Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock, At No. 1 Park Row.

Consisting of one Elegant Hall Tree, costing \$700; on Klegant Sideboard, cos: \$500; one Elegant Parior Set, costs \$1,600; also one costing \$700; Chickering Piano, cost \$500; 3 Elegant Chamber Sets, cost from \$300 to cost \$500; 3 Elegant Chamber Sets, cost from \$300 to \$500 each: one Large Pier Freuch-plate Mirror and 3 Large Mantel Mirrors, cost \$100 aplece; together with Black Walnut Wardrobes, with French-plate Mirrod Doors; Scroll-Leg Exteusion Dining Table, cost \$100 and 6020n Leather-Seat Dining-room Chairs, made to order, cost \$200 each; Elegant Axminster and Brusself Carpet throughout the house, Ladies' Writing Desks, Oil Paintings, Extra Fine Beds and Bedding of very best quality, Crockery and China, Silver and Glassware, Gas Fixtures, 1 Reed & Son Organ, 3 Cowa, 2 House, 1 Double Sleigh, 1 Rosewood Piano, 1 Paacton, very 1 Double Sleigh, 1 Rosewood Piano, 1 Pnacton, very rich and costly, in fact everything pertaining to first-class furnished house, the whole to be sold without

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THIS SALES This is one of the best furnished houses in this city all of the furniture having been made to order and bu little used. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Between Michigan and Wabash-ava. Thursday Morning, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM

FURNITURE, Brussels and Wool Carpet, Beds and Bedding, Char Beta, Wardrobes, Tables, &c. Sale peremptory. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Kandolph-st.

RY GEO. P. GORE & CO., REGULAR TRADE SALE

TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 9:30 A. M. BOOTS & SHOES

AT AUCTION. Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 9:30 a. m. We shall close out several lines of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Our Chicago Shoe Co.'s Goods, Prouty & Park Cf. Bts. and Sucker Boots. Also a large line of Overshoes and Buffalo Boots.

Don't fall to examine this sale before buying.

GEO. P. GORR & CO. 80 and 82 Wabash-87.

Thursday, Dec. 4, at 9:30 a. m., REGULAR TRADE SALE Crockery & Glassware.

40 casks W. G. Ware.
20 casks Rock. and Yellow Ware in open lots.
500 barrels Glassware.
Brackets, Bronze and Glass Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, &c.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. F. GOIEE & CO., Auctionsers. BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 137 and 139 Wabash-87. AUCTION SALE

Tuesday, Dec. 2, AUCTION SALE DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

Wednesday, Dec. 3. CHAS. E. BADDIN & CO. RY M. M. SANDERS & CO., NOTICE :- OUR AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS Tuesday, Dec. 2, will begin at 1 p. m. sharp-Full lines of Men's, Boys', and Ytha. Boots, Vesi calf, Kip, and Spitt, fresh from the factory. M. M. SANDERS & OD. Auctioneers. DYEING AND CLEANING. YOUR OLD Can be beautifully DYED, CLEANED and REPAIRED, at triding expense, and expressed C.O. D. COOR & McLAIN. 90 Dearborn and 261 West Madison, and 261 West Madison, Chicage, at 10 North Gab-at., St. Leafs, Me. LaDIES AND GENTS, &c., repaired and cleaned.

alfabet, and disting lanterns, and also the shape and size, too or Courcelles-Pantl painted along the up order the names along the route. At reversible sign, with point on one side an on the other. A 'but ing to the Place word "Pantheon." will be readily appre

tried to master in

jointed and unintell

'BUS-PARES IN
in London they are qu
has a sliding scale of
to the distances trave
contrary of the Paris
don might be a resu
vitiated by a metho
trally-located point
distinct parte, and of
part. If you are go!
Somerset House, —a v
you ride five or six
Piccadilly Circus pay
five or six minutes
destination, where yo
pence ": and 12 centa
quarter, with a scale
fing to the distance, is
in Paris the fares are

in theory the fairest a tics the most distress to connected with the land places, where the great, the only possionnibus is by taking the adjacent burrof pasteboard, margular series, deterpasseogers are entitle been accustomed to your place at the corn streets, you are ant to

Boulogne, but he is from the Bastile to Auteuil to the Pont H at pleasure within the and he asks no more disposal perhaps the

P

of th

Num

Its System o

The Compagnie

Each 'Bus Desig

"Numeros" and

sulting the C

Fer de Ceinta

Paris, Nov. 15.—It

In the Parisian's creed the whole world, and magnificent city there accident been born

remain there; seeing has come to adopt his and firmer in his resol

Many Passen

municatio

mural communication completeness and effic ways, cabs, river-boar Fer de Ceinture" all THE "VOITURES" BRALE D mowards of 700 ip no work over the city, as two distinct lines, cal

places that complete of a London stage. Just what that num posted on every ve so many for the umber is complete ticular omnibus. A tunate accident, a n her to set foot on word "Complet" giv for the next one, or of ident gentleman aw form, quite sure that to remain: at the adrops off with a dis ducteur" who, just di fare on the roof, finds person has found place for four only.

BUS-FARES I

ing to the distance, is in Paris the fares are—three cents for the terior. The imperial winding stair and su railing, is as accessible is the interior itself, a unbesitatingly made u A striking feature. A striking feature eature that makes t more apparent—is the sance," by which a travite ance," by which a travite control of the sance, if the seached line does not paying his fare he recat the point where the sents this ticket as so complius going in the side passengers have any inside fare.

Another of the feat divented by a compactor and convenies

THE IDEA O

cheen accustomed to be a considered to your place at the corn your place at the corn your place at the corn received on finding you meet the condition of a great cowd one of a great cowd our essekers, among animale legs would see the condition of a great could be compared to the desert A first Sunday in Paris; gone through the Cha Boulogne. Of course, the first omnibus that of course, on your ret the same thing. But have been waiting, nu half-boar or so, muricobject"; the "conducted yobjects; you for a corn is the one thing brief time aiready los has been set back a do get a number, if that isgain; but of what us when even "douze" You meditate a mome well to sit down and look around for a soat aiready occupied by perannel of this year.

next 'bus, just approas
down the road to
down the road to
discomplet," it drives o
diminished the crowd,
comes chilly; you bece
a few sous on the ligh
woman who deliberate
of her fellow-creatures
that announces the
It comes; it is one of
you stranded high
from home. Still ano
ed, lumbers along, tak
sit, and rolls gloom
and rolls gloom
it, and rolls gloom
you begin to keep tall
intervals; when, at the
bour, you fail to score
the conclusion that to
bowing to the lateness
of our coat-collar, alouel
your coat-collar, alouel
your coat-collar, alouel
racted brow, make on

OMEROY & CO. Y'S SALE es, Comforters, lankets. New and Second-hand CAR

GANT 3, at 10 o'clock Park Row.

Lake, just North Son Organ, 3 Cows, 2 Horses, wood Piano, 1 Pnacton, very everything pertaining to first-he whole to be sold without

ATTEND THIS SALE:

rmon Court. Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock. ER, AND DINING-ROOM

IITURE, et, Beds and Bedding, Chambel a. &c. Sale peremptory. LISON, POMEROY & CO., meers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st. GORE & CO.,

TRADE SALE GOODS

EC. 2, 9:30 A. M. & SHOES

UCTION, ec. 3. at 9:30 a. m.

se out several lines of WINTER GOODS. offer full lines of all

Shoe Co.'s Goods, and Sucker Boots. Also a large Buffalo Boots. a this sale before buying. GEO. P. GORE & CO. 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

ec. 4, at 9:30 a. m., AR TRADE SALE & Glassware.

Glass Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, &c. untry merchants. P. GOIEE & CO., Adetioneers.

TION SALE

DES & RUBBERS, day, Dec. 2, TION SALE GOODS.

esday, Dec. 3. ANDERS & CO.,

UR AUCTION SALE OF DES. and SLIPPERS

will begin at 1 p. m. sharp.
Boys', and Yths.' Boots, Veal.
fresh from the factory.
SANDERS & CO., Auc tioneers. AND CLEANING.

Cas be beautifully DYED, CLEARED and REPAIRED, at riffing expedie, and expensed to COOK at the Cook of the Cook of

CANDLES.

PARIS.

Its System of Intra-Mural Communication the Finest in the World.

The Compagnie Generale des Omnibus and Its Voitures --- Regulations of the Service.

finch Bus Designed to Accommodate So Many Passengers, and No Greater Number Allowed.

"Numeros" and Their Vexations --- Consulting the Comfort of Horseflesh --- The Conductors and Drivers.

Tramways, River-Steamers, and the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture-" Who Wouldn't Be a Soldier ?"

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PARIS, Nov. 15.—It is the first article of belief in the Parisian's creed that Paris is the centre of the whole world, and the most brilliant and magnificent city therein. Having by a formulate accident been born there, he always wants to remain there: seeing how the world generally has come to adopt his belief, he becomes firmer and firmer in his resolve to live and die there. He may wander as far away as Trouville or Boulogne, but he is well enough pleased to go from the Bastile to the Madeleine, or from Auteuil to the Pont Royal. Allow him to move at pleasure within the walls of his beloved Paris, and he asks no more. To do this he has at his disposal perhaps the finest system of intramural communication in the world, to whose completeness and efficiency the omnibuses, tramways, cabs, river-bosts, and the "Chemin de Fer de Ceinture" all contribute.

THE "VOITURES" OF THE "COMPAGNIE GEN-BRALE DES OMNIBUS,"

Appwards of 700 in number, form a complete network over the city, and are divided into thirtytwo distinct lines, called from the letters of the alfabet, and distinguished by the color of their lanterns, and also the color—occasionally by the shape and size, too—of the vehicles themselves. The name of each line is taken from its startingpoint and its destination, as, Vaugirad-Louvre, or Courcelles-Pantheon, and is distinctly painted along the upper edge of the body; on a second board, beneath, are painted in proper lorder the names of three important points along the route. At the back is a conspicuous reversible sign, with the name of the starting point on one side and that of the destination on the other. A 'bus starting from the Pan-theon displays the word "Courcelles"; returning to the Place de Courcelles is shown the word "Pantheon." The convenience of all this will be readily appreciated by anybody who has tried to master in one brief moment the disjointed and unintelligible mass of names and places that completely plasters over the exterior

of a London stage.

A Paris omnibus is designed to accommodate exactly so many passengers, and no more, Just what that number is, may be found plainly posted on every vehicle.—so many for the "interieur," so many for the "imperiale" (roof), so many for the "plate-forme." When that number is completed, the Antipodes themnumber is completed, the Antipodes themnelves are as accessible as a place in that particular omnibus. A fat, jelly-ish old woman
may shake and quiver down the whole length of
a street, panting for breath, and waving her
umbrella at every frantic step: when, by a fortunate accident, a moment's stoppage allows
her to set foot on the lowest step, the brief
word "Complet" gives her the choice of waiting
for the next one, or of going it afoot. A confident grettleman swings lightly on the platform, quite sure that he at least will be allowed
to remain: at the same word "Complet" he
drops off with a disappointed and crestfallen
air, and his place knows him no more. No
higher emposition of "amazement and surprise" could be found than the face of a "conducteur" who, just descended from collecting a
fare on the roof, finds that in his absence a 2fth fare on the roof, finds that in his absence a fith person has found place on a platform intended for four only

'BUS-FARES IN PARIS ARE LOW;
In London they are quite the reverse. London has a sliding scale of prices arranged according to the distances traversed,—a practice quite the contrary of the Paris system; but what in London might be a resulting cheapness is quite vitiated by a method of selecting some centrally-located point to divide a line into two mistinct parts, and of collecting a fare for each part. If you are going from Green Park to Somerset House,—a very supposable instance,—you ride five or six minutes, and on reaching Piccadilly Circus pay a "thrippence"; a ride of five or six minutes more brings you to your destination, where you fork out another "thrippence": and 12 cents for a ride of a mile and a quarter, with a scale of prices graduated according to the distance, is quite the reverse of cheap. In Paris the fares are the same for all distances,—three cents for the root, six cents for the interior. The imperiale, reached by an easy-winding stair and surrounded by a high frou ralling, is as accessible and as safe for ladies as the interior itself, and in pleasant weather is minesitatingly made use of.

A striking feature of the Paris system—a feature that makes the lowness of fares all the more apparent—is the method of "correspondance," by which a traveler paying full fare may be transferred to a second omnibus, without additional charge, if the first and more easily reached line does not pass his destination. On paying his fare he receives a ticket, is set down at the point where the two lunes cross, and pre-BUS-FARES IN PARIS ARE LOW;

preached line does not pass his destination. On paying his fare he receives a ticket, is set down at the point where the two lines cross, and presents this ticket as so much cash on the first combine going in the desired direction. Outside passengers have the same privilege by paying inside fare.

Another of the features of the Paris system, invented by a company too solicitous for the comfort and convenience of the public, is

THE IDEA OF "NUMEROS,"-

in theory the fairest and squarest, and in practice the most distressing and aggravating, thing connected with the service. At certain times and places, where the passenger-traffic is very great, the only possible way of boarding an omnibus is by taking a piece of pasteboard from the adjacent bureau; and these bits of pasteboard, marked with figures in regular series, determine the order in which passengers are entitled to places. If you have been accustomed to fight and "scrouge" for your place at the corner of State and Randolph streets, you are apt to experience a revulsion of seeling on finding yourself, late Sunday afternoon, away off beyond the Arc de Triomphe, one of a great cowd of homeward-bound pleasure-seekers, among whom sharp elbows and mimble legs would seem to be as useless as the pearls to the desert Arab. Of course, it is your first Sunday in Paris; and, of course, you have gone through the Champs Elysee to the Bois de Boulogne. Of course, on going out you boarded the first omnibus that came along; and, equally af course, on your return you are going to do the same thing. But forty other people, who have been waiting, number in hand, for the last hall-boar or so, murmur, a la Francaise, "I ciped" the "conducteur" himself most desardly objects; you find that a number of some sort is the one thing needed, and that, in the brist time siready lost, your chance for a seat get a number, if that's all they want, and try again; but of what use is "quatre-vingt-neuf" when even "douze" has not yet been reached? You mediate a moment; perhaps it might be well to list down and take things coolly. You look around for a seat; every square inch is already occupied by people who have been "Aline This VERY THING COOLLY ALL THEIR LIVES.

Parise This very Thing coolly all Their Lives.

Unable to sit down, you set out to meet the next bins, just approaching; twenty others start down the road to accompany you; already accomplet," it drives off without having sensibly diminished the crowd. It becomes dark; it becomes chilly; you become bungry. You spend a few sous on the light pastry vended by the old woman who deliberately lives on the sufferings of her fellow-creatures, and watch for the light that announces the approach of another bus. It comes; it is one of a line that would leave you stranded high and dry a mile and a half from home. Still another, this time red-lighted, lumbers along, takes up two of a party of six, and rolls gloomily off into the darkness. Tou begin to keep tally; you count six at short intervals; when, at the end of a quarter of an hour, you fail to score a seventh, you arrive at the conclusion that traffic has been suspended owing to the lateness of the hour; you put up your controllar, slouch your hat over your contracted brow, make one single feeling remark in good, plain, up-and-down English, tear up your "numero" into particularly small pieces, and having already walked a matter of some TAKING THIS VERY THING COOLLY ALL THEIR

six miles in the park, turn to walk another three miles home.

All of which might have been obviated by simply doing as the natives do. In a crowd of some 200 or 300 people, several entire series of numbers will have been distributed, and each number will be repeated over and over again. You are the latest arrival, and have a "cinq." The conductor has just begun another series, and is calling "un, deux, trois, quatre," with lightning-like rapidity. At "cinq" rush madly through the crowd, pushing and elbowing for all it's worth; shake your number in the conductor's face, declare that you are the only and original "cinq," and that all the other "cinqs" crowding around are bare-laced frauds and imposters, wholly and altogether unworthy of any credence whatever; thrust your number at him; seize hold of the hand-rail; pile up as fast as you can, and stick there. That's six miles in the park, turn to walk another

THE ONLY WAY YOU'LL EVER GET HOME.

Any conductor who, in the gathering gloom, amid a dense crowd shouting and gesticulating as only the French can, could in any degree keen his composure, would be rather more than human. I have seen them so hopelesiy muddled as to admit three of the same number to an "imperiale" already "complet," and, on their consequent descent, to take the same three tickets on the arrival of the next 'bus.

The "Compagnie Generale" appears to study the comfort of its borsefleah equally with the comfort of its bassengers; and much more successfully, too, one is inclined to think. It would be difficult for an American Street-Railway Director to conceive of any public conveyance whatever that would require the united strength of three horses; yet the great omnibuses of the Madeleine-Bastille line come rolling grandly down the Boulevards with their three white horses all abreast; and, on the line to Anteuni and the Bois de Boudlogne, they not only walk their animals up the long slone leading to the Trocadero, with frequent rests on the way, but actually hitch on a fourth ahead. The conductor gets down and strolls leisurely along in the shade, and the impatient traveler feels that a merefful man may be attogether too mercifut to his beast.

The "merciful man" may be safely taken as not in the least referring to the drivers of all to the lice conveyances themselvas least of all to the THE ONLY WAY YOU'LL EVER GET HOME.

The "merciful man" may be safely taken as not in the least referring to the drivers of public conveyances themselves, least of all to the cab-drivers. The members of this fraternity, with their glaring red vests and their hard glazed hats, combine in their faces an English brutality with a sort of devilishness quite French; and it is difficult to see the spectacle of one of them vehemently addressing a quickly-collected crowd, to whose scorn and contempt he holds up the recently-arrived stranger, who has indignantly refused to give a "pour-boire," without an unpleasant recollection of the cab-driver who a lew years ago murdered bis fare: driver who a lew years ago murdered his fare not because his "pour-boire" had been refused not because his "pour-boire" had been refused, but simply because he considered it rather too

The "Compagnie Generale" seems merciful also to

ITS CONDUCTORS.

Among all the numerous contrivances by which the door seems to be quite hedged in is a kind of seat that folds up against one jamb, and which, being adjusted to its position, blocks up the door quite effectually, it is true, but gives the man a much needed rest, which a constant clambering up the back steps to the roof seems to render all the more necessary.

It is the conductor who adjusts the sign-boards indicating the destination of his 'bus; who manipulates the transparency bearing the word "Complet," according to the condition of both "haut" and "bas"; who turns the cranks by which the figures of the register are altered, and on which the total number of passengers is shown simultaneously on both the obverse and reverse side; who jerks the dangling cord by which the 'bus is stopped or started, whenever, in lieu of a bell, a poke in the back from a parasol, accompanied by a sharp hiss, indicates that somebody wants to get out; who is always sure to fix his own little seat in position at the very moment when the parasol who is always sure to he has own little seat in position at the very moment when the parasol and the lips are preparing the poke and the hiss; and who jumps up and away with a touch of his cap and a "Volla, Madame!" that seem to quite make amends for the odious offense of having been found in such a place at such a time.

The Paris driver, compared with his brother in London, will be found rather nearer the ideal "coachee." The London driver has so far degenerated as to enter into open competition with the conductor in soliciting patronage; he chaffs promiscuously with other drivers and conductors passing by; his very seat is becoming more and more subject to the encroachments of the public. The Paris driver, on the other hand, sits alone,—grand, gloomy, and peculiar,—and speaks a word to no man, preferring to express his thoughts in long series of the most complicated whip-flourishings. The only thing running counter to the general air of dignity with which he surrounds himself is to be found in the comical little glazed hat that he wears,—a cross, it would seem, between those sometimes affected on the variety stage, and those worn in May-pole dances at our rashionable academies. It is quite too pastural to be appropriately worn by so important a factor in the metropolitan economy.

THE TRAMWAYS supplement the omnibuses, and are managed by the same company. They "correspond" among themselves and with the omnibuses, to which they bear the greatest resemblance in every way; indeed, on one or two tramway lines the vehicles are simply omnibuses running on rails,—nothing more or less. In all of them there is only one door; half the passengers are seated on the roof; the driver sits high up himself, and never heard in his life of front platforms and brakes; and the seats are partly diforms and brakes; and the seats are partly di-vided off by arm-rests.—in the few seats toward the door not so divided people rather over or under the ordinary size are expected to accom-modate themselves to each other.

If the omnibus-rates are low, the fares by

modate themselves to each other.

If the omnibus-rates are low, the fares by

THE RIVER-STRAMERS

are lower still: and any one who wishes to escape the monotonous splendor of the Paris
streets, and at the same time enjoya fine view
of the banks and the various quays, can cover
the whole course of the Seine within the walls
for the inconsiderable sum of two cents.
Everybedy is privileged to find fault
with the penny-boats on the Thames; and their
general inconvenience and clumsiness of build,
coupled with the usual awkwardness of management, would seem to justify the censure. It is
certain that they cannot be compared with the
little boats that flit up and down the Seine, and
which the imaginative Parisians call "hirondelles" (swallows) and "mouches" (flies). It
has become quite the fashion, too, to wonder
why the London company does not provide two
piers at each station, for boats arriving in opposit directions; and what possible occasion it
finds for the boy whose only occupation seems
to be the emission of certain incoherent and inarticulate sounds whenever the boat approaches
a landing. The Paris boats are not retarded by
finding the pier already taken on their arrival;
and the function of the "boy" is united to that
of the man at the rudder, who communicates
orders through a rubber tube to the engineer
below, thus reducing the number of hands em-

of the man at the rudder, who communicates orders through a rubber tube to the engineer below, thus reducing the number of hands employed on deck, and materially economizing in the expenditure of lung-power.

As curiously illustrative of the part the military plays in modern French life, may be cited the signs posted up on the piers along the river, to the effect that seldiers in uniform may navigate for half-price. On the tramways and omnibuses "soldats en uniforme" pay 15 centimes where ordinary civilians pay 30; they may enjoy a view from the top of the Arch of Triumph for two centimes, when the rest of us pay four; a view from the top of the Area of Triumpa to two certimes, when the rest of us pay four-and cuirass and epaulets may visit the Pan-orama of the Defense of Paris for one franc-when frock-coat and silk hat are obliged to pay two. In the words of the minstrel song and

Mho wouldn't be a soldier,
So happy, gay, and free?
The last element in the Paris system of internal communication is

THE CHEMIN DE FER DE CEINTURE.

ternal communication is

THE CHEMIN DE FER DE CEINTURE,
a rasilroad which makes the entire circuit of the
city just within the fortifications,—some twenty-three miles around,—and presents an easy
way of reaching points situated like Pere-laChaise or the Bois de Boulogne. This road,
particularly on the western side, is of very unusual interest, both from the beauty of the
scelery, and from the engineering skill displayed. The superb bridge and viaduet by
which the Scine is crossed near the Point du
Jour is particularly noticeable. The cars are
double-decked; on the roof the view is quite unobstructed; so is the wind.

In all matters of public transportation the
French, notwithstanding their volatile and excitable nature, seem to be quite as tractable as
could well be desired. It is much to be doubted
if any other people would spend more time at
the "tetes de lignes" in getting a bus-seat than
it would take to walk home, or would submit at
railroad-stations to be cooped up like live-stock
to await the arrival of the train. But the powers
that be seem to hold that it is better for a halfdozen friends to get home in three or four-different installments than that any secupant of the
bus should be at all incommoded; and that it
is preferable for the general public to give up
all assertion of independence, and permit itself
to be herded together like so many sheep, rather
than that any human life should be lost or even
endangered. But it seems as if they might strike
an average between their own careful and cautious way, and the American reckless, free-andeasy way, that would retain every reasonable
safeguard against accident and still permit the
traveling public some slight exercise of independence and self-reliance. They might strike
this golden mean by looking at the way things
of this sort are managed in England. But, to a
Frenchman looking across to "perfidious
Albion" through the fogs and mists of the
Channel, things are never what they seem.

OHIO.

The Question of the United States Senatorship.

Leading Candidates for the Position-Garfield. Matthews, Dennison, Young, Cox, and Keifer.

Secretary Sherman and Gov. Foster Not Considered as Candidates -- A Reported Triple Arrangement.

Gen. Garfield Most Likely to Be the Successor of Senator Thurman.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29 .- Ex-Senator Stanley Matthews has a great many friends in Northeastern Obio; but, unfortunately for him, none of them were elected to the Legislature that chooses the next United States Senator from Ohio. Judge Alphonso Taft has also here scores and hundreds of warm admirers, who have hoped to see him Governor in the past, and who but none of them were among the elect this year. It was the endeavor of all classes of Re-Senatorial question out of issue; but, so far as it did enter into the question in the dozen counties directly tributary to Cleveland, it was to make certain that all the Legislative candi

WERE IN PAYOR OF GEN. GARPIELD as the successor to Allen G. Thurman when his term should have expired and the Republican party came into the right of filling the vacancy Perhaps it is of little interest outside of Ohio but within her borders this Senatorial fight is already taking on large proportions. The Re-publican party will not be broken or harmed by whatever result may come; but it will be shaken up somewhat while the strife is going on. There are so many men who are ready, and the high trust of representing a State at large in Congress, that the task of selection becomes difficult; and the members of the Legislature will find themselves compelled to winnow for the best kernel in a large beat of good grain. A dozen men have been named as possible Senators: and the chances of the most prominent

RANGED IN SOMETHING LIKE THIS ORDER: Gen. Garfield, ex-Senator Matthews, ex-Gov. Dennison, ex-Gov. Young, Gen. J. D. Cox, and Gen. Warren Keifer. This, of course, excludes the candidacy of Gov. Foster and Secretary Sherman, both of whom are out of any persona contest, and either of whom may be eventually made, by a combination of events, the fortunate

From the day that Secretary Sherman came home to Obio on his famous "fence-mending" tour, he has been counted as an earnest and active candidate for the next Republican nomination for President; and, unless the Grant wave sweeps all chance from under his feet, he will be one of the strongest and most active contestants before the next Republican National Convention. It has been more than hinted, on very eminent authority, that Secretary Sherman and Gov. Foster were both.

BY THEIR OWN VOLITION. removed from any contest for Senator Thurman's seat, long before the late election made it possible for that seat to come into the possession of the Republicans. This arrangement session of the Republicans. This arrangement, if such it may be called, dates back to a period prior to the 28th of May, 1879, when the State Republican Convention met in Cincinnati and nominated the Hon. Charles Foster for the Governorship. There were some peculiar circumstances surrounding that Convention. The prominent candidates, counting a ssrs. Sherman and Garfield out of the race, were Mr. Foster and Judge Taft. When the Convention met, and a canvass was made of the support possibly to be given each of these gentlemen, it was found that the balance hung so evenly that the personal weight of even a medium-sized man's influence might turn the scale. On the night preceding the Convention, after the night preceding the Convention, after Gen. Garfield's arrival, it became understood that Mr. Foster was the choice, not only of Mr. Garfield, but also of Mr. Sherman. This solidified the Garfield interest of the Nineteenth and surrounding districts, threw into the Foster scale much personal influence from around the Richland district, and had not a little influence in deciding the final close result of the succeeding day. The friends of Gen. Garfield—that is, those who are most closely acquainted with his plans and interested in his prospects—seemed assured that not ested in his prospects—seemed assured that not only Mr. Foster, but also Mr. Sherman,

was removed from the path
that seemed to be leading Gen. Garfield
straight into the United States Senate. It
tame to be understood after a time that there
was an understanding among these three gentlemen not to interfere with the plans or
disturb the hopes of each other. All
the mighty Republican influence of the
State was to be thrown into the field for the
election of Mr. Foster. Garfield was to go
upon the stump, and, by all the power of his eloquence and logic, forward the cause of the
ticket. Secretary Sherman was to cast all his
influence, added to that of the Administration,
toward the same end. Then, when Mr. Foster
should, by a brilliant canvass and a complete
victory, be made Governor of Ohlo, with certain
prospects of a second term, and then the ultimate chance of becoming Mr. Pendleton's successor in the Senate, be was to turn in and
wield all his influence for the election of Garfield to the Senate. Then, when the country
should begin to cast about her for the next
President, Garfield and Foster were to unite
and use all their power to place the solid support of Ohio at the back of the great Secretary. WAS REMOVED FROM THE PATH President, Garfield and Foster were to unite and use all their power to place the solid support of Onio at the back of the great Secretary, before the Convention that shall name the successor to President Hayes.

Whatever element of truth may lie under this report of a combination, certain it is that an opposition to the proposed arrangement has

ALONG THE BORDERS OF THE OHIO RIVER. ALONG THE BORDERS OF THE OHIO RIVER.
Cincinnati has dictated so long to the Republican party of the State, and has so far been a power in the disposition of public patronage, that she will not consent to see the political fortunes of the State disposed of by an influence lying entirely north of Columbus latitude. She not only has great men of her own to provide for, but she has great ambitions to fill. If, by giving her consent to a solid Ohio support to Secretary Sherman in the Republican National Convention, she would secure the election of a Cincinnati man to the Senate, and also gain such patronage as may emanate through the Cherinati man to the Senate, and also gain such patronage as may emanate through the State Capital at Columbus, she would not hesitate to give an instant affirmative decision. There is, despite all rumors to the contrary, and all terse statements from Mr. Matthews himself, a strong combination at work in Cincipnal,

MAKE MR. MATTHEWS AGAIN A SENATOR.

It is the policy of the managers to keep this combination as much a secrect as possible, and to make the fight before the Legislature, rather than before the people and through the press. But an attempt is being made to aid Mr. Matthews by covertly harassing and belittling Gen. Garfield. Premonitions of the sort of fight that was to made, were apparent just after the nomination of Mr. Foster to the Governorship; and few days have passed since then that some organ in the Matthews interest has not fired a squib at Garfield or his friends. I have been over a large portion of the State during the past three months, and am free to confess that, as hetween Gen. Garfield and Mr. Matthews, the latter stands a very poor chance of election. This sentiment seems to be growing; and, the more the political records of the two are compared, the more earnest are the Stalwart Republicans in the determination that one who has fought so many battles, and has fought them so well, shall have the honor, and at the same time be pressed into the difficult work that lies before the next United States Senate.

Gen. Garfield's district lies close to that of Cleveland; and, as this city is its business and commercial metropolis, it is also in some respects its political centre.

is here often; and his broad shoulders and wide-rimmed hat are seen upon the streets every few days. He has personal friends here by the hundreds; and more than one out of every hundred can well remember when he had no thought of the brilliant future that lay before him. I do not know as the word "thought" is a fortunate one,—for he always was ambitious, and sure of some sort of a future, even in the days when his chief intellectual recreation was in the debating clubs of Hiram College, and his chief physical exercise at a woodpile. But this dual exercise helped in making him what he is to-day. The sharp-witted THE GENERAL

training that these debates furnished has belped him out of many close quarters; and his big body and justy muscle have aided him in carry-ing more than one burden that might have worn or broken a weaker man.

Aside from Messrs. Matthews and Garfield, some notice must be taken of

THE HON. WILLIAM DENNISON

as an active and earnest worker after the vacancy, although his chance at times seems so remote as to make his efforts almost pathetic. Were an appointment to be made by some stated officer, as in Michigan, the barallel might be carried even into the appointment, as the election of ex- Gov. Dennison would fill Ohio expectation about as much as that of Mr. Beaman gave satisfaction in Michigan. One sentence tells the whole story: Mr. Dennison is too old for the office. He has done good work in the past, but some even better work may be needed in the future, and he is not now the man to do it. This is the direct logic of the situation; and some of his best friends so recognize it, and feel impelled to act accordingly. It is possible, however, that the situation may come to such a point that the old War Governor will slip in. If he does, there will be no one who will question his patriotism or integrity, but simply wonder will be felt as to whether his reservoir of mental and physical strength is still equal to the demands that might be made upon it.

ex-Governor and ex-Cabinet officer, would make an admirable dark horse; but his political strength is limited. He is not a politican in the general meaning of the word,—never was, and never can be. He may become the means by which one faction shall beat the other; but, if elected at all, it will be in that way, and not by any inherent strength of his own.

CUYAHOGA. GEN. JACOB D. COX,

be made upon it.

For a clean-cut, honest, and independent

THE "SOLID SOUTH."

It Is Discusted with Its Northern Leader and Threatens to Abandon the Democratic Party and Strike Out for Itself.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.
St. Louis, Nov. 29.—For the past few weeks have been almost constantly on the move mong Southern Democrats; and I have taken particular pains to ascertain their feelings on the particular subject of their own solidarity, and the propabilities and prospects for the com-ing struggle for the Presidency. I have obtained ome striking facts which I had small idea were

in existence before the investigation began.

In the first place, the Democratic party here is heartily tire of being called the "Solid South." It is a term distasteful to them. They take decided exceptions to the policy pursued by their leaders in Congress, by which they revived the worst aspects of the old War memories, and gained for themselves the unbolv sobriquet of "Confederate Brigadiers." I have heard a hundred leading Democrats say that that utterance of Toombs, in answer to the request for a sentiment for the Grant reception in Chicago, will do the South very nuch injury; and that, although it is far from the sentiment of the South, it will be quoted as such by everybody, and very much damage will be done thereby.

The effect of the Republican triumphs in the

fall elections has had the effect of decidedly changing the Democratic sentiment in many quarters. It was thought, before the elections ook place, that the issues raised by the extra session of Congress would certainly bring success at the polls for the Democratic party of the North. The opposit result has simply intensified the feeling of disgust which had already begun to exist in the South for their leaders. They feel, many of them, that there will never be any hope for them with Bourbons at their head. "The burnt child fears the fire." have been beaten heartily in open fight; the hopes of gaining control by the ballot, as things now stand, has largely depart-ed; and they are ready for some-thing which shall steer clear of all the evils from which they have suffered so much The time is certainly ripe for some new movement. The feeling is, that it may not succeed at hrst,-but they are confident that they cannot succeed as they now are; and, in case of the nomination of Tilden or some such Northern nan, who has always been distasteful to th party, there is little doubt but that the portion south of Mason & Dixon's line will, as they did in 1860, strike off for themselves and nomi-

pate a candidate of their own. The whole matter is well set forth in the following interview with a prominent gentleman of this city, who talked freely, but desired to have his name kept out for various obvious

have his name kept out for various obvious reasons:

"The fact of the business is, we are getting tired of being called the "Solid South" and all that sort of thing, and still contributing fo the election of Northern men. They are very glad to get our votes, but that's about all the use those Northern fellows have for us. In other words, we do all the work, and they reap all the wheat. We have had a hard enough time of it for the past twenty years to begin to get something. Last time it was Tilden and Hendricks, both Northern men,—one from New York, because that is said to be a close State, and the other from Indiana, for the same reason. Why don't they select some one from our quarter? other from indians, for the same reason. Why don't they select some one from our quarter? We have statesmen and honest Democrats,—men who were never accused of wrecking railroads, or of inventing so wretched a word as 'usufruct.' I am decidedly in fayor of having something to say in this matter of candidates. There is our Lamai. What objection can any one bring against him? He is certainly a statesman. Why should he not be nominated? He would be satisfactory to the South; and the Northern Democracy, if they love their party so well as they claim they do, certainly can have no fault to find with him, and would be obliged to support him. He ought to be able nave no fault to find with him, and would be obliged to support him. He ought to be able to carry New York as well as Titlen. We furnish most of the Electoral votes: why not give us the President, and select the Vice-President from some Northern State! Or, if that would not do, take it vice versa and give us the Vice-President. We don't want to be captious about the matter, but we do want something, and propose to have it."

"What do you think will be done in case Tilden is regularly nominated by the Democratic party!"

"I don't think that possible; but, if it should happen, I believe there will be a second or independent candidate put in the field by the Southern wing of the party." "Do you imagine such a movement would win?"
"Not at first, I don't. But all movements have "Not at first, I don't. But all movements have been sectional and somewhat weak at first. We have got to make a stand for ourselves, or we never shall get anything. Republicanism was connied to the North entirely at first, and, except among the colored people, it now is. Our Northern allies assume far too much, and take it for granted that they can make far too much ont of us. We have our own ideas, and must assert them. The time has passed when the South cares anything for the Democratic party as a party, if it ever cared anything for it in that capacity. It would as soon support the Republican party now as any other; and I expect that, if the proper kind of a candidate is nominated, he will receive a large support in the South."

South."
"In other words, you look for a disintegration of the present solid qualities of the South!"
"In the contingencies named I most certainly do, and I shall look for a considerable change in sentiment any way." The Mississippi Plan-Some of the Dark

The Mississippi Plan—Some of the Dark
Thiugs Done in the Late "Election."

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican prints the subjoined extracts from a letter written by a former Union soldier at Aberdeen, Miss., to a manufacturer in Holyoke, Mass.:

"Weil, I must talk politics again. When I came from the woods on the evening of election, we met numbers of freedmen who were not permitted to vote. The election was a mera farce. The Democrats, by armed force, seized two of the heaviest Republican boxes (or, as it is at present, the Independent party) in the county, and they were not counted. They also stole the poll-book at another precinct, so there were no voting done. They now openly boast that they will do the same next year, and that they will roin the county in spite of the d—d Yankees. This is not the language of the rabble, but of the men that boast of their superiority. I do not know what kind of a Government we have, if they are permitted to go on in this way. The negroes are very much disheartened, and the least encouragement from the white men would make them rise up and have a general massacre. But this would not do, as they would afterward be slaughtered like rats. The Democratic party is banded together here in the nature of a conspiracy to deprive the negroes of their rights under the Constitutional Amendments. The Government freed them, and did it as a war measure, and I think they are entitled to protection."

Exploring Expeditions. Exploring Expeditions.

Half the medicine taken by the sick is simply sent on exploring expeditions. Kidney-Wort has a specific and understood effect in caring bad cases of kidney and liver trouble, with constipation. It is a noble remedy for the piles. Drugrists keep it. OPENING OF CONGRESS.

New and Missing Faces---The Vacant Places in the Senate.

What Has Become of the Carpet-Baggers---Millionaire Senators.

Something that Matt Carpenter Will Not Call

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.-In a few days the second session of the Forty-sixth Congress will begin. The officers of the two Houses are busy with their preparations for the opening day. Painters, and carpet-makers, and burnishers of all sorts are engaged in putting the two Houses in order. There was a time when spirits,—they called them unclean in those days,-tired with seeking rest and finding none. went back to the house from whence they came, and found it empty, and swept, and garnished. And it is recorded that spirits more wicked than themselves came back with them, and that the first. We are standing at the parting of the roads now, and shall soon know whether or not this is true of the Forty-sixth Congress. The first session of the Forty-sixth Congress-the extra session—is like a dream to many who participated in it, and it is like a nightmare to some. So far as the vital work of the Congress zoes, it may be considered that the new Congress begins now with the second session. This is especially true so far as the new members go. At the extra session the new recruits were not more than able to become accustomed to their places; so that one may fairly look at the Forty-sixth Congress as only just begun. . NEW AND MISSING FACES.

The Forty-sixth Congress brings many changes. In the old familiar places there are new faces. In both Houses the frequenters of the Capitol will notice many new men. The new order of things is, perhaps, most marked in the Senate. In the Forty-fifth Congress the Senate was Republican. Some of the well-known landmarks are now missing. Take the long roll, and run your eye over it. There were upon the calendar of the Forty-fifth Congress the names of many who have dropped into private life, or entered upon new duties, whose term of service here will be remembered. There are others whose absence will not be noticed, except with a sense of relief. Beginning with the States, in the order of the alfabet, one finds GEORGE B. SPENCER, OF ALABAMA.

has given place to George Smith Houston. It s an exchange which Spencer will hardly regret. Representing in the Senate a State which is naturally Republican, but a party that has been crushed by violence, Spencer, of course, failed of re-election, and has tormed his home in a Territory in the Great Northwest. News comes from Dakota that he is a rising man there; that he has accumulated a fortune, or is on the good road to it; and that, in the forming of the destinies of the Territory, which its inhabitants soon hope will become a State, he is likely to ecame an important political factor, and already is the centre of a strong party.

HOUSTON, who succeeds him, has a long political record, conspicuous in which is this, written by him-self: "Resigned from Congress Jan. 21, 1861, Alabama having seceded from the Union." Houston had the reputation of being a Union man, and was a delegate to the National Union Convention in 1866; but his Unionism then was not of such a character as to Bourbons now. At the extra session, coming back into public life, with a new generation of Northern men about him, he has developed, among his party associates, the reputation of being the most obstinate man in the Senate. When the leaders of his side were inclined to policy of starving the Government, Houston was a thorn in the side of the Democracy, and gave his party more trouble even than the eccentric Ben Hill.

is missing from the Senate Chamber. In his absence Mr. Dorsey probably rejoices; for he has been thrifty to improve his opportunities, and, since his term expired, is reputed to have aiready made a new fortune of something like three-quarters of a million of dollars. First he made a very handsome "turn" in stocks in Wall street. He was fortunate also to be able to purchase a large range ho several thousand acres in Southern Colorado, which is now well stocked. In addition to that, he has been awake in Colorado, mining matters, and has a large STRPHEN W. DORSEY in Colorado mining matters, and has a large stake in some of the rich mines there. His suc-

would probably be glad to exchange places with the hated carpet-bagger. Mr. Walker has yet to make a reputation in the Senate. I do not remember that he was ever heard to speak a word. He brings with him a local reputation as a lawyer; but, so far as the North goes, we are left to his record, which says, among other things: "Educated at private schoois"; "espoused the Southern cause"; "practiced law"; "voted for Tilden and Hendricks." That makes a Bourbon in good standing. a Bourbon in good standing. In California,

R. D. WALKER,

has been succeeded by James T. Farley, a Democrat. Mr. Sargent himself seems to have been Democrat enough to have endeavored to defeat the Republican nominee in the last canvass in California; and is now, doubtless, forever relegated to private life. The Republican party in California having relieved itself of Lim, he probably has no political hope. In the Senate he could talk more words in a minute, and more hours in a day, than any other Senator. He is reported to have recently "struck it rich," with ex-Senator Stewart of Nevada. Who Farley is, time must tell. All he chooses now to tell us is, that he is a Democrat, and that his term will expire in 1885.

In Colorado,

JEROME B. CHAFFEE JEROME B. CHAFFEE

has vielded his seat to Nathaniel P. Hill. Chafhas yielded his seat to Nathaniel P. Hill. Chaffee perhaps would have made an effort to retain
his seat had not his health failed him; but he
had a serious illness, and seemed inclined to
devote himself solely to health-seeking. His
health improved too late to enable him to make
a successful canvass for the Senate. Since the
he has been engaged in large mining operations,
and is one of the great millionaires of the New
West. They count his estate by millions.
Probably politics does not much concern him.

West. They count his estate by millions. Probably politics does not much concern him.

SENATOR HILL,

who succeeds him, is also a man of large wealth, who, although having always to do with mines and ores, never steedlates himself in mines, and, I believe, is reported to have said that he never owns any mining stock. He is a native of New York State, and became a professional chemist. He was four years Professor of Chemistry at Brown University, Providence, R. I. His attention having been called to the process of smelting ores in this country, he discovered that some of the processes which are so successful in Wales and other parts of Europe were not well understood in practical inning here. Accordingly, he spent nearly two years in Wales and in Saxony, studying practical metallurgy. The result was, that he then removed to Colorado as the manager of the Boston & Colorado as the manager of the Boston & Colorado Smelting Company.—a position which he still retains. This is the Company which smelts by far the greater portion of the ore in Colorado. The improved processes introduced by Senator Hill enable this Company to make large profits. The Company is extremely wealthy, and Senator Hill himself is classed by Colorado people at about \$1,000,000. His wealth is not under ground. Said a Colorado gentleman to me recently: "Senator Hill's money is all in sight. It is clear money. I should not wonder if most of it is in bonds." The Company can take ore which has been rejected by some processes, and smelt it at a profit. Mr. Hill has already made a favorable impression in the Scnate. He has engaged the fine house of Thomas B. Bryan, of Chicago, on Highland Terrace here, and will occupy it during the winter. Mr. Bryan himself, by the way, who went to Colorado for a former client, is said to have himself invested largely in mines there, and to have himself invested largely in mines there, and to have himself invested largely in mines there in the senators.

In Connecticut, In Connecticut,

WILLIAM H. BARNUM has given place to Orville H. Platt. In the po-htical phraseology of the day, Mr. Baroum might be classified as Tilden's ferret. He is one of the mysterious underground workers of the sage of Gramercy Park. Those who should know say, that it was only from fear of the effect of his disclosures that he was not made a leading witness before the Potter Committee. Mr. Barnum is reported to have been very active in the cipher business, and doubtless knows full well who sent the dispatch to Indianapolis, which was pretended to be signed by Abram 8. Hewitt (but was not), directing the purchase of seven more mules. Mr. Barnum is one of Tilden's active lieutenants; and, if his master could cearry Connecticut next year, he would doubtless hope to again take his place in the Senate. Mr. Barnum is a man of large wealth, and owns a fine business property in Chicago.

ORVILLE H. PLATT,
who succeeds Barnum, defeated Joe Hawley
and Marshai Jewell for the Senate. He has the
reputation of being a good lawyer, and is a very
Stalwart Republican.

LITTLE DELAWARE shows no change. Thumb the history of that State from the period of the Colonies until now, and you find the names "Bayard and Saulsbury." "Saulsbury and Bayard." The little kingdom of peaches, and sand, and long, lank men, is nearer to a feudal domain than any other of our states. In Florida,

has made way for Wilkenson Call. Conover was one of the least fortunate of the carpet-baggers. He never had the faculty of making money, and is poor to-day. His treachery to Republication, in voting to seat Butler of South Carelina in place of Corbin, lost him cast with his party; and, when he tried to come back, his reception was not a warm once. After that episode he voted with the Republicans to the end, but never was taken into full fellowship. At the expiration of his term he was nominated to be Collector of Internal Revenue in Florida; but his nomination was withdrawn on account of one of the factional fights which so afflict Republicanism in the South,—and the promises which were reported to have been made to him at the Trassury Department were not fulfilled. Subsequently, Secretary Sherman appointed him to a minor position in the Customs service at Norfolk, Va., at a compensation of \$4 per day. Now Conover is editor, and it is reported the owner, of a small Republican newspaper in Florida, which promises that State to the Republicans in 1880. Conover is said to be using his newspaper in the interest of Sherman in the South. It is even reported that Sherman fur-SIMON D. CONOVER & his newspaper in the interest of Sherman in the South. It is even reported that Sherman furnished the money that purchased it. WILKENSON CALL.

who succeeds Conover, is a Kentuckian by birth and an attorney by profession. He knocked at the doors of the Senate-room after the War, with what purported to be Democratic credentials of some sort; but the Republicans did not permit him to take his seat. He has a reputation as an orator, and made a speech at the extra session that attracted some attention.

Kentucky sends

JOHN S. WILLIAMS, popularly known as Cerro-Gordo Williams, in the place of that curious, genial old gentleman, Thomas C. McCreery. It was said of Cerro-Gordo Williams, before he entered the Senate, that he could not long sit there without calling the attention of his countrymen to certain Mexican battle-scenes in which he is reported to have been quite a prominent character. He maintained his reputation. "You may bruize, you may shatter, the vase as you will,—the scent of the roses will cling to it still." The smoke of Mexican battles seems to be still rising from the blood-stained garments of the hero of Cerro Gordo. He told the country all about these things in his first speech. It was left for James G. Blaine, of Maine,

"The smartest cuss in out of the rain," JOHN S. WILLIAMS,

"The smartest cuss in out of the rain," to suggest to Mr. Cerro-Gordo Williams that his valor in the late unpleasantness should not have been in an interest for which his State did

whom Williams followed, is reported to have re-ceived a paralytic stroke, and to be fast ap-proaching the time when politics will no longer concern him. Mr. McCreery was one of the most eccentric characters in Washington life. most eccentric characters in Washington life. Once or twice in each session he made a speech. It was always a careful speech,—always full of humor,—always advertised with the greatest care. His announcement of his intention to speak would be made a week or two his advance; and, when the time came, no matter how important the business was before the Senate, Tom McCreery, with his black suit, struggling hard to keep in check his mammoth body, had only to rise and say that he had "expected to speak at that hour," when the business came to a standstill, and the statesman-humorist began. His humor was not liberal, and was made to do service for the strictest Bourbon Democracy. service for the strictest Bourbon Der It was always, however, entertaining, although used with respect to subjects which the speaker did not always understand. His last speech on Indian affairs, for instance, was notable for his ignorance of the subject matter. Tom McCreery failed to be one of the great men of the United States because he was one of the laziest men that any country has produced. His love of ease was only equaled by his parsimony. Of the Senators who are daily visitors at the stand of It was always, bowever, entertaining, although

MARY, THE PIE-WOMAN, in the Senate corridor, McCreery, of Kentucky, was chief. I have often seen him make his lunch of two ginger-snaps,—one cent,—and a glass of lemonade,—two cents. The story is told by a Senator, that, after having enjoyed the hospitalities of others throughout his Senatorial term, in the midst of a night session near the close of the last Congress he invited a gentleman, who had often and summitments who had often and summitments. the close of the last congress he invited a gen-tleman, who had often and sumptuously enter-tained him, to lunch. Arrived at the Senate restaurant, the Kentucky humorist ordered "Two cups of tea." But the old man was full of genial ways, and

was always a welcome guest at every Senatoria

ircle. Lonisiana sends

BENJAMIN F. JONAS

to take the seat which was filled by James
B. Eustis. It is a curious feature of Louisiana politics that very many of the men who
get into political life there have some time been
residents of Illinois. Pitt Kellogg, one of the
shrewdest political imanagers that any State has
produced, although born in Vermont, lived in
Illinois most of the time from 1848 until the
War. when he went out as Colonel of the
Seventh Illinois Cavalry, with a commission
from Abraham Lincoln. Kellogg has not neglected Illinois in his prosperous days, and has
large investments in Chicago. George Sheridan, of Louisiana, was born in Illinois. Gov.
Warmoth's father was a poor farmer near
Champaign, and Benjamin F. Jonas lived, in
boyhood, in Adams County. Jonas comes to
the Senate as the representative of the nativistic
Bourbon element, but has no right to charge
Kellogg with carpet-bagging, as he is himself BENJAMIN F. JONAS Sourcon element, but has no right to charge kellogg with carpet-bagger of a larger growth. Jonas has thus far proved true to his constituency, and has ranged himself on the side of the most ultra of the extremists of the South. His ambition is to "put Kellogg out of the Senate." If the Democrats succeed in doing that the Republicans, with equal right in 1881. sentte." It the Democrats succeed in doing that, the Republicans, with equal right in 1881,—
if they shall then obtain control of that body by the boped-for one or two majority,—may unseat Hampton and Butler.

In Maryland

GEORGE R. DENNIS has been succeeded by James B. Groome. Den has been succeeded by James B. Groome. Dennis was a Maryland doctor, farmer, and railroadman; but he lost his grip in the politics of his State. Curiously enough, his love of position was so great that, after his term expired, he became a candidate for one of the positions about the Senate,—Secretary or something of that sort. But his party was not disposed to gratify him. Groome is the leader of one of the fachim. Groome is the leader of one of the fac-tions in the Democratic party in Maryland, and is quite successful in politics. He somewhat resembles George Pendleton.

In Michigan there is a double charge.

ZACH CHANDLER came into the Forty-sixth Congress to take the came into the Forty-sixth Congress to take the
place made vacant by Christiancy's resignation;
and now Mr. Chandler's chair is vacant, and
will be shrouded with mourning drapery upon
the opening day. The announcement of his
death will cause an adjournment of the Senate,
and an early day will probably be fixed for the
culogies. The death of Mr. Chandler would
furnish a very pertinent text for some of those
speeches of conciliation for which some of the
Southern statesmen are famous.

Missouri has sent
GEORGE GRAHAM VEST

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST

to occupy the place, temporarily filled by the dead veteran, Geo. Shields. Vest, physically, is the smallest man in the Senate; but he is ranked by his friends among the intellectual giants. He talked more at the extra session than any other of the new Senators, and is a good speaker, although his merits, to a gallery-observer, seem to be somewhat overshadowed by his vanity. He is a Bourbon of Bourbons, and is for a Soild South and a white man's country. puotry. HENRY W. BLAIR

has succeeded to the place vacated by Wadleigh, and temporarily filled by Bell. Blair comes from the Lower House with a fair record, and will take good rank in the Upper Chamber. He occupied his seat for a short time only before the close of the extra session, and has had his Senatorial record confined to votes and bills.

Senatorial record confined to votes and bills.

ZEBULON B. VANCE,

one of those Columbian orators of which the South has so many, succeeds the rotund, loquacious, unctaous Merrimon, of North Carolina. Vance is an excellent story-teller, and a fine stump-speaker. Time will tell whether his style of oratory will adapt itself to what is style of oratory will adapt itself to what is called "the dignity of the Senate." He made

one speech which created a favorable In Ohio,

In Ohio, .

GEORGE H. PENDLETON

aits on the edge of the chair which was so ably
filled by Stanley Matthews. Mr. Pendleton has
been very quiet in the Senate. He has only
spoken at length upon a subject which was
non-political,—the right of Cabinet-officers to
seats on the floor,—but he is said to keep up a
very rapid thinking with his eyes on the White
House. He is a pleasing speaker and a genial
friend.

PATTERSON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, who surrendered his seat to Wade Hampton, is said to be engaged in building street-railroads in Baltimore. Wade Hampton is losing his hold upon the specious conservatism of his State, and is likely to have to give way to the policy of the buildozers.

State, and is likely to have to give way to the policy of the buildozers.

MATT CARPENTER

succeeds Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsh. I might call Mr. Carpenter a brilliant man, an able lawyer, an eloquent speaker, a man who always makes his mark, and who, but for some mistakes, might have been one of the most popular men in America; but, if I should say those things, he might issue a card saying that The Tribune lies. Matt Carpenter is making the blunder of Ben Butler; but he has neither the constitution nor the purse of Ben Butler, and cannot live by defying the best sentiments of the community which he represents, or thrive by "talking saucy" in the newspapers.

Ben Butler, according to a friend who accompanied him on his excursion in his yacht in Northern waters this season, stopped for a time at a place on the northern coast of Labrador which it would be difficult to find upon any map. Talking to the local magistrate about affairs thereabouts, Butler inquired what the taxes were. The mar istrate replied: "We have no taxes, and no newspapers."

With that canting sneer which he has in his vocabulary of facial gestures, for use either in a eulogy or at a criminal trial, and raising his hands to Heaven, Ben Butler said:

"Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace."

Mr. Carpenter might be very happy in that

"Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace."

Mr. Carpenter might be very happy in that island on the coast of Labrador, where there are no newspapers; but he could not live there and represent the State of Wisconsin in the United States Senate. And, when age tells a little more on him, and the pitcher that has been going so often to the well gets broken at last, he may think that, centuries after the rollicking Bohemian of the Senate is dead and buried, newspapers will be printed, and that Mr. Carpenter's descendants may be pleased to read in them, sometime, a kindly word about their illustrious ancestor.

E. B. W.

Gen. George H. Thomas.

Gen. George H. Thomas.

New York Sun.

It has suited some corps and army commanders to speak patronizingly of Gen. George H. Thomas as safe but sluggish, or slow but sure; yet no alap-dash General ever surpassed his vizor when in the presence of the enemy and his energy on the battle-field.

It is worth while to note the circumstances under which the figure of Thomas first appears in the Civil War. He was assigned Aug. 15, 1861, to the command of Camp Dick Robinson, in Kentucky, then one of the unportant advance posts of the Union army. On Oct. 8 of that year, Gen. W. T. Sherman was put in command of the department that included take camp, and thriteen days later Thomas defeated Zollicoffer at Rock Castle Hills, and prepared to move to Cumberland Gap. To Thomas, on Oct. 25, Gen. Sherman sent these orders:

Don't push too far. Your line is already long. Don't push too far. Your line is already long and weak. I cannot now reinforce you. An interruption of the railroads by an incursion from Petersburg would cut you off from that source of supply. Call to your assistance the regiment from train.

Thus the first glimpse we get of Thomas shows him pushing ahead with a rapidity and vigor, into the very heart of the enemy's country, that alarmed Gen. Sherman, whose trait as a soldier is not that of timidity. On Nov. 5, 1861, we find Gen. Sherman writing to Thomas as follows:

as follows:

I can hardly sleep to think what would be your fate in case the Kentucky River bridge should be destroyed or the railroad to your rear.

I wish I could make your communications perfectly safe, and the cost would be not-ling. There should be at-least ten good regiments to your rear. In this stage of the case I can only repeat my formes orders for you to hold in check the force of Zoldicoffer, and await events.

On Nov. 11 Gen. Sherman sent the following dispatch to Gen. Thomas, who was then at Crab Orchard:

There is a rumor that Buckner is moving in

Orchard:
There is a rumor that Buckner is moving in force toward Lexington between us. If not engaged in front, at once withdraw your force back to Kentucky River, and act according to the state of facts then. If it be true that the force at the Gap has been increased, as represented, to 20,000, it would be macness to contend.

To the dispress for Thomas replied of 50. To this dispatch Gen. Thomas replied as fol-

lows the next day: Your dispatch received. I will give orders at once for a retrograde movement; but I am sure the enemy are not moving between us. All my information indicates that they are moving south.

enemy are not moving between us. All my information indicates that they are moving south.

Next we come upon Geu. Sherman's reiteration of "the necessity of drawing your forces further back"; and again he writes: "Have all things planned and defer the execution of them." Three days afterward Gen. Sherman was relieved from command by Geo. Buell. Under the latter Gen. Thomas was "given his head," as the phrase goes, and the country was electrified by the rout of Zollicoffer at Mill Springs, the first great victory won by the Union arms during the War.

Whoever will start with the idea of Gen. Thomas' character as a soldier which is suggested by this, his first tampaign, will find it preserved to the climax of his heroic career at Nashville. He never was tardy nor timid; but as his equipoise and confidence, in con-

preserved to the climar of his heroic carees at Nashville. He never was tardy nor timid; but as his equipoise and confidence, in contrast with the caution of others, early in the War, cave him almost the appearance of recklesness, so the same equipoise and deliberation of movement, in contrast with the hapharard style of campaigning that afterward prevailed, were attributed to slowness. He was the "Rock of Chickamanga."—but it was in the same sense that Jackson was the "Stonewall" of Bull Run. And af Stonewall Jackson, with his memorable gravity and steadiness, was yet the most energetic and resistless of Lee's lieutenants, so the rock-like firmness of Thomas in withstanding the shock could also crush in its own onset.

History may be said to have repeated itself when, in October, 1864, three years after the Kentucky campaign, Sherman was again depending on Thomas to check the enemy while he bimself marched off to the sea. To Sherman's anxious inquiries Thomas replied in the old strait of caim confidence, without braggardocio. Yet in this Nashville campaign Gen. Grant telegraphed orders, Dec. 9, 1864, suspending Thomas from command, saving: "It has seemed to me you have been slow!" He had then had just six weeks for organizing an army out of miscellaneous detachments and recruits, to beat Hood's 45,000 veterans and Forrest's 12,000 well-mounted cavairy. Thomas struck in his own good time, and, instead of dashing his own army to pieces, destroyed the army of liood.

A New Double Baby.

A New Double Baby.

A New Double Baby.

Times of India.

There is at present in Bombay a living object that may rightly be classed among the most corious phenomena of Nature. At a house in Mazaron may be seen a pair of female twins, separate in every respect but from the breast-bone to the lower part of the abdomen, which is closely joined. The upper breast-bone of each infant is linked into the other, the outer skin covering both trunks. The twins are joined front to front; shoulders, arms, lower limbs, and feet perfectly formed, and development helithy, while the heads are well shaped and the faces really pretty, with beautiful eyes, large and bright. The twins are 6 months and 20 days old, are in perfect health, and measure twenty inches in hight, one appearing—but in a very trifling degree—larger than the other. Both have vigorous appetites, and take kindly to the feeding-bottle, are extremely lively, and appear good-tempered. The pulses beat in unison, they generally fall asleep or keep awake together, and their actions are unusually simultaneous, thours sometimes one would cry while the other was quietly drawing at the mouthplees of its bottle. The strangely-united pair were born at Dapouli, in the Rutnagherry Collectorate, the father being a Mohammedan and assafaring man, while the mother has besides a pretty little daughter about 10. According to the former's account, he called in a native doctor at Rutnagherry, whose opinion was that there was a connection internally between the abdomens. So that of whatever sustenance the one took a portion passed to the other. However that may be, this infants feed separately, each having a bottle to itself, and draw vigorously at their nourisment. This same doctor also declared it would be impossible to scoarate them without extinguishing life. The twins have up to this time never been ill, and to every appearance are likely to grow up.

A Horrible Tragedy. A cance recently left Loma Loma, in the Fiji Islands, with natives on board, bound for Toytoya. They were going about when a sudden aquall sent the sail against the mast, capsizing the cance. The unfortunate passengers clung to the cance, and might have escaped with consequences no worse than those which would have attended discomfort and expoure, but for the fact that the capsize occurred in a locality infested with sharks. These ravenous monaters seized their victims one by one, devouring twenty-three out of the twenty-five unfortunates whose lives were thus placed at their mercy. Of the two who escaped, one is a woman; but her situation is very critical, the whole of the flesh having been taken off one leg.

Attention Voters—By resolution passed by Legislature, all good citizens are requested to Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup and recommend san tae people's remedy for coughs, coids, etc.

A Strong Bear Combination at Work in Stocks.

Sharp Decline in Prices and Predictions of More of the Same Sort.

Chicago Shipping Currency to the West in Large Amounts.

The Produce Markets Active and Stronger All Bound.

Another Boom in Provisions ... Wheat Passes the Highest Prices of October.

FINANCIAL.

A powerful combination has been made in New York to depress the prices of stocks. All the leading operators are now said on good authority to be "on top of the market." The new clique counts in its members some of those who were during the summer the most pro nounced bulls. The dear pub ic, it is found, are not rushing into the market to buy as they did instance. The panic of week before last was se vere enough to break the heart of the outside port than at any previous time for months. This outside buying was the flood-tide that carried prices up so buoyantly, and that deluged the unfortunates who had the temerity to sell short. Conservative men went out of the market weeks before this buying lost any of its fervor. Now that this current of outside money has ceased to run into the stock market, the professionals of Wall street feel the coast clear again for their favorit tactics. Prolessional operators always prefer selling for a lecline to buying for a rise. Until the last week most of the "short" ventures were great failures. But now Wall street thinks the prospect good for quite a different result. Stocks seem to be sustained at present mainly by the young men, the "new rich," who have been successful beyond their dreams in speculation, and are now living high on account of "the prosperity of the country." Against this young blood are arrayed the old heads and the capital of the street. The members of the new bear pool who have been named to us are veterans. Their per paint is on, and they are going for these young men. If the public were buying stock as they were two months ago, an attack on the market would be a forlorn hope. The threatned bear raid will be a failure if the belief that lower prices are to be made attracts new buyers Without such a reinforcement the brokers do not think present prices can be maintained. They argue that the rise since the middle of 1877 has been too rapid, the open-ing of Congress always disturbs business ieve the market is held by main strength at its present level. The squeeze of ten days ago ting on small margins, but it left in another class hardly less dangerous. There are a great many purely speculative holders of stock who ight at low prices, and have been encouraged elerating profits to hold on. They have held on through two or three breaks, and have seen the market recover with wonderful elas-

to pieces again. not as severe, as that of Saturday. St. Paul developed an unaccustomed activity, but in a downward direction, the common losing 31/4, to 69%, and the preferred 1, to 971/4. Erie was ing again, finally selling at 83%, a drop of 2%. The preferred lost 2%, to 67. The seconds were also weak on a report that the road has not been earning its fixed charges. Among the heaviest losers were the Vanderbilt and Gould beaviest losers were the Vanderbilt and Gould stocks. New York Central lost 3½, to 129; Wabash common 3, to 41½; and the preferred 3, to 66½. Northwest broke badly at the start, recovered, though with some feebleness, and sold down at the end to 87½, a decline of 2¾, the preferred losing 1, to 103½. St. Joe common went down at the opening 4 and the preferred 6 below the closing prices of Saturday. There was finally a loss of 2½ for the common, to 30, and 3 for the preferred, to 58½. Lake Shore, although reported by those who ought to know to be doing a very fine business, dropped 1, to 103½. Illinois Central declined ½, to 99½; Alton %, to 98½; Louisville & Nashville 1½, to 85; to 98½; Louisville & Nashville 1½, to 85; to 97½; Lackawanna 1½, to 81½; Jersey Central 4½, to 71½; Morris & Essex 1½, to 101½; Canada Southern 1, to 74; Kanasa & Texas 1½, to 27½; Minneapolis 1½, to 48½; Western Union 1½, to 106½; Atlantic & Pactic 1, to 44½; Sloux City Minneapolis 1%, to 48%; Western Union 1%, to 108%; Atlantic & Pacific 1, to 44%; Sioux City 2, to 38%; San Francisco 2, to 40; the preferred 1%, to 46%; Northern Pacific 1%, to 29%; the preferred 2½, to 56; Mobile & Ohio 1, to 19½; Chesapeake & Ohio ½, to 19; Lake Erie & Western 3, to 18.

The only rains were Pacific Mail ½, to 29%; Rock Island ¾, to 148½; and Michigan Central ½, to 94.

The decline in the leading stocks since the close of Friday has been severe. New York

ity, and go on again piling up profits.

the market "for keeps," and have been kept

The present bear movement is aimed at these operators. It is calculated that, as they are not

in till now only by their magnificent accumula

tion of gains, they will begin to figure out ho

much they are going to save if the market goes

close of Friday has been severe. New York Central has gone down 7½, to 129; Wabash common 5½, to 41½; preferred 7½, to 66¾; Michigan Central 3, to 94; Lake Shore 2¾, to Michigan Central 3, to 94; Lake Shore 234, to 10334; Northwest 44, to 87%; the preferred 234, to 10334; St. Paul 534, to 69%; the preferred 334, to 9734; Louisville & Nashville 134, to 85; Union Pacific 3, to 8534; Erie 634, to 8334; the preferred 9, to 67; Ohlo & Mississippi 136, to 27%; St. Jee 6, to 30; the preferred 6, to 5334; Delaware & Hudson 634, to 72%; Lackawanna 634, to 8134; Jersey Central 734, to 7134; Canada Southern 234, to 74; Kansas & Texas 334, to 2734; Minneapolis 434, to 4334; Western Union 234, to 10634;

Members of the New York Stock Exchanges and New York Minds (1) to 10 to Massissuppl 15, to 27%; St. Joe 6, to 30; the preferred 6 to 585; Delaware & Hudson 65, to 713; Canada Southern 25, to 713; Ca

Cook County 5s were sald at 102, and West

Town 5s at 101%.
The Bank of England lost \$1,505,000 in bulltop. Consols opened at 97%, ex-interest, and closed 97 5-16. New York received \$230,000 from England in gold. The total specie imports since Jan. I have been \$77,184,080, of which nearly \$71,000,000 have arrived in the last four months.

The New York Herald has an explanation of Vanderbilt's sale of New York Central that is at east plausible. He wants the money to pay for the control of Erie, which he has obtained, but does not part with the control of Central. He will be thus enabled to wash one hand with the other. When Central earned too much money and there was a danger of legislative in-spection the traffic could be diverted over Erie; when Erie picked up in market price and prices ose a good short sale would be engineered by werting the traffic back to New York Central. is is a good thing to have two atrings to one's bow, and Mr. Vanderbilt is accredited with being an expert at drawing them, short or long. Apropos of the present speculation in Wall

street and the apparently extreme prices to which many of the stocks have attained, the fol-

lowing table of the range of values of some of the principal speculatives in the past ten years will 30% 15 37% 1140% 14% 777% 12% 49 Cleveland & Pittsburg. Cleve., Col., Cin. & Indianapolis. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Cen lake Shore & Michigan Southern New York Central. Ohio & Mississippi... Pacific Mail.....

A number of these stocks have maintained themselves at prices above par at times when they gave no immediate prospect of dividends.

The October statement of the Reading shows the business of the two companies to have been the heaviest of the year, the receipts of the railroad company being a quarter of a million ahead of any month of 1878. The earnings of the railroad traffic were \$1,409,028-an increase of \$208,656 over last October; but the lowness of the water in the canal cut off the revenue from that source, so that the gross earnings of the railroad company, \$1.542,910, show an increase of only \$184,000 over the corresponding and

\$170,000 over the previous month.

The fact that the Coal and Iron Company lost bree-quarters of a million last year, and that it had to mine 1,431,943 more tons of coal this year to earn two millions more money, precludes the possibility of any surplus accruing from its op-erations, and the Railroad Company's gain over last year is entirely insufficient to meet the expenses of hauling 2,264,552 tons of coal, 1,429,-991 tons of merchandise, and 1,328,338 more passengers. The current month was that in which last year the Company earned 22 per cent of the net earnings of the whole year, or GOVERNMENT BONDS.

19	U. S. 6s of 81 105%	106
1	U. S. new 5s of '81	1031
	U. S. new 41/4s, ex-int 105%	1061/6
3	U. S. new 5s of '81	103%
	FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
•	Sixty days.	Sight.
	Sterling	481
	Belgium	521%
а	France	5214
4	Switzerland	5211
	Germany	195
	Holland 40	40%
١,	Austria	43
	Norway	
,	Sweden	2734
	Denmark	27%
•	COMMERCIAL BILLS.	101971
		Sight.
	Sterling 477 4 @ 478 4	17.50
	France 529%	1000
	THE RESERVE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF	***
	LOCAL SECURITIES.	
	Bid.	Asked.
	Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892 *1124	*113%
э	Chicago Municipal 7s, 1884	*107
	Chicago Municipal 7s, 1895	*1141/4
	Chicago Municipal 7s, 1899*113	*115%
	Chicago Water Loan 7s. 1892 113	*113%
	Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895 1141/2	•115%
9	Chicago Water Loan 7s. 1899	•115%
2	Chicago Municipal 6s	•107%
3	Chicago West Town 78*101	*10614
2	Chicago West Town 58 101	
6	Chicago Water Loan 6s *108	*108¼ *106¼
	Chicago Lincoln Park 78	*106%
H	Chicago South Park 78	*100%
	Chicago West Park 7s	*107
	Chicago West Park 7s	-101
	scrip)	062
	Cook County 78	•11314
	Cook County (short) %	0101

*And interest.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
das for sale a full line of
COOK COUNTY A.
GITY BONDS.
SOUTH PARK BONDS.
LINCOLN PARK BONDS.
WEST TOWN BONDS.
Safe-Deposit Department, entrance on Washington-st. SELL YOUR UNITED STATES BONDS

And secure a handsome premium, and
BUY COOK COUNTY OR WEST CHICAGO 5 PER
CENT BONDS.
An equally good security, bearing higher rate of interest.
CHARLESHENROTIN.
106 Washington st. TRASK & FRANCIS. Bankers and Brokers,

70 BROADWAY, N. Y. Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange. All classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Commission and Carried on Margins.

of the month having been provided for, the price of New York exchange advanced from \$1.50 per \$1,000 discount in the morning to \$1 per \$1,000 discount in the afternoon. Discounts were in good demand at full rates. Bank rates were quoted at 6@7 per cent on call, and 7@8 per cent on time. Bank clearings were \$8,800, ing to the state of the stock market. The the specarance of a genuine and colorsal stock-jobbing operation. Additional particulars may therefore be expected, according to the state of the stock market. The Graph'c can only repeat its injunction made when the sale was announced. The stocks of the entire combination will do to let severely

New York, Dec. 1.—Governments were generally weak, especially for new 4s, which declined %c. This decline was due to the announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury asks for enthority to properly at once the land. asks for authority to proceed at once to the re-funding of the bonds of 1881 in 4 per cents, the holders of '81s to be credited with the difference in interest.

Railroad bonds irregular, but generally lower.

State securities dull.

A sharp bear attack was made on the stock market at the opening of business, and prices declined 1/2@6 per cent, the latter Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, the Granger and coal stocks, Erie & Southwestern shares, being also prominent in the downward movement. Towards midday there was a sharp recovery, the advance from the lowest point ranging from 1/64 per cent, Delaware & Lackawanna leading the improvement. During the afternoon the market was irregular, and toward the close the bears again succeeded in depressing the general list 1/68 per cent, the latter Erie preferred. The final dealings, however, showed a recovery of 14@1/4. Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette

of 14@14. Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette declined 4 per cent on telegrams from Cincinnati that a decree of sale had been granted by the United States Courts.

Transactions, 437,000 sbares: 106,000 Eric. 33,000 Lake Shore, 24,000 Northwest, 44,000 Eric. 100,000 Lackawanna, 19,000 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Delaware & Hudson, 5,000 Michigan Central, 4,500 Union Pacific, 3,000 C., C. & T. C., 6,000 St. Joes, 9,000 Ohios, 13,000 Western Union, 7,000 Pacific Mail, 36,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 21,000 Kansas & Texas, 3,000 Northern Pacific, 7,000 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, 4,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 3,000 Iron Mountain, and 2,000 Little Pittsburg.

Wabash will not be quoted in future by that Pittsburg.

Wabash will not be quoted in future by that name, as it now comes under the head of Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.

bash, St. Louis & Pacine.

Money, 5@7, closing at 7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5%@7. Sterling exchange steady at 480%; sight, 483%.

The steamship Celtic, from Liverpool, on Saturday brought \$250,000 in American gold coin.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. United States '81s. 106 New 41/4s. ex. int. . . 105 1/2

	New 48 102%
De aide de ad 105 001	
Pacific 6s of '95 2014 Rock Island 148	Alton & T. H. (offd) 19
Panama 181	A. & T. H., pfd., 40
Panama	Wabash, St. L. & P. 414
Distubures 51/	WE OF T A D TA COL
Illinois Control 901	H. & St. Joseph 294
Illinois Central 994 C. B. & Q 120 Chicago & A. (offd) 90	H. & St. J., pfd 57
Chicago & A (offd) 90	Iron Mountain 44
C. & A. p/d115	St. L. & S. F. (offd) 40
N. Y. Central 1291/2	St. L. & S. F., pfd. 45
Harlem 160	St. L. & S. F., 1st pfd 6614
Lake Shore 103%	C., St. L. & N. O., 22%
Canada Southern 74	
Michigan Central 93	Union Pacific stock 85
Erie 3814	Kansas Pacific 88
Erie, pfd 67	Northern Pacific 2014
Northwestern 8714	Northern P., pfd 53
Northwestern, pfd.1031/4	Louisville & N 85
St. Paul 695	Houston & Texas 48
St. Paul. pfd 971/4	Western Union 108%
St. Paul & Minn 43	A. & P. Tel 44%
St. Paul& Sionx City 3614	Pacific Mail 294
	L. Pittsburg(offd). 34
St. P. & S. C. firsts. 96%	Adams Express 105
Del., L. & Western 814	Wells Fargo 103
	American 58
Delaware & Hudson 7214	United States 48
N. J. Central 71	Quicksilver 25
Ohio & Mississippi. 27	Quicksilver, pfd 63 Leadville 3½
O. & M., ptd 57	Leadville 31/2
Chesapeake & Ohio. 18	C. P. bonds111
Mobile & Obio 1914	U. P. firsts 110
Cleve. & Columbus. 78	U. P. Land-Grants. 1121/4
C., C. & I. C 19	U. P. Sink. Funds. 1131/2
L, C. & Lafayette. 6	Lehigh & Wilkes110
STATE :	
Louisiana 75	Virginia 68 20
Consolidated 44	New 20
Missouri 6s 106%	Considated 80
Consolidated 44 Missouri 6s 106% Tennessee 6s 31	Deferred 8
New 30	district the second

BOSTON. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 1.—The stock market opened fairly active, but values were easier, in sympathy with a decline at New York. At the close there was a steadier feeling, with a partial recovery in prices. Sales to-day: Atchison, 1912/2019/2019/2/60 first 7s. 1912/2014 recovery in prices. Saies to-day: Atchison, 1134@1120m1214@11214; do first 7s, 1134@114; Little Rock 7s, 794; Chicago & Eastern Illinois first-mortgage 7s, 97; New Mexico & South Pacific 8s, 31@30; Wisconsin Valley preferred, 474; do 7s, 97; Pueblo, 684; Fort Scott common, 3134; Council Bluffs, 71; Detroit & Lansing common, 99; do preferred, 994; Chicago & West Michigan, 59@58; Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque, 53@524@58; Chicago, Illinon & Dubuque, 53@524@58; Chicago, Illinon & Nebraska, 138; Cincinnati & Sandusky, 1834@18@19; Kansas City & Lawrence Southern, 58; Atchison & Nebraska, 62@614; Wichita Southwestern, 57; Burlington in Nebraska, 138.

Lund stocks were active at a de line; Boston Land, 1034@1134@1134; Water Power, 1134@1134@1134; @1104; Maverick, 7.

FOREIGN.

London, Dec. 1.—Consols, 97 5-16.

London, Dec. 1.—Consols, 97 5-16.

American Securities—Illinois Central, 105;
Pennsylvania Central, 51%; Reading, 35%;
Erie, 40%; Erie, preferred, 72; second consols, 88.
United States Bonds—New 5s, 105½; 4½s, 109½; 4s, 108½.
Of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day £61,000 is for North America.
Paris, Dec. 1.—Rentes, 811 77½c.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 1.—The following are the closing stock quotations:

Alpha. 84 Northern Belle. 94
Alta. 3% Ophir. 244
Belcher. 2½ Overman. 5%
Best & Belcher. 154 Raymond & Ely. 1
Ballban. 4% Savage. 8%
California 4% Savage. 8%
California 4% Sierra Nevada. 40
Chollar & Potosi. 7% Union Con. 524
Consol. Virginia. 5 Yellow Jacket. 12%
Crown Point. 2½ Bodie. 9%
Eureka Con. 19 Potosi. 4%
Exchequer. 3% Imperial. 9-18
Gonid & Curry. 7% Martin White. 20-32
Grand Prize. 19-32 Mono. 4%
Hale & Norcross. 13% Independence. 3%
Julia Con. 12 Con. Pacific. 6
Justice. 15% Mammoth. 5%
Mexican. 22%
Belle Isle declares a dividend of 25c. Savage levies an assessment of \$1.00. Justice an assessment of 50c. MINING NEWS.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for

17,500

evening last, with comparisons: Week ending Nov.
26, 1879.

Plour. brls... 46,535
Wheat, bu... 755,215
Corn, bu ... 641,075
Wheat of the following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named:

25x120 ft, dated Nov. 29 (Frank Buellers to Hans Damm).

Harlout et, 135 ft n of Belden av. e f. 35 x99 ft, dated Nov. 30 (M. and P. Mattes to John C. Kimmerling).

Harlout et, 100 ft n of Belden av. e f. 35 x90 ft, dated Nov. 13 (John C. Kim herling to Margaretts Mattes).

Haynes court. 379 ft s of Archer av. W f. 25x113 ft. dated Dec. 1 (Bridget Keeffe to Edward Cullen). MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. Dec. 2, 1878. The stock of flour in Chicago is 68,808 bris,

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock

	SHIPMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
ır, bris		16,894	13, 797	13,98
at, bu		170,577	65, 634	119, 43
. bu		139, 603	187,502	47, 78
. bu	54, 921	39, 344	13,970	19,40
bu	7,988	7,815	1,850	
ey, bu	23, 246	26, 360	15, 275	19,90
seed, lbs.	43, 340	50,643		******
seed, lbs	266, 160	155, 660	700,000	24,00
om corn, lbs	141,800		82, 324	75, 69
neats, Ibs	1,466,920	481, 800	2,879,880	
, tcs	100	32 0 0 0 0	1	and a diere wh
. brla			33	30
c. bris	145	*****	10,300	61
. 108	432,700	136, 210	1,117,691	
ow, lbs	74,352	60,911	58, 536	
er. Iba	188, 175	174, 909	187, 991	158, 66
d h'gs, No	60	102	63	2000
hogs, No.	25, 357	28, 159	1.572	2.45
le, No	1,244	1,470	997	1, 12
p, No		413	347	39
s. 1bs	817, 352	290, 113	297,010	248, 44
wines, bris	50	50		-10' 14
l, 1bs	301,830	161, 375	200,480	186, 16
toes, bu	3,582	973	71	2
. tons	16, 100	9,577	3,478	1.44
tons	100	90	10	
ber, mft	12,717	1,996	2.624	2,38
gles, m	7,550	5, 490	1,080	75
bris	11,210	163	4.918	3,88
try, 1ba	18, 115	28,914	10, 697	24,40
try, coops.	5	1		
, pkgs	329	254	6	
se, DIS	3, 637	4,452	2,005	8,64
pples, bris.	896	2,900	79	2,81
18, bu	763	2, 290		8

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 2,799 bu wheat, 8,547 bu

barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 21 cars No. 2 win-ter wheat, 8 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars mixed, 147 cars No. 2 spring, 102 cars No. 3 do, 17 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (302 wheat); 288 cars No. 2 corn. 165 cars high mixed, 111 cars rejected, etc. (564 corn); 25 cars white oats, 21 cars No. 2 mixed, 11 cars low grade (57 oats); 10 cars No. 2 rye; 6 cars No. 2 barley, 11 cars No. 3do, 29 cars extra. 5 cars feed (51 barley). Total, 984 cars, or 460,000 bu. Inspected out: 55,513 bu wheat, 154,678 bu corn, 2,960 bu cats, 2,701 bu rye, 9,010 bu barley.

The following statement shows the distribu-tion of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week:

Shipped. | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. 78,274 72,625 54,624 74,286 1,882 94,431 857,342 85,000 43,000 19,000 12,000 24,309 3,632 . 80, 246 252, 056 1, 010, 385 77, 898 Totals.... Also, 10, 908 bu rye, and 83,025 bu barley shipped by rall.

The leading produce markets were unusually active yesterday and undsually strong. There was a big demand in a speculative way, which sent prices upwards on future diliveries of provisions, wheat, and corn, with some strength in May oats, and other things were firmer in sympathy, though spot stuff was not much wanted. The deliveries of produce in the morning on December contracts were not so large as expected by the many, and there was thus little spot stuff offered to bear prices. The large buying noted could only be effected in company with large selling, and the latter seemed to be done to a full extent by local longs who had followed the market up from a lower point. From this some argued that the markets must soon weaken but the confidence of the country seems to be vested in pork and wheat, and the people out side are also wakening up, even the staid Hol-landers being now in the line of investment in provisions. Our stocks of grain are large, but seems to be already banked up against an expected spring freshet. Mess pork closed 40c higher, at \$11.30@11.40 for December and \$12.77%@12.80 for January. Lard closed 12%c higher, at \$7.32%@7.35 for new seller December and \$7.47%@7.50 seller January. Short ribs closed at \$6.45 for January. Spring wheat closed 13/4c higher, at \$1.233/4 spot and \$1.243/4 for January. Winter wheat closed on Change at \$1.26 for red. Corn closed 14c higher, at 39% spot and 45c for May. Oats closed firmer at 33% for January and %c higher for May, at 37%. Kye was 1/2 up, closing at 73½ spot and 75c for January. Barley was higher at 86c cash and 86½ c seller January. Hogs were in demand at 5@10c advance, at \$3.90

@4.45. Cattle were quiet and firm, with sales at \$2.00@4.75. Dry goods met with a fair city and country demand, and prices again showed great firmness. Boots and shoes were reported quiet, with prices firm and unchanged. The grocery market was only moderately active, and prices ruled easy. Sugars are scarce, and with anything like a fair demand prices would undoubt-edly advance. New Orleans molasses was quoted 2@3c lower. There was a light demand for foreign dried truits, and for raisins, figs, and citron lower quotations were given. Prices of domestic dried remain firm. The fish market had no new features, trade remaining quiet at steady prices. In the butter and cheese markets no important change was apparent. Oils were fairly active and generally firm. No. 1 and extra lard oils were 2c higher, while turpentine declined 2c. Leather, tobacco, bag-ging, and coal were firm, as last quoted.

The large fleet at the lumber market was nearly all closed out, and few cargoes arrived yesterday. There was no quoted change in prices from Saturday's decline. The yard mar-ket was steady, and the sales continue fair, being much larger than at this time a year ago. The wool dealers reported a good demand and a strong market, the stock here having been reduced to small proportions, with no supplies of importance in the interior to come forward. Broom-corn was firm, the order trade continuing good, and receipts are dropping off. The seed market was quiet and firm for most varieties which are wanted to fill orders. Hay was steady. There was little change in poultry. The offerings were small but adequate. Potatoes were steady.

Lake freights were in fair demand, with some

business done by steam on private terms. All-rail rates to New York were steady at 40c per 100 lbs of grain. Through rates to Liverpool were 73% c per 100 lbs on provisions and 65% on flour. on flour. The Board of Trade decided by ballot yester-day to amend the rules concerning car-loads of grain, and declined to change the rules in regard to the weight of lard and boxed meats.

The following were the exports from the four

| Week end'g | Week end'g | Week end'g | Nov. 29, | Nov. 22, | Nov. 30, | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879 The following table shows the exports from

The Secretary of the Call Board reports the ollowing as the stocks of pork and lard here: Dec. 1, Nov. 16 Dec. 1, Dec. 15 1879. 1879. 1878. 1877. Pork bris, new. 67,444 58,654 59,900 60,859 Pork bris, old. 31,250 Lard, tes. 102,300 65,636 45,977 10,956 The stock of lard in New York is 108,279 tes, against 98,894 tes Nov. 1, 1879, and 23,771 tes

against 45,674 bris Nov. 1, 1019, and Dec. 2, 1878.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

Received.

Chicago 106,608 65.604

Milwankee 89,000 23,000

St. Louis 45,000

Toledo 16,000 64,000

Detroit 51,000

New York 339,000 222,00

Baltimore 60,000 129,0

Philadelphia 16,000 39,0 against 45,674 bris Nov. 1, 1879, and 77,600 bris

Total bu..... \$42,694 722.608 The receipts at the five inland points aggregated 308,000 bu, and shipments 153,000.

The following was the produce movement in

New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 94,567 brls; wheat, 399,300 bu; corn, 122,678 bu; coats. 94,488 bu; corn-meal, 1,211 pkgs; rye, 16,726 bu; barley, 96,150 bu; malt, 2,463 bu; pork, 2,761 bris; beef, 5,109 bris; cut meats, 3,907 pkgs; lard, 7,529 tes; whisky, 334 brls. Exports (for forty-eight hours)-Flour, 13,000 bris; wheat, 229,000 bu; corn, 297,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 83,000 bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Experienced another boom. There was a big demand, under which prices advanced with a rush. Liverpool reported an advance of 3d in lard, and 1s in meats, while the local hog market tended upward with only moderate receipts. There was a better shipping demand here at raised limits, but not generally enough to permit the holders of orders to buy.

MESS PORK—Advanced 50c per brl, and closed 32½c above the latest prices of Saurday, at \$12.70 (212.72½ seller Jannary, 312.80412.82½ seller

©12.72% soller Jannary, \$12.80@12.82% seller February, about \$13.10 for March, and nominally at \$11.25 for December, with spot held at \$12.00@ 12.50. Sales were reported of 3,250 bris seller December at \$11.00@11.25; 68.250 bris seller December at \$11.00@11.25; 68.250 bris seller January at \$11.42%@11.87%; 42.000 bris seller February at \$12.504%@13.05; and 1,000 bris seller March at \$12.8504%@13.05; and 1,000 bris seller March at \$12.8504%@13.05; and 1,000 bris seller March at \$12.8504%@13.05; and 1,000 bris seller Labu—Advanced 17½@20 or 100 lbs, and closed 12½@20 bove the latest prices of Saturday, at \$7.47½@7.50 seller January, \$7.57½@7.60 for February, \$7.35½@7.50 results about \$7.20 for old do. Sales were reported of 1,000 tes new at \$7.25@7.37½; 250 tos seller the month at \$7.10; 20,250 tos seller January at \$7.35@7.55; 14.500 therees seller March at \$7.70. Total, 36,250 tos. MEATS—Were excited, in sympathy with pork and lard, but chiefly in a speculative way, little being done for export. Short ribs advanced 25@30c. and some export cuts were held ½c higher. Sales were reported of 250 boxes shoulders at \$4.30; 5,200,000 fbs short ribs at \$6.20@6.40 seller January, \$6.37½@6.55 for February, and \$6.55 for March; 625,000 fbs green do at \$6.10@6.40 seller January, \$6.37½@6.55 for February, and \$6.05 for March; 625,000 fbs green do at \$6.10@6.20; 800,000 fbs treer hams at 7½@7½c for 18-b averages, and 7½@7½c for 16-b do. The following prices for the leading cuts were about as follows for partly-cured lots:

for partly-cured lots: Loose \$4.10 \$6.25 \$6.05 \$6.15 Spot, boxed 4.30 6.45 6.25 6.35 December boxed 4.30 6.45 6.25 6.35 January boxed 4.45 6.60 6.40 6.50 January, boxed . | 4.45 | 6.60 | 6.40 | 6.50

Short ribs, seller January, closed at \$6.40.
Long clears quoted at \$5.92½ | loose and \$6.12½
boxed: Cumberlands, 6½ @6½c boxed: long cut
hams, 8@8½c: sweet-pickied hams quoted at 8½
@9c for 17@16 average; green hams, same averaces, 7½@7½c; do seller January, 7½@7½c;
green shoulders, 3½@4c.
Bacon quoted at 5½@5½c for short ders, 8@8½c
for short ribs, 8½@8½c for short clears, 9@9½c for
hams, all canvased and packed.
GREASE—Was quiet at 5½@6c for white, 5@
5½c for good yellow, and 4½@5c for hrown.
BEEF—Was quiet at \$8, 75@9, 00 for mess, \$9, 00
@9, 50 for extra mess, and \$14.50@15.00 for
hams. TALLOW-Was quiet at 6%@7c for city and 6%@5%c for country.

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was quiet and strong. There was little lemand at the prices asked, out holders were very frm, in sympathy with the continuous advance in wheat. Sales were reported of 375 brls winters at \$6.756.8.00; 1,450 brls double spring extras at \$5.40.47.50; 100 brls supers at \$3.50; and 40 brls buckwheat at \$6.75. Total, 1,965 brls. Export extras were quoted at \$2.25@6.50 in sacks, and double extra do at \$5.50@6.00. Отнен Millstuffs—Sales were 4 cars of bran at

\$8.75@9.00; 1 car coarse corn-meal at \$15.50 per ton on track; 100 bris do on private terms; 6 cars wheat screenings at \$7.00@9.00 per ton. wheat screening at 27 - Ought. Ob per for.

SPRIING WHEAT—Was active and strong, advancing 1½c and closing 1¾c above the latest prices of Saturday. The British markets were firm all round, with an advance of 3dg1s per quarter on some descriptions, while New York was firm, and our receipts were not large. The upper orders from the outside, which were probably inclied by the news from Liverpool. The demand was conditioned and unusually steady, being chiefly for Januarous and unusually steady, being chiefly for Januarous and unusually steady, being chiefly for Januarous and deliveries on this month's contracts were not appeared at the except of 1stg-ping demand was limited, and opened very late; it closed at \$1.10½ for No. 3. Cash No. 2 closed at \$1.23½, solid down to \$1.23½, advanced at \$1.25½, and down to \$1.23½, advanced at \$1.25½, solid down to \$1.23½, at a close. Seller February was little better than nominal, at 1½ch. 125½. Coloiny with sellers at the outside. Spot sales were reported of 146,000 to No. 2 at \$1.2921.23½, closiny with sellers at the outside. Spot sales were reported of 146,000 to No. 2 at \$1.2921.23½, closiny with sellers at the outside. Spot sales were reported of 146,000 to No. 2 at \$1.2921.23½, closiny with sellers at the outside. Spot sales were reported of 146,000 to No. 2 at \$1.2921.23½, 200 to No. 3 at \$1.202.123½, closiny with sellers at the outside. Spot sales were reported of 146,000 to No. 2 at \$1.2921.23½. Outside the seller should be seller than nominal, at \$1.202.123½. A solid should be seller than nominal, at \$1.202.123½. A solid should be seller than nominal, at \$1.202.123½. A solid should be seller than nominal, at \$1.202.123½. A solid should be seller than the seller at the outside. Spot sales were reported of 146,000 to No. 3 at \$1.202.123½. Colon track. Total, 181,800 bu.

Winter Wash was a good demand, and stronger, closing 18 per seller should be seller s

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was stronger. Sales 505. 000 bu, at \$1, 23 &1.23\% for December, \$1.24\% &1.25 for Jannary, and \$1.28 for February. Corn—255. 000 bu, at 44\% &45c for May and 40\% &40\% for January. Onts—10. 000 bu, at 37c for May. Mess pork—17. 000 bris, at \$12.70\&12.75 for January, \$12.92\% &12.95 for February, and \$13.15\&13.13.7\% for May. Lard—11. 000 to, at \$7.47\% \&7.50 for January and \$7.62\% \&0.25 for February.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was a shade firmer. December sold at \$1.23\% . January sold at \$1.24\% Corn was 44\% \&45\% for May. Loss and closed at \$1.24\% Corn was 44\% \&45\% for May. closing at 45c. and January sold at 40\% \&40\% c. 0sing at 45c. and January sold at 40\% \&40\% c. 0sing at 45c. and January sold at 40\% \&40\% c. 0sing at 45c. and January sold at 40\% \&40\% c. 0sing at 45c. and January sold at 30\% \&39\% c. 0sits were 37\% 37\% of may, closing at about 37\% c. January onts were quiet at 33\% c. 0sits were 37\% onts were 37\% on and February at \$12.97\% \&12.90 for January, and \$12.95\% 13.19 for February. Lard was firmer early, closing easier at \$7.47\% \&1.50 for January, and at \$7.57\% \&2.90 for February. Lard was firmer early, closing easier at \$7.47\% \&1.50 for January, and at \$7.57\% \&2.50 for January, and at \$7.57\% \&2.50 for January, and at \$7.57\% \&2.50 for January and at \$7.50\% \&7.55 for January and at \$7.50\% \&7.5

active and 7%c higher, closing at \$8.45@6.47% for January and at \$8.62%@6.65 for February. Sales 1.550,000 lbs at \$6.42%@6.50 for January and at \$6.62%@6.85 for February.

On the sidewalk wheat sold at \$1.24%@1.24% for January, closing at \$1.24%. Corn sold at 4% @45c, closing with sellers at the outside.

Bed-topped do and hurl
Inferior. 54,064
Inferior. 56,54
Inferior. 56,54
BUTTER—The market was without change in its general leatures. A fair local and shipping demand existed, and firmer prices were well supported all around. We quote:

BAGGING-Nothing new was noted in this market. There was a light movement at the prices

DONESTIC. Apples, Eastern Apples, Southern Peaches, unpared, halves 11%@ 12% 20%@ 21 13 @ 13% 9%@ 10 10%@ 11% Pecane... FRUITS-Were in fair

but in the absence of demand moment is easy. An early adva looked for by the trade general molasses was quoted 2@3e lower

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Was in fair demand and firm.
Brooms are advancing, and holders of corn look
for higher prices. The stock here is said to be be-

altimore & Ohio.....

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair local roquest and steady. The outside trade is light, and the local sales are largely of a retail character. Apples, bot. 105. 22.25-22.75 Cranberries, bot. 6.50@8.50 Lemons, box. 5.00@5.50 Hydrons, box. 5.00@5.50 GROCERIES—The genera trade was quiet and prices were not particularly firm. Stocks of sugars are extremely light, not only here but at the East. 106.

Java COFFEE.
Rio, fancy
Rio, prime to choice
Rio, good ...
Rio, fair
Rio, common
Rio, roasting ...

Patent cut loaf ...

Crushed ...

11%@11% 11%@11% 11%@11% 10%@10% 10 @10% 10 @10% 9%@ 9% 8%@ 9% 8%@ 9 Patent cut loaf
Crushed
Granulated and powdered
A standard
A No. 2
Extra C
C No. 1
Yellow
N. O. fair to fully fair
N. O. prime to choice
Choice corn or sugar
Prime corn or sugar
Fair to good corn or sugar
Blackstrap
Choice New Orleans molasses, now

East before the time comes for they keep their mills running thro LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.

The receipts and shipments of live stock for Norember this year and last compare as fo Journal quotes the London market as fol

LONDON, Dec I.—Cattle—Supply much shorters butchers' stock cleared out during the nast week; very brisk dead trade; large attendance of bayers his day; quick sales and shhanced prices for all QUOTATIONS AT ISLINGTON. Per stone of 8 ba.....5s 7d

CATTE SALES.

No. Av. Price. No. Av. 953 8
15. 1.692 4.70 23 stock'rs 732
31. 1.479 4.50 21 ... 1.643
50 1.406 4.32½ 13 cows ... 956
18. 1.282 4.15 14 stock'rs 722
18. 1.319 4.05 24 stock'rs 683
20. 1.288 3.75 11 balla 1.377
12. 1.088 3.62½ 12. ... 939
40 Col. 1.024 3.65 10 stock'rs 660
17. 1.008 3.65 14 cows ... 968
27 Neb Tx 868 3.20 17 balls 1.322
58 Kan Tx 881 3.00 45 cows ... 968
27 Neb Tx 883 3.00 17 cows ... 873
75 Kan Tx 881 3.00 45 cows ... 950
28 stock'rs 1,04 2.85 57 Texas ... 747
23 ... 823 2.80 14 Texas ... 950
28 stock'rs 4.2 75 33 cows ... 950
29 stock'rs 847 2.75 33 cows ... 827
41 stock'rs 820 2.75 19 cows ... 824
96 Texas ... 780 2.75 19 cows ... 824
96 Texas ... 780 2.75 19 cows ... 824
96 Texas ... 780 2.75 19 cows ... 824
96 Texas ... 780 2.75 19 cows ... 828
19 cows ... 979 2.65 23 cows ... 900
11 ... 784 2.65 27 Texas ... 689
HOGS—Received during Sunday and Mi 11 ... 784 2.65 27 Texas... 689 2.00

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday,
35,000; same time next week, 37,649; official
last week, 250,568. Trace opened a little dragging, buvers being unwilling to pay the higher
prices asked, but it soon became active at an advance of 55,00c, and did not lag until the entire
supply was absorbed. Common to prime beon
grades sold at \$3,90,04,10 (which shows an advance of rather more than 10c) and boor to best
heavy weights at \$3,95,04,45. The quality was
not up to the recent average, there being more
light hogs than on any day of late. Skips sold at
\$3,256,3,75. The market closed firm, All sales
are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 hs for piggs

SHEEP—The market was purely nominal, there being no receipts. We quote poor to best at \$2.72 @4.50 per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—BERVES—Receipts yesterday and to-day. 4, 460. Market a shade firmer, and for good and prime steers, 6½@7½c; ordinary is fair, 7½@53½c; good to extra, 9@10c; with a few faincy steers at 10½c, and 2 car-loads premium, 1.911 los average, costing \$5.50 per 100 lbs liveweight at a feed lot in Illinois, taken by a city butcher at a small commission; good Colorads steers, 8c; exporters used 800 fat steers at 10½10c, Shinments to-day, 150 live; for the week ended \$5aturday, 50 live and 2,920 quarters.

SHEEP—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 500; market closed firm at an advance of about ic sheep, \$3,60.25,50, with a car-load of premium, Kentucky wetners, 157 lbs, at \$6.00 per 100 lbs. Lambs ranged at \$5,25.66,25. Shipments for the week, 1,010 carcasses.

SWINE—Receipts. 17,200; market steady \$3,40.62. \$3.50. \$4.25; some rough hogs, \$3.50.

34 00@4 35 for ordinary to good, with 6 car-loads at \$4.31; 1 car, \$4.25; some rough hogs, \$3.50.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa., Dec. 1.—CATTLE—Receipt since and including Friday last, 8:38 head of through and 1, 352 of yard stock; total for the week ending this day. 1, 846 head of through and 3, 949 local against 1, 806 through and 3, 217 local the week before. The supply for this week's sales is about the same as last, only more good grades, all which found ready sale to-day for an improved New York market, about thirty-nine loads, and the balance, being common, are slow of sales best, \$5.00@5, 15; fair to good, \$3.20@4.80; common, \$3.25@3.60; sales to-day. 884 head.

Hods—Receipts, 21, 670 head; total for the week, 37, 070, against 39, 335 the week before; Yorkers, \$3.80@3, 80; Philadelphias, \$4, 15@4.25.

SHEEF—Receipts, 4, 300 head; total for the week, 37, 070, against 39, 335 the week before; Yorkers, \$3.80@3, 80; Philadelphias, \$4, 15@4.25.

SHEEF—Receipts, 4, 300 head; total for the week, 37, 070, against 33, 306.4 15; good to choice heavy, \$4, 25@4, 75; export steem, extra heavy and fat, would bring \$4, 80@5, 50; common helfers, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 30; grass Texans, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 30; grass Texans, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 80; grass Texans, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 80; grass Texans, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 80; grass Texans, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 80; grass Texans, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 80; grass Texans, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 80; grass Texans, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 80; grass Texans, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 80; grass Texans, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 80; grass Texans, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 80; grass Texans, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 80; grass Texans, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 80; grass Texans, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 80; grass Texans, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 80; grass Texans, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 80; grass Texans, \$2, 25@3, 25; feeders, \$3, 30@3, 8

17, 100; shipments. 4, 700.

KANSAS CITT.

KANSAS CITT.

KANSAS CITT.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—Hoos—Active, firm. and higher; common, \$3.50@4.00; light, \$4.10@4.40; packing, \$4.50@4.70; butchers', \$4.70@4.75; Receipts, 6.285; shipments, 240.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
S3.90@4.45; receipts, 12.000 head.

good deal of stuff is me Onotations:
First and second 14/32
Third clear do.
First and second clear re
First and second clear re
Third clear do.
First and second clear re
First and second clear re hingles, standard ... Shingles, choice.

The Mississippi Vaile about 100, 000, 000 feet on Black River and its that 200, 000, 000 feet with the railroad mills in the a targe quantity of loga. In the last two years tolerably safe one for depected to rank second a the production of logs as BY TELI

stuff left ever was sold, from those ruling Saturd Choice mill-run inch... Medium inch... Common inch... Piece-stuff...

Lath, outside for dry...

The yard market was fair considering the lat good deal of stuff is me

FOR Special Digardor Liverpool, Dec. 1-1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 6d. Grann-Whest-Winte 10s 11d; spring, No. white, No. 1, 11s 6d. No. 2, 11s 6d. No. 11s 10d; No. 2, 11s 11s 10d; No. 2, 11s 6
10d; No. 2, 5s 6%d.
PROVISIONS—POPK, 56
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—
6 13-16@6 15-16d; sales
and export, 2,000; Ame
BREADSTUFFS—COTH—
9d@3s 9%d. Provisions—Lard—Ai Long clear, 36s; short d REFINED PETROLEUM-SPIRITS OF TURPENTIS LONDON, Dec. 1.—RI 74d.

LINSEED OIL—29s per
ANTWEEP, Dec. 1.—P.
The following were
Board of Trade:

Board of Trade: Liverpool, Dec. 1—1 613a. Wheat—Winter 10a@10s 11a; white, 10 @11s 10d. Old corn, 5 Lard, 37s 9d. Lard, 37s 9d...
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—1
mand and firm. Corm
Lane—Wheat firm. Cord
off coast—Wheat in mod
advanced, Country mai
ern prime mess, 56s.
Bacon firmer; long cle
Tallow, 38s 6d. Cheese
Sa... ASS.
LONDOS. Dec. 1.—
Forn quiet. Mark Lay
hade dearer. Cargoes
average red winter, 55s.
offs. Corn a shade dear
mixed, 28s 3d. Cargoes
and steady; fair average
tpring wheat for shipme.
collowing month, 53s.
French, steady; farme

French, steady; far wheat during the past a Arrivals off coast for on trest in England trest in England. NEW New York, Dec. onte brisk, largely in to a respectable aggregand prices advanced 10 fluctuating 14.0 Mg per se a rule quite firmly. Spring, up 1@2c per be ment. Cable advices and stimulating; 101,0 1.50; closing bid; 232,000 b @1.50; 114,000 bu the latter for very choi vest spring, Decemb Corn much more active livery, especially No.

Ale per bu, closing a graded, 50% 661%c. held more firmly. Oats up about 1%c per bu, figures; No. 2 Chicago Provisions -Hog pro the earlier dealings the off weak; fair inquiry i delivery at \$12.25@12 the option line mess quoted fully 50c highe 12.15 for November. firm prices. Bacon i clear, \$6.75 asked. early delivery at an quite freely dealt in at 12%c. TALLOW-In deman 1bs at 6% @7c. SUGAR-Raw very questiled in price; no is ported; refined held whisky—Quoted nor Fraights—There was previous quotations for

tracts, mainly for petr regular figures in porth grain for Liverpool, the decline. For Liverpo 24,000 bu corn at 54d for the Wester \$1.10. 61 Pental, \$1.10. Oats24.000 bu; mixed w
46%49c.
HAY-Demand fair as
HOTS-Dull; yearin
BUTTER-New York
ennsylvania, extra, 3
GROOTHERS Sugar d

of 3d per cental and less, the fruth appe York speculators, being to the epormous ex 000,000 bu (auch is their at \$1.23\%. but a where it remained t rally was again applion advanced test. anuary, the closing quality of February was speed to hold off and posed to hold off and

ats of live stock for No-79,172 9,094 114,613 7,148 ram to the Drovers -Supply much si Per stone of 8 hs. sunday and Monday.

4, 383; official last ther quiet day in this emand not being very ough no doubt sellers be had they been will-cas. A majority of a dwance, and their as buyers could see paying higher prices. rs, weighing \$4.85@4.85 well-formed to 1.450 lbs. 4.25@4.50 3.75@4.15 3.25@3.75 . 2.40@3.00 BALES. **NEW YORK.*

1. Besves—Receipts yesterdo. Market a shade firmer,
me steers a tride higher. Pool
seers, 6½/67/6; ordinary te
of to extra, 9@10e; with a few
ac, and 2 car-loads premium,
costing \$5.50 per 100 lbs livetoto illinois, taken by a city
o commission; good Colorada
squed 800 fat steers at 9@10e,
156-live; for the week ended
nd 2.920 quarters.
yesterday and to-day, 500;
at an advance of about \$cc.
twith a car-load of premium,
137 lbs. at \$6.00 per 100 lbs.
\$5.966.25. Shipments for the
sees. 17, 200; market steady at dinary to good, with 6 car-loads 25; some rough hogs, \$3.50. AST LIBERTY.

Pa., Dec. 1.—CATTLE—Receipt
EFriday last, 8:33 head of through
slock: total for the week ending
do of through and 3,949 local,
sph and 3,217 local the week befor this week's sales is about
only more good grades, all of
sale to-day for an improved
st. about thirty-nine loads, and
common, are slow of sale; best,
to good, \$3,80@4,80; common,
to-day, 984 head.
21,070 head; total for the week,
235 the week before; Yorkers,
delphias, \$4,15@4,25.

4,300 head; total for the
sainst 15,300 the week before;
75 for common to best. T. LOUIS I—CATTLE—Dull. weak, and little I light steers. \$3.50@4.15; good 4.25@4.75; export steers, exira-uld bring \$4.80@5.00; cows and 25; feeders. \$3.00@3.60; grass 3.25. Receipts, 1,900; ship-KANSAS CITY. hansas CITI.
jo., Dec. 1.—Cattle—The PriceReceiots, 318; shipments, 146;
shippers. \$2, 3564, 60; native
ders, \$2, 4063, 35; native cows,
orado, \$2, 3563, 25; Texas, \$2, 20 BALTIMORE.

6c. 1.—BEEF CATTLE—Slow, and yer, with a better quality; very 5.124; first quality; \$3.824,62,52,374,63,624; ordinary, \$2.00 shless at \$3.00@4.25; receipts, 1. 1.—Hoos—Active, frm. 'and 3.5004.00; light, \$4.1004.401 .70; butchers', \$4.7004.75. lipments, 240.

LUMBER.

ket was moderately active yesten arrivals were light, and most of the

of the market continued very strong, although prices showed a triding decline from the highest point reached in the morning. There was a consider-able degree of activity in the pit, which was confrom those ruling Saturday. Following is the list:
Ohoice mill-run inch \$18, 50@19, 00
Medium inch 11, 50@15, 00
Common inch 10, 00@11, 50
Places grid 7, 70@20, 00 able degree of activity in the pit, which was constantly thronged by anxious speculators. January sold from \$1.24\% to \$1.24\%, and closed at \$1.24\%. The premium for January has weakened, though deliveries on December contracts are fair. Sales of cash whest amounted to \$5,000 bu, at the following range: No. 1 hard, \$1.23\%; No. 1 plain. \$1.23\%; No. 2 hard and plain, \$1.22\%; No. 3, \$1.09; No. 4, \$1.03; rejected, 97c.

This afternoon January opened at \$1.24\%, and sold up to \$1.24\%, with limited transactions. Toward the close the feeling became a shade easier, and under its influence prices eased off to \$1.24\% and \$1.24\%, the market closing at \$1.24\%. Dealings in December were very few, the option ranging about \$2 below January.

In speaking of the market to-day a well-informed broker said to The Tribuns correspondent: "I The yard market was steady. The demand is Onetations:
Pirst and second 14@2 inch......
Third clear do.
Pirst and second clear rough, 1 inch. broker said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent: "I am holding off because afraid to make a deal. broker said to The Tenune correspondent: "I am holding off because afraid to make a deal. There can be no question but that New York speculators are long to a very large amount in Chicago, and, as it is for their interest to put prices up, they will do so if they can. That they have the power to manipulate the market I believe. Therefore I shall not be surprised to see January go up to \$1.30 this week, neither will it surprise me to see the deal go down to \$1.20. But where ite market is so controlled the cereal does not sell upon its merits. I have been a "bull" all along. Yet, just now, I confess to a feeling of weakness on account of the receipts, which are much larger at interior points, just now, then many may feel inclined to credit. The farmers are evidently taking advantage of the present high prices to meet their necessities, and are marketing every bushel of wheat they can spare. Thus there will be a very general cleaning out of stocks in the hands of preducers, and the entire crop of the year thus bids fair to be in the hands of speculators at least four months earlier than the average of years. To put it in a different way, I am of the opinion that the receipts during the last four months of the present crop-year will be the lightest ever known in the case of a good crop. Therefore, one may reasonably look for the highest prices of the present crop-year will be the lightest ever known in the case of a good crop. Therefore, one may reasonably look for the highest prices of the present crop-year will be the lightest prices of the present crop-year will be the lightest prices of the present crop-year in June and July, and perhaps the early part of August as well, of next season." Shingles, standard 2.56 2.75

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman states that about 100,000,000 feet of logs will be carried over on Black River and its branches. It is estimated that 200,000,000 feet will be put in this winter. The railroad mills in the vicinity will also require large quantity of logs. The improvements made in the last two years make the Black River a tolerably safe one for driving, and it is now expected to rank second among Western streams in the production of logs and lumber. BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1-11:30 s. m. FLOUR-No., 13s; No. 2, 10s 6d.

Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2. 10s 11d; spring, No. 1, 11s 10d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 10s 7d; club, No. 1, 11s 10d; No. 2, 11s 6d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5s 10d; No. 2, 5s 9½d. Provisions—Pork, 56s. Lard, 37s 9d. follows:

Reccipts. Shipments.

88,700 23,150
Corn. 2,000 115
Oats. 3,600 2,295
Barley 10,880 9,133
Rye 1,630 2,166
The grain inspection up to 9 a. m. embraced 205
cars wheat, 11 cars barley, and 3 cars rye,—In all 219 cars.

The amount of grain in store here at the opening of business to-day was reported by warehousemen as follows:

Dec. 1, Nov. 24, Dec. 2, PROVISIONS—PORK, 568. Lard, 374 56.

Livenpool., Dec. 1.—Cotton—Market dull at 6 13-16@6 15-16q; sales, 8,000 baies; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,500.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New Western mixed, 3s Provisions-Lard-American, 37, 9d. Bacon-Long clear, 36s; short do, 38s. REFINED PETROLEUM-7%d per gallon. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-30s 6d. LONDON, Dec. 1.-REPINED PETROLEUM-6140 Bec. 1, Nov. 24, Dec. 2, 1879, bu., 1879, bu., 1879, bu., 1879, bu., 1879, bu., 1878, bu., 1678, bu., 1678, bu., 1678, bu., 170, 294, 170, 295, 170, 296, 17 Whest—
No. 1 hard.
No. 9 hard.
No. 1 spring.
No. 2 ...
No. 3...
No. 4...
Rejected
Special bin
Winter
Mixed. LINSEED OIL-29s per ton. ANTWERP, Dec. 1. -PETROLEUM-22%d. The following were received by the Chicago The following were received by the Unicago Board of Trade:
Liverpool, Dec. 1—11:30 s. m.—Flour, 10s 6d
613s. Wheat—Winter, 10s 11d@11s 4d; spring,
10s@10s 11d; white, 10s 7d@11s 6d; club, 11s 6d
611s 10d. Old corn, 5s 9½@5s 10d. Pork, 56s. Lard, 37s 9d.

Lard, 37s 9d.

Lrygmood, Dec. 1—12 m.—Wheat in fair demand and firm. Corn quiet and steady. Mark

Lane—Wheat firm. Corn a shade higher. Cargoes2, 331, 939 2, 021, 882 1, 500. 417 34, 128 592 1, 150 13,773 7, 575 off coast—Wheat in moderate demand. California advanced, Country markets steady. Pork—Western prime mess, 56s. Lard steady at 37s 9d. Bacon firmer; long clear, 86s; short clear, 38s. Fallow, 38s 6d. Cheese, 64s. Beer—Prime mess, 8, 237 5, 237 22,010 Total 12,812 35, 870 15, 409 1, 626 16, 266 14, 306 5, 414 33, 301 5,856 forn quiet. MARK LANS—Wheat firm. Corn a hade dearer. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm; fair sverage red winter, 55s 3d; fair average California, 74, 585 2, 188 1, 110 ofs. Corn a shade dearer; fair average American mixed, 28s 3d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet Total 77,883
Barley—
No. 2 416,444
No. 3 24,411 71,283 44.748 and steady; fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago pring wheat for shipment during the present and collowing month, 53s. Wheat—English quiet; 405,000 22,600 81,301 2,350 41,569 French, steady: farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 35,000@40,000 grs. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat, small. Hard trost in England.

No. 3 ... 24 411
Extra No. 3 ... 61.652
Rejected ... 2,020
Special bin ... 86,076 Special bin 86,078 41,562 31,540

Total 540,603 552,813 600,391

Total 540,603 552,813 600,391

Total 540,603 552,813 600,391

MILWAUKER, Dec. 1.—FLOUR—Quiet and firmer.
GRAIN—Wheat opened firm; advanced %c, and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1,24; No. 1 Milwaukee, 81,234; No. 2 do, \$1,224; January, \$1,245; February, \$1,234; No. 3, \$1,04; No. 4, \$1.04; rejected, 97c. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2, 394c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 794c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2 spring, cash and December, 754.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and higher. Mess sork quiet a t \$12,37 eash; \$12,70 January. Prime steam lard, \$7,40 cash; \$7.55 January.

FRINGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 9,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 19,000 bris; wheat, 23,000 bu; barley, 9,000 bu. New York, Dec. 1,—Grain—Winter wheat cuite brisk, largely in the speculative line, but to a respectable aggregate in the export interest, and prices advanced 1@2c per bu, leaving off, after ma prices avanced tigze per ou, teaving or, arrer fuctuating %@%c per bu late in the afternoon, as a rule quite firmly. Offerings were on reduced scale, The main business was in No. 2 red. Spring, up 1@2c per bu, and strong at the improvement. Cable advices generally more favorable and stimulating; 101,000 bu No. 2 red at \$1.49@ 1.50; closing at \$1.50 asked; \$1.49% bid; 232,000 bu do, December options, \$1.49 @1.56; 114,000 bn No. 2 spring at \$1.374@1.40. vest spring, December option, \$1.39\%1.39\%. Corn much more active for prompt and forward de-livery, especially No. 2 grade, which advanced \(\frac{1}{2} \)

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1 .- FLOUR-Quiet but strong Western super, \$4.75@5.50; extra, \$5.75@6,25; family, \$6.75@7.25.

Grain—Wheat Western higher: No. 2 Western livery, especially No. 2 grade, which advanced % 21c per bu, closing strong; mixed Western ungraded, 50% 2561 %c. Rye in limited supply and held more armly. Oats in more demand, generally up about %c per bu, closing strong at advanced agues; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 47c afloat.

PROVISIONS—Hog products active, and through the earlier dealings there was an advance, but left winter red, spot and December, \$1.48%@1,49; January, \$1.50@1.51; February, \$1.54@1.54%. Corn—Western a shade higher; Western mixed, spot and December, 594c; new, 584c; January, 594c59c; steamer, 54c. Oats—Quiet and firm; Western white, 46.047c; do mixed, 44.045c; Pennsylvania, 46.047c; Rye—82.086c.

Hav—Firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania, 317.00618.00 per ton.
Provisions—Firm; mess pork. \$12.00 Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 44.044c; clear rib sides, 64c; do packed, 44.07c. Bacop—Shoulders, 54.054c; clear rib sides, 54.054c; clear rib sides, 54.054c; clear rib sides, 84.084c; hams, 10.01c. Lard—Refined tierces, 75c.
BUTTER—Firm; prime to choice Western packed, 24.028c. roll, 23.025c.
Edge—Steady, fresh, 22c; limed, 16.018c.
Petrsoleun—Quiet and nominal for crude; refined, 85c. Corn-Western a shade higher; Western mixed the earlier dealings there was an advance, but left off weak; fair inquiry noted for mess for prompt delivery at \$12.25@12.50 for ordinary brands. In the option line mess was in good demand, and quoted fully 50c higher, leaving off at \$12.05@12.15 for November. Cut-meats in fair request at firm prices. Bacon in moderate demand; long clear, \$3.75 asked. Western lard fairly active for early delivery at an advance; forward delivery units trained dealt in a dealth in proceedings. Tallow-In demand at previous figures; 60,000

PETROLEUM—Quiet and nominal for crude; refined, 85c.
COFFEE—Quiet; Rio cargoes, 14@17%c.
Sudan—Steady; A soft, 104@10%c.
WHISKY—Firm at \$1.13%@1.14.
FRIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, cotton, 4d; Fleur, 3s 6d; grain. 7@7%d.
REGEIPTS—Flour, 3.641 bris: wheat, 60, 100 bu; corn, 40, 700 bu; cats, 9,600 bu; rye, 500 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 129,200 bu; corn, 12,000 bu.

quite freely dealt in at a further improvement of

Sugar-Raw very quiet, and quoted as yet unsettled in price; no important sales recently re-sorted; refined held more firmly and in rather

85648c.

BAT—Demand fair and market firm at 50@55c.

Hors—Dell: yearinge, 7@18c.

BUTTH—New York State and Bradford County,

THE STATE OF THE STATE

molasses quiet but firm; New Market and unchanged.

STROLEUM—Stronger: United, 23%c; refined, Md; grade, 7% 28%c.

Low—Market dull at 6% 27c.

Stronger 31, 65.

Tunertine Firmer, at 41c.

Ross Quiet but firmer; Western, 18@294c.

Ross Quiet but firmer; Western, 18@294c.

Ross Quiet but firmer; Western, 18@294c.

Ross Ross Fork higher; mess \$12.25@12.50.

Red Quiet steady. Cut mests stronger; long clear middles, 6%66kg; short do, 6%67c. Lard

Demand scive; prime steam, 37.80@7.90.

BUTSS-Dull and heavy; Western, 17@37c.

Canzas-Firm; Western, 8@13c.

WHART-Nominal, at \$1.16.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

Minwayers, Dec. 1.—The opening of the wheat market to-day showed a further advance, this time of ac over Saturday's closing figures, Chicago still leading in the upward movement. The reason for the advance ordinarily given in response to inquiries we that private cables reported an improvement of 3d per cental and 1s per quarter. Nevertheles, the fruth appears to be that leading New York speculators, being long principally in Chicago to the enormous extent of 10,000,000 of 12,000,000 hu (such is the report here), are putting uprices to sait their own ends. January opened at \$1.23\%, but speedily fell to \$1.23\%, where it remained for half an hour, when a rally was acain effected, and thereafter the option advanced steadily until it touched \$1.24\% if the close. December ranged 1\%00c0 below anary, the closing quotation being \$1.22\%. A also of February was made at \$1.25\%. Dealings need to hold off and await developments.

Bore request.

WHISKY—Quoted nominal at \$1.16.

PRIGITS—There was a fair movement at about previous quotations for tonnage on charter contracts, mainly for petroleum and grain, but at irregular figures in berth freight-room by steam for grain for Liverpool, the market showing a sharp decline. For Liverpool engagements by steam 24,000 bu corn at 5½ d per 60 lbs. u. SALES-Wheat, 588, 500 bu; corn, 49,600 bu. NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.-Flour-Strong; XX, \$5.95; XXX, \$6.25@6.50; high grades, \$6.50@ 7. 3714. Grain-Corn quiet and weak at 51@55c. Oats-Demand active at 46c.

CORN-MEAL—Scarce and firm at \$2.35@2.50. HAY-Market dull; prime, \$19.00; choice, \$22.00. Provisions-Pork strong at \$12,50. Lard firm-

24.000 bu corn at 514d per 60 lbs.

To the Wastern Associated Press.

New York. Dec. 1.—Cottox—Quiet at 124@ 124c.

New York. Dec. 1.—Cottox—Quiet at 124@ 124c.

124c. Futures steady: December, \$12.55;

January, \$12.70; February, \$12.88; March, \$13.17; April, \$13.21; May, \$3.38; June, \$13.50; July, \$13.56; August, \$13.60.

FLOUR—Stronger; receipts, \$5,000; super State and Western, \$5.0026.500; common to good extra. \$5.7026.50; common to good extra. \$5.5026.50; stars Ohio. \$5.8026.75; white wheat extra. \$5.8026.52; extra Ohio. \$5.8026.75; white wheat extra. \$5.8026.52; extra Ohio. \$5.8026.75; white wheat extra. \$5.8026.52; extra Ohio. \$5.8026.75; stars Ohio. \$5.8026.75; stars Ohio. \$5.8026.75; stars Ohio. \$5.8026.75; white wheat extra. \$5.8026.75; minesota patent process, \$7.0028.65.

Grain—Wheat weak; receipts, \$39,000 bu; unraded spring, \$1.3021.40½; No. 3 spring, \$1.334.13; No. 2 do, \$1.4821.50; mixed winter, \$1.46; unraded sunder, \$1.4021.50; mixed winter, \$1.46; unraded sunder, \$1.4921.50; mixed winter, \$1.46; unraded sunder, \$1.4921.50; mixed winter, \$1.46; unraded sunder, \$1.4021.47; No. 2 amber, \$1.48; to. 1 amber, \$1.49; ungraded white, \$1.4121.47; No. 2 do, \$1.4821.50; No. 2 do, \$1.4821.50; no. 2 did, \$1.4021.47; No. 2 do, \$1.4921.50; No. 2 do, \$1 er: tierce. 7%@7%c; keg, 8%@8%c; bulk mests strong and higher; shoulders, loose, 4%c; packed, 4%c; clear rib, 6%c; clear, 6%c. Bacon-Market dull; shoulders, 4%c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8%c. Hams-Sugar-cured, scarce and firm; new, 10% 11c. WHISKY-Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05 ## 1817—Barket dulet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 14@17½c. Sugars in good demand; inferior. 5½@5½c; common to good common, 6@6½c; fair to fully fair. 8½@7½c; prime to choice, 7½@7½c; prime to choice, 6@8½c. Molasses quiet: common, 27c; centrifugal, 25@32e; fair, 30@32c; prime to choice, 33@40c. Rice quiet but firm at 6½@7½c.

Monerary—Sight exchange on New York, \$1.50 per \$1,000 discount; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 480½.

PHILA DELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Dec. 1.—Floure—Firm; business limited; Minnesota extra family, medium, \$6.25; good, \$6.50; choice and fancy, \$6.75; Minnesota patent process, \$7.5008.25. Rye flour firm at \$5.371/405.50.

Grain—Wheat firmer; rejected, \$1.40; No. 2 red, in elevator, \$1.43/0.1.44; No. 2 red, cash, \$1.45 bid; \$1.45 k asked; December, \$1.48 k bid; \$1.50 asked; January, \$1.48 k bid; \$1.50 asked; January, \$1.48 k bid; \$1.50 asked; Oorn in fair demand; old sail, mixed, 60c; old yellow, 61c; steamer, 55/0.55 kc; new rejected, 53c; sail, mixed, December, 57 k bid; 58 kc asked; January, 59 kc bid; 59 kc asked. Oats, not much demand; rejected, 40/0.41c; mixed, 41/0.42c; stained, 42/0.42 k; white, 43/0.45 kc. Provisions—Firm. Frime mess beef, \$12.50. Mess pork, \$13.00/213, 25. Hams—Sinoked, 94/0.10 kc; pickled, \$4/0.00 kc; pickled, \$4/0.00 kc. Text. Additional property of the said of the said; creamery extra, 34/0.36c; New York State and Bradford County (Pennsylvania) extra, 31/0.33c; de good to choice, 20/0.24c.

20:324c.
Edgs—Steady at 22:32c.
Chrisse—Market dull; creamery, 12:4:313c; do
good, 11:312c.
PRISOLEUM—Firm: refined, 8:4c.
WHISKY—Market dull; Western, \$1.14.
REGRIPS—Flour, 1,300 bris; wheat, 16,000
bu; corn, 24,000 bu; cats, 11,000 bu.
Shipments—Wheat, 39,000 bg.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 1.-Corron-Quiet at

FLOUR-Steady at \$6,0006, 25. Gnain—Wheat firm at \$1.28@1.30. Corn un-settled at 40@47c. Oats firm at 35@38c. Rys quiet at 85@86c. Barley stronger at 90c. Provisions—Pork—Market excited and so unsettled that accurate quotations cannot be given; \$13.00@13.50. Lard excited and higher at \$7,50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, half cured, \$4.97%; short clear, \$6.87%. Bacon scarce and firm; clear ribs, \$7.75. Green meats excited and higher; shoulders nominal at \$4.50; sides, \$6.50; hams, \$7.75@8.25. BUTTER—Basier; choice Western Reserve, 25c; prime do, 22@23c; prime to choice Central Ohio, 20@22c. Linexen Oil—Steady at 80c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Dec. 1.—Graix—Noon Board: Wheat firm, closing a shade easier: amber Michigan, spot, \$1.334; December, \$1.33; February, \$1.394; No. 2 red winter, spot and December, \$1.333; January, \$1.36; February, \$1.39; No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1.35. Corn steady; No. 2, spot, 4346; January, 42c; May, 484c; new spot, 404c; rejected new, 40c. Oats firm; No. 2, spot and December, 344; May 30c.
Clovel Serd—Prime, \$5.15; No. 2, \$4.85.
Closed: Wheat strong; No. 2 winter, spot and December, \$1.34; January, \$1.36%; February, \$1.394; March, \$1.42%; smber Michigan, December, \$1.38; January, \$1.36%; February, \$1.394; March, \$1.42%; smber Michigan, December, \$1.395.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu. TOLEDO.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1.—Flour—Firmer.
Grain—Wheat higher: No. 2 red, \$1.30\\(^2\)
1.30\\(^2\)
cash; \$1.30\\(^2\)
January: No. 3 do, \$1.22\\(^2\)
26\\(^2\)
cash; 36\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6\\(^2\)
6

37%@37%c February. Osts higher; 38%c cash; 34%c January. Rye lower at 73%c. Barley steady; choice, 85c.
WHISKY—Firm at \$1.10.
PROVISIONS—Pork higher and advancing; \$12.50
@12.75 cash; \$12.65@12.80 February. Lard higher at 7%c. Dry sait mests higher and advancing; loose car lots, \$4.00@4.10, 5.90@6.10, 6.25@6.35. Bacon better; 4%@7%@7%c.
RECKIPTS—Flour, 8.000 bris; wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 152,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; and barley, 10,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7.000 brls; barley, 1,000 bu.

Boston, Dec. 1. -FLOUR-Steady and firm; Western superfines, \$5.00@5.25; common extras, \$5.50@6.00; Wisconsin extras, \$5.75@6.25; Minnesota do, \$6.00@8.50; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, \$6.75@7.25; Illinois and Indiana, \$6.75 Minnesota patent process spring wheat, \$7.50@ 9.00; winter wheat, \$7.25@8.70; GRAIN—Corn in moderate demand; mixed and yellow old, 624@64c; new, 60@63c. Oats—No. 1 and extra white, 47% 650c; No. 2 white, 46% 647c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 43@44c. Rye -93@95c. @8.50; St. Louis, \$7.25@8.00; Wisconsin and

-93@95с. Ruczipts-Flour, 11,000 brls; corn, 13.000 bu; wheat, 13,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 1.—COTTON—Firm at 11%c.
PLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat firm at \$1.28. Corn higher; new white, 44c; mixed, 43c. Oats steady; white, 38c; mixed, 38c. Rye quiet at 83c. Priovisions—Excited and higher. Pork nomi-Provisions—Excited and higher. Pork nominally \$12.50. Lard excited and higher; choice leaf tierce, Pac; do keg, 9c. Bulk means excited and higher; shoulders, 44.04%c; clear rib, 64.06%c. Whisky—\$1.00.

KANSAS CITY. Recotal Disputch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 1.—GRAIN.—The Price-Current reports: Wheat.—Receipts, 18,986; singments, 11,138; unsettled; No. 2 cash, \$1.17; December, \$1.18; No. 3 cash, \$1.05%; Decem ser, \$1.05%. Corn—Receipts, 56, 157; shipments, 44, 437; steady; No. 2 cash, 29c; December, 29c

PEORIA. PEOBLA, Ill., Dec. 1.—GRAIN—Corn steady; new high-mixed, 36%@37c; new No. 2, 36%@ 36%c. Oats firm, but inactive; No. 2 white, 32%@ Rye firm; No. 2, 774@78c.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; extra, \$1.32% asked; No. 1 white, \$1.31% asked; December, \$1.314; January, \$1.344; February, \$1.374; milling No. 1 nominal. Receipts, 51,

BUFFALO. Buppalo, Dec. 1.—Grain—Wheat—Good milling demand and firm; sales 30,000 bu No. 1 Duluth hard at \$1.30; 27,000 bu No. 1 hard Dakota, 81. 31. Corn neglected; No. 2 nominal at 51@50

INDIANAPOLIS Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 1.—Grain—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, \$1.28@1.30. Corn strong; new, 38@38\(\'a\)c. Oats steady at 33@34\(\'a\)c. Green 38@38%c. Oats steady at 33@34%c. shoulders, 4%c; clear rib, 6c. Lard, 7%c.

OSWEGO. Oswago, Dec. 1. -GRAIN-Wheat steady; corn quiet; Duluth, 57c.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, Dec. 1.—PETROLEUM—Strong, quota-ions unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, 9%c. OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 1.—PETROLEUM—Market pened excited, with \$1, 25 bid, advanced to \$1, 26% pened extred, with \$1.20 and, advanced to \$1.20%, lectimed to \$1.22%, advanced and closed at \$1.26%. Shipments, 50,000; averaging, 41,000; transactions, 500,000. Pirrespuse, Dec. 1.—Perholeum—Active; crude, 11.30 at Parker for shipment; redned, 8%c, Philablish deliverer.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Cotton goods very firm, and still advancing. Peppereli fine brown cottons again advanced &c. Utica wide sheetings are advanced. Prints in steady demand and firm. Woolen goods fairly active, and agents are making large deliveries of spring cassimeres, cheviots, and worsted coatings on account of former orders.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1 .- Corron-Market dull and easy; middling, 114c; low do, 114c; net receipts, 18,272 bales; gress, 20,142; exports to Great Britain, 3,918; France, 6,261; the Continent, 2,976; coastwise, 2,758; sales, 4,000; stock, 247,124.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 1. -SPIRITS OF TUR-PENTINE-Dull at 38c.

The Dominie Not Drunk.

The Dominie Not Drunk.

Pall Mall (London) Guastic.

A man unjustly accused of being mad is much to be pitied; hardly less so is a man unjustly accused of being drunk; for whereas in the first instance he runs the risk of losing his liberty, in the second he loses his character and perhaps his employment, and is often ruined for life. One of these hard cases came under the consideration of the Free Church Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale at their meeting this week, and is interesting as an illustration of the dangers to which a Scotch minister is sometimes exposed at the hands of a critical and fastidious congregation. The Synod was engaged for eleven hours in hearing an appeal by a minister against the findings of a Presbytery under a libel charging the reverend gentleman with being intoxicated on three or four occasions, one of these being when he was in his own pulpit in September, 1878. The Presbytery had found the charges proven, and against this finding an appeal was made to the Synod. The first charges having been disposed of by the Synod reversing the decision of the Presbyterv and sustaining the appeal, the charge of drunkenness in the nulpit was made the subject of investigation. The evidence against the minister was certainly of a starting nature. "The first prayer he offered up was in a very 'raveled' state—there were verses in the chapter read, the 40th of 10cb, which needed explanation, and none was given—the sermon was in a 'raveled' condition," and one witness stated that the minister "was rather of a ghostly appearance, of a pale white and blue mixed." In the end the Synod came to the conclusion that the charge was not sastained, and reversed all the decisions of the Presbytery. It certainly seems hard to pronounce a man drunk because his complexion is like that of a ghost. Moreover, ghosts' complexions are not invariably "blue and white mixed." Some well-authenticated ghosts have almost rosy complexions and look remarkably well.

Tail Buildings.

Colorns (Germany) Gassite.

The two towers of our cathedral are now the highest buildings on the earth; they exceed by 1.50 metres the tower of St. Nicholas' Church in Hamburg, which is 144.20 metres high. When completed, they will measure 160 metres reckoning from the payament of the cathedral cloisters, or 157 metres reckoning from the floor of the church itself. The following are the hights of the most remarkable high buildings in the world: Towers of Cologne Cathedral, 160 metres, or 157 metres (524 feet 11 inches, or 515 feet 1 inches, or 155 feet 1 inches, or 155 feet 1 inches, or 515 feet 1 inches; tower of St. Nicholas' at Hamburg, 144.20 metres (473 feet 1 inche); cupola of St. Peter's, Rome, 143 metres (469 feet 2 inches); cathedral spire at Strasburg, 142 metres (446 feet 11 inches); Pyramid of Cheoda, 137 metres (449 feet 5 inches); tower of St. Martin's at Landshut, 132.50 metres (434 feet 10 inches); tower of St. Martin's at Landshut, 132.50 metres (434 feet 8 inches); cathedral-spire at Freiburg, 125 metres (410 feet 1 inch); Cathedral of Antwerp, 123.40 metres (404 feet 10 inches); Cathedral of Florence, 119 metres (300 feet 5 inches); St. Paul's, London, 111.30 metres (365 feet 1 inch); ridge tiles of Cologne Cathedral, 109.50 metres (360 feet 3 inches); cathedral tower at Magdeburg, 103.60 metres (385 feet 11 inches); tower of the new Votive Church at Vienna, 98 metres (314 feet 11 inches); tower of the new Votive Church at Vienna, 98 metres (314 feet 11 inches); tower of the new Votive Church at Vienna, 98 metres (314 feet 11 inches); tower of the Rath-haus at Tall Buildings.

Berlin, 88 metres (288 feet 8 inches); tower Notre Dame, at Paris, 71 metres (283 feet nothes) MARINE NEWS.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—It appears that the schr H. C. Winslow, which ran in here yesterday, struck the wreck of the prop Gen. Paine, in Grand Haven harbor, and sustained injuries that caused her to leak badly. The vessel's cargo of slabs was sold to-day, and as soon as they are discharged she will be placed in dry-dock at Messra. Wolf & Davidson's shipward for reasiles. ELSEWHERE.

shioyard for repairs.

The repairs upon the steamer Dix are only of a temporary character. She will lay up here, and during the winter is to receive an extensive over-bauling. Her boiler is to be repaired and shortned materially.

Concerning the Grand Haven route, it is now said that the boats of the Northwestern Transpor-tation Company are to be withdrawn on the 1st of March, when their contract with the Dayton & Michigan Raffway Company expires. It is altogether likely that the railway managers will procure freight and passenger steamers of their own to perform the service thereafter. A well-authen-

ticated report is to the effect that an arrangement has been entered into with the Detroit & Cleveland Transportation Company to put one of their new composite steamers now building upon this route as a day boat. The new steamer is to posroute as a day boat. The new steamer is to pos-sess sufficient speed to enable her to com-plete the run across the take. 85 miles, in five and one-half hours. There is every reason to believe that the construction of the steamer was begun for this purpose, under a contract to supply the route with a day passenger steamer tor a term of years. ing at 10 o'clock last night:

of years.
The tug Hagerman arrived here late last night from Chicago, with the schr H. B. Berger in tow, from tenerago, with the schr Hattie Johnston is received here by vessel men with expressions of satisfaction.

THE PORT YESTERDAY. A good fresh southwest breeze yesterday, and a A good fresh southwest breeze yesterday, and a mild atmosphere, were very favorable for vessels bound out, but the departures were few. The Canadian schr Prince Alfred did not get away for Collingwood until yesterday. The prop Arabia arrived from Buffalo with merchandise, and the schr Resumption with lumber from Ford River, for the last time this season. As soon as the latter arrived her crew began stripping her. The schr E. A. Nicholson, with salt from Saginaw, also came, and will lay up here. The barge Grand Rapids salled over from Grand Haven with a cargo of lumber.

Sunday night several hookers left port for Ludington and Muskegon, and will return with cargoes of lumber.

There were ten vessels on the lumber market last evening, their cargoes not having been sold.

The water in the river rose a few inches yesterday, but not sufficiently high to admit of several coal laden vessels from mooring close to their docks. The schr Lizzie A. Law was last evening in the same position -about ten feet from the wharf-she laid in Saturday and Sunday. The Warmington reached her dock on the North Branch at Division street. arrived from Buffalo with merchandise, and the

DETROIT. Recial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1.—The schr Hattie Johnston passed down to-day, and her Captain was somewhat surprised to learn that his vessel had foundered. No mishaps of any kind have occurred, and only adverse weather has delayed her. The schr Bahama, which went ashore at Sand Beach in the big storm of two weeks ago, arrived here to-day for repairs. A couple of steam pumps are on board, but they are not steadily in use. Her rudder is gone, and there are several noles in her stern. Her bowsprit is also broken off close up to the bow.

The schr B. F. Bruce is here with coal, and will winter at this port. She was seized by the United States Marshal this evening on a small claim filed by sailors on board of her.

The schr Delos De Wolf is at Cheboygan with three feet of water in her hold. She is bound for Cleveland with pig-iron from Blk Rapids. The schr Bahama, which went ashore at Sand

ALL SAFE. A dispatch to Capt. Mart Blackburn yesterday announced that his schr Mary Collins had been gotten off the shore at Point Au Sauble, and the coal lightered from her was reloaded and she de-parted for this port. The vessel was not dam-

Capt. P. :Finn yesterday received the welcome news from Port Huron that his schr Rising Star had passed that point Saturday night, but leaking some, a fact that set at rest any anxiety that may have arisen because she was not heard from sooner. The vessel is bound for Ogdensburg, with corn. A telegram was received Sunday asnouncing the passage of the vessel at Port Huron, and any anxiety regarding her was thus set at rest.

The new ferry now building at the Detroit Dry-The new ferry now building at the Detroit Dry-dock Company's yard is very well along, and enough has been done to indicate her size and model, both of which seem to satisfy those most interested in her, while the material which is beng used is unusually good. She is about twoplace, and the stern post is bored out ready for the stern pipe. Of Newberry & McMillan's new steam-barge all that can at present be said is that Satur-day night forty-two frames were up. Work on this vessel has been a good deal delayed, partiy from a lack of timber and also on account of bad weather.—Post and Tribuns.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR. A late dispatch from Sault Ste. Marie says: The schr Laura Belle, which went ashore at Wiaskai Bay, has been gotten off and laid up at Perry's dock for the winter. The steambarge S. E. Shei-don and consort Ely, and all the tugs and barges of this port. are now laid up, and enly six vessels remain on Lake Superior. Expected down are the prope Empire State, Ontario, Quebec, Fairbanks, Anna Smith and consort, and the schr Brightie. The ice is mostly out of the river now, but the weather is getting colder, and unless vessels come acon they cannot get down.

PORT COLBORNE. Post Colbonne, Ont., Dec. 1.—Lake Michigan report: Passed down—Schrs Pulaski, Chicago to Oswego, wheat; John Magee, Chicago to Oswego, corn; Lesaville, Milwankee to Oswego, wheat; Mary Merritt, Chicago to Toronto, corn; Rising Star, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn.

Up-Nothing.

Wind-Southwest, and blowing hard.

The Welland Canal Superintendent officially announced to-day that the canal would close Friday next, the 5th inst.

PORT HURON. Perr Huron, Dec. 1.—Passed up—Props Com-modore, R. J. Hackett, Jarvis Lord. Down—Props Sanilsc, Buffalo, William Cowie and consort; schrs Hattie Johnson, C. S. Johnson

Fiorids.

Wind-Southwest: weather fine.
Post Huron. Dec. I-10 p. m.—Passed upProps Portage, Chicago, Mary Mills.
Down-Prop I. Chaffee and barges; stmr Emerald
and barges; schrs Oliver Mitchell. H. P. Baldwin,
Maumee Valley, Chandler J. Wells.
Wind-Southwest, gentle; weather fine.

BARRED AT ST. JOE. A telegram from St. Joseph yesterday stated that the schrs Christine Nilsson and Metropolis had arrived outside the entrance, and were barred. The tug American Eagle towed the vessels from this port, and they have iron-ore cargoes on board. It was thought here that some lightering would have to be done before the schooners could get inside. The formations of bars at the entrances to harbors on the east shore have been numerous this season, and sources of great delay and expense to shipping. had arrived outside the entrance, and were barred

Yesterday the props Champiain and City of Toledo and the steambarge Hale were reported as chartered for corn to Sarnia on private terms. as chartered for corn to Sarnia on private terms, and the prop Cuba (to arrive) for wheat to Buffalo, probably at 7%c. There may be a few more steam charters before the grain-carrying trade by lake is wound up for the season.

Vesseis in the lumber trade with Ludington and Muskegon continue their trips at previously reported rates. The trade with other lumber ports has about ceased for this year.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. Dec. 1.—Cleared—Props C. J. Kershaw (1,000 tons coal), Milwaukee; E.B. Haie (500 tons coal), S. Chamberlin, H. C. Sennon (mdse), Cleveland; Portage (mdse), Chicago; schr A. Bradley, Cleveland.

Freights very quiet; few boats offered for upper lake ports. Engagements, prop C. J. Kershaw, coal to Milwaukee, \$1.25; W. H. Barnum, coal to Milwaukee, \$1.25.

EAST SAGINAW. East Sagnaw, Mich. Dec. 1.—Navigation practically closed. Tug Bennett with a tow three barges arrived to-day, and will probably go into winter quarters. WELLAND CANAL.

St. Catharines, Dec. 1.—The Welland Canal will close for the season next Friday night. NAVIGATION NOTES.

np yesterday.

The prop Badger State went to Miller Brothers' dry-dock yesterday for repairs to the damage she received on Bois Manc Island recently, and may go to Buffale again with a cargo of grain when she

The Welland Canai was to be closed yesterday by official order.

The prediction is made that if there is plenty of snow this winter the lakes will next year be as high as they have usually been in past years.

Buffalo Commercial: "The schr Samans is in very bad shape. Her keel is partly gone, and the sternpost, forefoot, centre-board, and the head ledges are much damaged."

The schr Carlingford did not go to pieces an Horseshoe Reef. Ningara River, as has been reported, but she was gotten off and towed to the Union Dry-Dock at Buffalo for repairs.

Buffalo Courier. Saturday: "Quite a number of vessels arrived in port during yesterday, and those on the way down will probably reach here to-day and to-morrow. Some of the propellers now here will go to Chicago and lay up, and those at upper lake ports will bring their cargoes here, discharge them, and go into winter quarters.

Post and Tribune: At the Detroit Locomotive Works this winter will be built the hydraulic and other machinery for the rates of the new Sahit Ste. Marie Canal. The cost of this machinery, of which there will be four different sets, will be about \$20,000, and it is work that is not let by contract, but is built at the shows shop, the Government paying for the use of the men and tools by the day. The Welland Canal was to be closed yesterday by

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port during the twenty-four hours end-

Prop Arabia, Buffale, sundries. State street.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries, State
street.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries, State
street. Schr Planet, Muskeron, lumber, Market. Schr E. A. Nicholsen, Bay City, salt, Van Buren street. Schr Resumption, Ford River, lumber, Mason Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber, Allen Slip. ACTUAL SAILINGS.

CURRENT OPINION.

Hair-Lifters.

London (0.) Enterorise (Rep.).

We are for Blains or Grant, either of whom will lift the hair off any Rebel who refuses to be

Grant and the South Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (Dem.). Nothing will kill Grant's candidacy so certainly and quickly as the idea that it will be at all agreeable to the Southern States. Where the Booms Go.

Buffalo Express (Rep.).
"What becomes of all the booms?" asks the Philadelphia Times. It is difficult to say, but it might be well to search Gen. Grant's vest Will Not Be Forgotten.

Senator Bayard may organize his personal boom on a non-sectional basis, but he will find that the opposition to him will be sectional in the most exasperating way. His fight against the silver dollar will not be forgotten in the Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.). Thank you; no fox-fire in our'n. Where it is

seen there's always something rotten. Horatio Seymour was a very good man once; but that was ever so many years ago. He now shines in The Way the Matter Stands New York World (Dem.).

It is just as well to understand that intelli-

gent Democrats are no more to be coerced into tolerating Tammany through their disgust with Gramercy Park than into tolerating Gramercy Park through their disgust with Tammany. Time as an Enemy. Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.).
The Democrats of Maine cannot afford to do

anything that will make Time their enemy. They could not do the Republicans a better service than to count them out on trivial grounds. The reaction would not be feit in Maine alone, but throughout the country.

Historical Facts. Springfeld (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).
Democrats who are turning in a despairing way to Seymour may perhaps remember that the last time the Sage of Deerfield ran he did not carry his town, his county, or his State of side of New York City, and on Manhattan Island his vote profited by frauds which have become part of the history of American politics. The Length of Northern Solidity.

Columbus (O.) Journal (Rep.).
So long as the "ruling class" in the South maintains the proposition that no citizen of the Slave States has the right to be a Republican, and that to be a Republican candidate in opposi-tion to the regular Democratic nomines is a high crime and misdemeanor, just so long must the people of the North maintain a solid front.

Blackburn as a Sloganist. Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).
Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, is now willing to stake his soul's salvation that the Democrats will win next year. We hope he! I win. At the same time, he should again tell us all that he who dibs is dibbled and he who dabs is daubed. What we want now is a good substantial slogan to start on, and Mr. Blackburn is the man to start the start.

Tilden's Southern-Claims Letter, Mobile (Aia.) Leaster (Dem.).

We are informed that Mr. Tilden did not issue that Southern-claims letter until it had been submitted to the approval of representative Southern mer. In this State we learn that it was submitted to Gov. Houston, Senator Morgan, and our Representatives in Congress; and that without exception our political leaders indorsed the letter and advised its immediate

The Dollar of the Daddies. Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rev.).

It is the opinion of the San Francisco Post that silver dollars will soon command a premi-um. If this should occur the Government can turn an honest penny by seiling the silver dollars that have accumulated in the Treasury. But a premium on silver dollars would be worse than a midnight attack of cholera-morbus on the gold-bugs down East.

Not for Charles,
St. Louis Post-Disputch (Dem.).
The very curious, but by no means improbable, story comes from New York that Mr. Tilden will not be a candidate himself, but will exert all his influence in favor of Charles Francis Adams. Charles Francis is certainly a very nice old geotleman, and a warm friend of Mr. Tilden, but he will never be the Democratic standardbut he will never be the Democratic standard-bearer, nor come so near to a nomination as in 1872, when, clearly the choice of the Cincinnati Convention, Greeley was nominated over him by an accident—the rash impulse of a moment— which is liable to occur in any large, popular body. The candidate of the Democracy next year will be a Democrat.

All that a Solid North Asks.

Albany Journal (Rep.).

To-day the Republican party makes no cru-

sade against the South. It asks for and of the South only what it asks for the North. Free opinions, free speech, free and honest voting, opinions, free speech, free and honest voting, free travel, complete freedom under the law,—these are conceded and established in the North, and these it seeks in the South. No proscription on account of political convictions, no ostracism because of past differences,—this is the rule of one section, and we only ask that it be made the rule of all. Our principle simply is, that it shall be as safe to be a Republican in Mississippi as it is to be a Democrat in New York. Is this sectionalism?

Simply Tolerated. Philadelphia Press (Rep.).
The Wilmington (N. C.) Star says that there are not afty men in the South who agree with Toombs in wishing death to the Union. But how many wish that there was no Union to wish how many wish that there was no Union to wish dead? That searching question will reveal the Southern heart more clearly than the other. The Union is tolerated in the South, but the duties which it impels are systematically disregarded in every part of it. The equality of citizenship which it has ordained is simply despised; and this is an indication of real feeling much more conclusive than the cheap lip-service which is easily rendered.

CHICAGO.

A large fleet will winter at this port.

The tugs Rebel and Satisfaction, of the V. O. T.

Some Southern papers say that Gen. Toombs represents only himself, and can influence none

but himself. We differ from them. He the Constitutional Convention of Georgiste make a Constitution to suit himself; and, when the Convention had consumed all the money voted by the State, Gen. Toombs took from his ewn pocket \$25,000, and told the Convention to stay at his expense till the Constitution was made, and it was ratified by \$0,000 majority. And now tell us he represents only himself! Mistake, the is daily spoken of by at least half the papers of Georgia as an Independent candidate for Governor.

A Second Phoenix Fight,

Ballimore Gaustie (Dem.).

It now appears, judging from the New York
press, that both Mr. Tilden and Mr. Kelly scored
a victory in their late squabble in the Empire
State. We don't exactly know how this is, but State. We don't exactly know how this is, but from our standpoint, and observing things at this distance, it looks to us as if the contest when it ended had reached that interesting period described by Mr. John Phænix in his famous account of his fight with Judge Ames in the San Diego Heraid office. Writing from the editorial chair after the amoke of the battle had cleared away, Mr. Phænix said: "We held the Judge down over the printing-press with our nose, which we had inserted between his teeth for that purpose." That seems to be about the condition of affairs in New York at the present writing.

Tilden a Jelly-Fish

Norfolk Verginian (Dem.).
The Democrats of the South want no coward as a leader. It has a sublime respect for brave men. It honored them in its own ranks in the late War, and was not lacking in appreciation of undaunted courage when it witnessed it in those who were their antagonists. When it in those who were their antagonists. When it threw its solid vote for Samuel J. Tilden it believed him to be a man. When Tilden shrunk from the responsibility which an extraordinary occasion placed upon him, it condemned him as an arrant poltroon, and will have no more of him. We want a man, mental and physical, all the way through. Jelly-fishes are useful in their way; but it takes brain, bone, and muscle to make organic matter of genuine value and force in the animal world. Tilden is a jelly-fish. His backbone has deliquesced, and he ought to be allowed to float quietly away into obscurity.

Grant and the Stalwarts.

New York Heruid (Ind. Dem.).

Since Gen. Grant's return home his expressions toward the South have been so kind and

considerate as to excite the distrust of the Stalwarts. Those who have been loudest in getting up the Northern boom may cease to think him up the Northern boom may cease to think him a desirable candidate. The friends of Sherman and of Biaine will not be idle in such a conjuncture, and they have a common interest in running Grant off the track. Staiwartism is becoming inconsistent with Gen. Grant's candidacy, and the Stalwart feeling has been too thoroughly aroused in the party to be easily abandoned. Have the Stalwarts subdued President Haves and triumphantly carried all the Northern elections only to make a sudden surrender to Gen. Grant? If the Stalwarts stand their ground, it will be seen before mid-winter that the nomination of Gen. Grant is impossible, and the South will settle back into its old attitude.

A Southern Boom for Grant.

Meridian (Miss.) Mercury (Dens.).

If it was manifest that it would be impossible

to elect a Democrat to the Presidency, it would be sound policy in the South to endeavor to bring about the election of a Republican who would treat the South with the most fairness. This would be but choosing the least of two evils. In our judgment, Gen. Grant would be disposed to treat the South justly and fairly in case he was elected by the vote of the "Solid South." He is much more of a soldier than a politician, and is measurably free from the prejudices and acerbities which usually characterize veteran politicians. We believe Gen. Grant, if assured of the solid vote of the South, would easily defeat Blaine, Sherman, or Windom. He is the only man in the Union who has personal strength. One thing is quite certain, and that is, that the election of Gen. Grant, by the help of the Southern vote, would disintegrate the Republican party, and mollify the feelings of the North toward the Southern people,—a result likely to produce excellent fruits. be sound policy in the South to endeavor to

CATABBH CUBL

Catarrhal DAICAN ruiðun

Wei De Meyer's Treatise on Catarrh ex claims the following important facts: 1. That Catarrhai Colds become a poise infection, at first local, and finally constitution 2. That, being Constitutional, the infection is be-

3. That impurities in the nostrils are necessarily swallowed into the stoumeh and inhaled into the lungs, thus poisoning the Digestive, Respiratory, 4. That Catarrhal virus follows the muco membrane and causes Denfness, Dyspepsia, Chron Diarrhea, Bronchitis, Leucorrhea, and Consum

tion.

5. That Smokes, Douches, Inhilations, and Insoluble Snuffs cannot possibly remove infectious inflammation from the organs named.

6. That an antidote for Catarrh must possess an ineculative affinity for, and the quality of being absorbed by, the purulent macous wherever located.

cated.

Based upon these plain theories. Dr. Wel
De Meyer's Catarrh Cure has proved to be infailible. It sot only relieves, it cures Catarrh at any
stage. Home testimony:

Cared! Cared! Cared! Cared W. D. Woons, 487 Broadway, N. Y., cured of Chronic

F. J. HASLETT, 850 Broadway, N. Y., 4 years' Catarrh. G. L. BRUSH, 443 Broadway, N. Y., 10 years' Catarrh. S. BENEDICT, Jr., Jeweler, 667 Broadway, N. Y. (lady friend), cured of Chronic Hay Fever. MBS. EMMA C. HOWER, 39 W. Washington Square, N. Y., cured of 30 years' Chronic Catarrh.

REV. GEO. A. ERIS, 189 Jay-st., Brooklyn. "It re-stored me to my ministerial labors." REV. Chas. J. Jones, New Brighton, S. L. "Worth ten times the cost." REV. ALEX. FREES, Cairo, N. Y. "It has worked wonders in six cases in my parish." L. F. NEWMAN, 305 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, cured of cyears' Chronic Catarrh.

years' Chronic Catarrh.

Mrs. J. Swartz, Jr., 200 Warren-st., Jersey City, cured of 18 years' Chronic Catarrh.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

A real cure for this terrible maisdy is the most important discovery for the relief of human sufferiox since vaccination. Wel De Moyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by all Druggista, or delivered by D. B. Dzway & Co., 48 Dey-st., N. Y., for \$1.50 a package. To Clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wel De Meyer's Treatise, with full explanations and overwhelming proofs, is postpaid and sent free to anybody.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Centaur Liniments, the world's great Pals relieving agents for Man and Beast.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
POR PHYSICIAN'S SADDLE BAGS.

DEPOT QUARTERMATTE'S OFFICE,
HOUSTON STREET, CONSER OF GEREE.

New YORK, November 20, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, December 20, 1873. It which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot, 100 Physician's Sacidle Back, for Veterinary use. Bidders will submit with their bids a sample of the article they propose to furnish, and state when they will commence and when complete the cellivery.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of comestic production, conditions of price and quality being equal.

Blank proposals and information in regard to the kind of saddle Back required will be furnished on applications of the proposals should be indorsed to the understayed.

L. C. EASTUN, Colonel and A. Q. M. Geril.

Depot Quartermaster.

PATENTS, Etc.

Patents, Labels, Caveats. MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New York, printers of the "Scientific American," 34 years ience as Solicitors of Patents, Hand-book on Is, with full directions and advice, sent free.

WINTER RESORTS. WINTER RESORT.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS. A land of perpetual summer James M. Me JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway, New York. NASSAU MAIL STRAMSHIP LINE Leaves Pier 2h, Kast River, semi-monthly fafter Jan. 15
weekly), for Nasan, touthing at Fernandha. For
schedule of salling days and rakes of passage, apply to
C. H. MALLGRY & CO., or
R. W. PARSONS,
Pier 20, East River, New York.

EDUCATIONAL. dichigan Military Academy

Recognized by State and General A thorough Classical and Scientific School. Location, a miles from Pontiac, pleasant and healthful. The advantage of military drill and discipline in the mental and physical training of boys is now universally recognized. This department is in charge of an officer of the army, graduate of Wess Point. Winter term begins Jan. 8. For catalogue address. CUL. EOGERS, Superintendent, CUL. EOGERS, Superintendent, Orchard Lake, Mich.

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS-BEST REFERENCES. DIDNE Mocking Bird Food BIRUO Warranted BEST in the market. Gold Fish and Aquaria F. KAEMPYER, 127 Clark-

BAILROAD TIME-TABLE. AREIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NOBTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at

Pullman Hote Cars are run through, between Chi-care and Canacil Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at least a. M. Other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

—Depot corner of Wellis and Kinsie-sta.

—Depot corner of Canal and Kinsie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & OUINGY RAILROAD Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices. Sp Clara-st. and at depots.

Ottawa & Streator Express. 7:25 a m 7
Sebraska & Kansas Express. 95:30 a m 8
Rockford & Fregort Express. 10:00 a m 9
Pacific Fast Express. 10:50 a m 9
Pacific Fast Express. 10:53 a m 10:53 a m 10:50 a m 10:

CHICAGO, BOCK INLAND & PACIFIC RATLEDAD.

Davenport Express Leave. Arrive.

| Leave. Arrive. | Arr CHICAGO. MILWAUKIE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticked Union Canal-sts. and at depot.

Leave. | Arrive. Milwankee Express 7:55 s m *10:30 a m Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Mensaha through bay Express 7:0:10 a m * 4.00 p m Milwankee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Iowa Express 7:50 p m * 7:55 p m *10:30 a m * 4.00 p m * 7:55 p m * 10:30 a

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown. La Crosse, and Winons. CRICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, ARD-KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LIVES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Triewe Office. So South Clark-st.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex... 12:35 om 3:30 vm Kansas City Night Express... 10:01 vm 7:700 am 8s. Louis, Springfeld & Texas... 9:00 vm 7:700 am 9:100 vm 8s. Louis, Springfeld & Texas... 9:00 vm 7:55 vm Notific & Now Original Express... 9:00 vm 7:55 vm 8s. Louis, Springfeld & Texas... 9:00 vm 7:55 vm Notific & Not

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., pser Clark.

Leave. Arrive.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEDAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Tleket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran.
dopph, Grand Pacific Heiel, and at Palmer House. Mail (vis Main and AF Line)... 7:00 am 6:50 pm
Day Express... 8:00 am 7:40 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation... 4:00 pm 70:30 am
Atlantic Express (dally)... 5:15 pm 8:30 am
Night Express... 9:10 pm 47:30 am

PITTEBURG, FL WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL WAY Depot, corner Canal and Magison sta. Ticket Offices, & Clark st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIC.
Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second
st. Ticket Offices, SS Clark 4t., Palmer Morse, Gran
Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. | Arrive 8:50 am | 5:50 am LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | Leave. | Arrive.

PITTEBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Depet. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta, West Side. Leave. | Arrive.

Depot, foot of Lake at, and foot of Twe Leave. Arrive Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louis-ville Day Expres. 9:40 a m 8:00 p m Night Expres. 9:50 p m 7:00 a m

CHIDAGO & RASTERN ILLIVOIS RAILEDAD.

"Danville Route."

"Danville Route.

"Clarket. 125 Dearborn-st. and Desof. owner Claises and Carroll-sta. Leave. | Arrive.

MEDICAL NERVOLS EXHAUSTION.—A medical casay, comprising a series of lectures decreed at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, on the cause and care of premaster decline, showing indiapatators have lost health may be regalised, affording a clear sympols of impediments to marriage, and the treatment of hereyous and physical debility, being the Fault of twenty year's caperience. By mail, 25 cents, currency or possess casanys. Address becretary Kahn's Museum, especially, New York.

NO CURE! DR. KEAN
173 South Clark-st., Chicago,
Camult personally or by mail true of consect, on a
chronic, nervous, or a pecial disease. Br. J. Kean is a
maily physician in the city who warman curse of acous

VOCKE---VAN HOLLEN.

The Case Comes to an Inglorious End.

The Ex-City Collector Goes Back on His Affidavit,

And Says He Made It Only to Get Safely to Chicago.

Disgust of Brentano and Van Arman at This Turn in Affairs.

The Case Is Promptly Dismissed by the Justice.

Van Hollen Hopes to Have the Indictment Against Him Quashed.

OPENING EXERCISES. The long-deferred and much drawn-out case of The People vs. Vocke came up yesterday morning before Justice Hudson, and took a most carlous and surprising turn in an exceed-ingly short space of time. The chief witness

ck on all his previous statements upon which that side had built up its case, freely and opennd there was no other course left to pursue but to withdraw the complaint. It was the off the records.

The case was set for 10 o'clock, and the appointed hour finds Justice Hudson's contracted ourt-room very comfortably filled with the parties to the case, all the witnesses except Van Hollen, and a generous delegation of outsiders intent on being satisfied with a sensation. They get it, but in a somewhat different way from what they had expected. The prosecution is represented by Col. Van Arman, who is flanked by Mr. Brentano. Gen. Stiles, Charles H. Reed, Mr. Vocke intrench themselves on the other side of the house, and the reporters occupy table between the opposing forces, where they can intercept any of the legal cross-fire or the full force of flying inkstands in case the battle waxes bot. Mr. Trude, John Graham, Mike McDonald, Mike Corcoran, John Crawford, and Ed Shawcross are ranged in line around the inoure within which sits the Justice, and when, nds up to back down, he is met by a fixed battery of eyes from the collection of distin guished and unextinguishable talent before . It may be that he qualls before it. the sextet in front of him is evidently one entirely to their liking. A number of witnesses from the Government Building and the City-Hall, each of them weighted down with a ponderous book or a box of papers, sit around the court book or a box of papers, sit around the courtroom in patient expectation of being called upon
to produce the documents. All but one had to
lug the stuff back from where it was gotten
without being offered the expected opportunity
to show up the records.

The case is opened by Col. Van Arman, who
makes certain allegations about Vocke, which
have been said many times of late, and Gen.
Stiles answers them, as they have been answered

Defore.

Then the prosecution call George W. Kemp, of the United States Court, who produces certain documents which are the basis of operations, and then Elliott Anthony is examined, and expresses his opinion, about the Van Hollen receipts. Three of them he thinks looked too fresh and new when he saw them first this year to have been written in 1876.

GEORGE VAN HOLLEN. The supposed mainstay of the prosecution, George Van Hollen, is then called by Col. Van hands into his pants pockets, and gives his testi-mony in a calm, indifferent sort of way, he apparently not being interested in the proceedings

"What is your name?" begins the Colonel.

Where do you reside ?"
My temporary resident

"Did you ever live in this city?" " Jaid."

When?"

"I lived here for some twenty years. I left 'here in May, 1876." · How long had you lived here before that? "I lived here since 1854,—twenty-two years."
"What had been your business during that

"I was in several businesses,-meat business ommission business, in the Post-Office—."
"Did you hold any office here at the time

Well, I collected the city taxes when

"Did you hold any office when you left?" "I don't know about the office. I want put myself right on that."

State just how it was." "I have learned that there was no such office as City Collector by a recent decision—"
"We will leave that all out. You acted as

"We will leave that all out. You acted as City Collector?"

"I collected the city money."

"Do you recollect at any time having any personal-property taxes of the Germania Insurance Company to collect?"

"Yes, I have some recollection about that."

"Do you remember that Company going into bankruptcy?"

bankruptcy?"
"I don't remember. I understand they wer

in bankruptcy."

"Do you remember who the Assignee was?"

"Mr. Vocke. I believe."

"Is he a man that you are acquainted with?"

"Yes."
"Did you collect any taxes out of that Com-pany through its Assignee, Vocke?"
"I think so."

"I think so."
"What taxes did vou collect?"
"I don't remember. I have collected so
many taxes—millions, twenty millions—when
I collected taxes. I could tell by the receipts
whether I collected them, of course."
"Have you any recollection indapendent of
the receipts as to what taxes he paid you?"
"I have not,—not to be positive about it."
"Do you recollect of his paying you any taxes
at all on account of that Company," asks the
Colonel, who was evidently vexed.
"I don't remember. If you can show me the
receipts I can tell you. I probably issued thousands of receipts, and I couldn't tell."
The Colonel then shows the witness the four
receipts, and the latter, after looking at them,
says:
"They look like my writing,—like my re-

"They look like my writing,—like my receipts."

A CLEAR BACK-DOWN.

"Do you know when and where those receipts were given?"
"I don't know. I should say they were given

when they were dated" [March 24, April 6, April 15, and May 4, 1876.] "All of them?" inquires the astonished "I should say so," answers Von Hollen.

[Sensation.]
"Did you give any receipts within the last the for taxes?" "Not that I recollect of." [Smiles.]

Did you give any while you were in "I don't remember. It would not be cus

tomary for me to do so."

"How!" shouts the Colonel, who is struggling to repress his astonishment at the evidence of his witness.

"I don't remember," replies Van Hollen.

The spectators laughed.
"You have no recollection of giving any receipts in Canada at all?"

"I have not."

"Did any one come there on behalf of Vocke and get receipts from you!"

"No, not that I recollect of." [Laughter.]

"Did you see Mr. Trude down there!"

"He has been down there two or three

When was he there last?"

"When was he there last?"
"Some two or three months ago."
"Did he get any receipts of you when he same there the last time?"
"No. I had some business with Trude, or rather he had with me."
"You didn't give him any receipts?"
"I don't think I did. [Smiles.] He was my

with me when you first got here?" asks the

"I think I do," replies Van Hollen.
"Was the story you then told m "That is for you to find out. I wouldn't say That is for you to find out. I wonder say that."

The Colonel, who has been looking at Van Hollen from the commencement in a dazed sort of way, consults Brentane, who produces Van Hollen's affidavit.

THE AFFIDAVIT. It sets out that \$6,000 of the \$7,000 taxes were never paid to him by Vocke or anybody else; that the receipts were not made out or signed by him in Chicago, but in Hamilton Canada, in May, 1879. He was without means and without occupation there, and he was un-able to furnish his family in Chicago any money. A man came from Chicago who represented that he was authorized by Vocke to get receipts for taxes to the amount of \$6,000, and paid him \$255 for writing out and signing them, the man saying it would not get him (Van Hollen) into difficulty,—that it was only a matter of form.

"Did you make this affidavit?" asks the

Colonel.

Van Hollen glances at it, and says: "I signed it. I think this is the one."

"Was it read to you?" "It was read to me

"It was read to me."
"Did you read it?"
"It was read to me. I didn't have it in my hand. I signed it, though."
"Did you know what it contained?"
"I knew some of the points; and I desire to explain, that, knowing that it was not done within the jurisdiction of this Court. I didn't care particularly, only having one point in view, which was held out to me, to get back here to fight a certain indictment without going to jail. I would have signed an affidavit ten miles long—would have signed my death-warrant—in order to accomplish that object."

"What object was that?" puts in Reed. "To fight the indictment against me here in the Criminal Court."
"That is what you wanted to come back here " inquires Van Arman.
" That is what I wanted to come back here

"Was it for that reason that you desired pro-tection, while you staid here, against being tried?" tried?"
"I did because I have got a family on hand, and I knew, if I had come here, I probably would have gone to jail, and they would not have been provided for; and I wanted to have my hands clear to take care of them and prepare for my trial and beat this indictment, which I think I can do. That is the ground I stand on."

"Is the statement contained in the affidavit true, or is it false?"

"As I said before, I didn't care particularly what there was in this affidavit. It was done not within the jurisdiction of this Court. That may be an answer. I would have signed my

may be an answer. I would have signed my own death-warrant under the circumstances."
"I am not asking you about your death-warrant" says the Colonel, who is surprisingly cool. "Is the statement in that affidavit true or faise?" "I object," interrupts Stiles. "The witness

self."

The Colonel hands the affidavit to the Justice, and observes, "I have a right, after the witness had turned around, which makes him an adverse witness, to cross-examine him."

"I should not object to it," remarks Stiles, "if it were not laying the foundation for some other criminal proceeding."

"if it were not laying the foundation for some other criminal proceeding."
"I think I know what I have a right to ask," snaps the Colonel. "When a witness comes on the stand and disappoints the party that calls him by swearing to a different story from what he told before, it is the right of the party to cross-examine him."
"It is a familiar rule," says Reed, "and Col. Van Arman will not controvert it, that where a statement, whether oral or written or in the shape of an affidavit, is obtained from a witness by promises or inducements held out, it cannot be used against the party making it. The witness

used against the party making it. The witness said inducements were held out,—that he signed

NO RECOLLECTION. "I will ask him all that," retorts Van Arman; but, in the first place, I want to know whether the statement contained in the affidavit is true or false. I mean the statement that the receipts for the taxes of 1868, 1869, and 1870 were not obtained from him in Canada.

"I have no recollection about that at all," avs Van Hollen. [Smiles.] "You don't know whether it is true or not you mean?"

" Can't say whether it is true or not?" davit."

"That is not the question," shouts Van Ar man. "Will you answer me whether the state ment in the affidavit that the receipts were ob sined in Cauada instead of being given here,

"I say I don't recoilect giving any receipts in Canada. I have not read that affidavit. It was read to me. I don't know whether I listened to that,—whether I knew the particulars of it at the time. In fact, I was in a condition that I

the time. In fact, I was in a condition that I didn't care, as I told you."
"I didn't ask you whether you cared or not; it seems you don't. I should rather judge so; but is it true, as is here stated, that the receipts for the taxes of those years were obtained from you in Canada, or is it false?"

"I can't say that it is true—"

"To an't say that it is true."
"Do you mean to say that you swore to a false affidavit down there?"
"I explained to you before that I considered this affidavit a mere bagatelle, being out of the jurisdiction of the Court. The inducements neld out to me to get here,—I would have strengt almost anything."

signed almost anything."

"What were those inducements?"

"They were that I should come here for ninety days and prepare for my trial,—was to have immunity."

"Was anything said to you about coming here
about your trial? Didn't you make it a condition that if you came here you were to be safe
from arrest while here!"

"Probably I did."
"Wasn't that the only promise given you by "That I should be safe from arrest, and, of ourse, during that time, all I cared about was hat I would have a chance to prepare for my

"I don't care what you cared about. Did be make you any other promise than to save you "Save me from arrest and see me through."

"Through what!"
"Assist in beating the indictment, giving ball, etc.; if necessary, help me."
"After all that, is the statement contained in this affidavit the main statement,—to wit: that the receipts were given in Canada, true or "I couldn't say it was. I told you before I

have never given any receipt to my receilection outside of the office while I was there, in Canada or anywhere else, to the best of my recollec-That is your best recollection?"

"Yes, sir."
"Where have you been spending your time for the last two or three days?"
"I have been up stopping with Mr. Bren-"Have you stopped with him ever since you

"Did you tell him what you were going to swear to here to-day!"
"I told him nothing as to what I was going to swear to. "Have you told him what you were going to

swear to?"

"He may have told me what be wished me to swear to. I know my own business."
[Laughter.]

"Didn't you tell me what you would swear

to with reference to the receipts?"
"I may have —"
"Didn't you tell me what you would testify "Didn't you tell me what you would testify in reference to the receipts?"

"I don't recollect the conversation. In fact, my memory has been bungled up."

"Don't you recollect the conversation we had the first morning of your arriva!?"

"I recollect something about it."

"Don't you recollect that you told me in that conversation that the receipts were given in Canada?"

"I do not."

"Didn't you tell me in that conversation that the taxes for 1808, 1869, and 1870 were never paid to you?"

"I don't know whether I did or not."

"You don't remember telling me?" I don't think I did." orters, take that down," says the asto

"Reporters, take that down," says the aston-ished Colonel, who surprised everybody by keeping his temper.

"Take down whatever I say," adds Van Hol-len, who is remarkably cool.

"Didn't you tell me that," goes on the Colo-nel, "in the presence of Brentano, on the morn-ing of your arrival?"
"I don't recollect."

of your arrival?"
I don't recollect."
You have forgotten whether you told me that since you came here?"

"I don't know."

"Didn't you tell me that Trude came to Canada and obtained these receipts of you?"

"I don't remember."

"And gave you money for them to get

Col. Van Arman and Mr. Bre Col. Van Arman and Mr. Brentano pu: their heads together a moment, but Gen. Stiles in-

tano?"

"The same answer will do."

"You don't know whether you did or not?"

"I don't know whether I did or not."

"In the same conversation didn't you say that Trude gave you \$235 in Canada to sign those receipts?"

"Mr. Trude gave me some money; I don't know what it was for." "Yes, str." "When was he there the last time?

know what it was for."
"Didn't you say he gave you \$235 for signing those receipts?" those receipts?"
"I don't recollect that I told von what it was for. I had money from Trude several times, because he had some of my business to take

care of."
"Did you not in the same conversation tell
me that Trude brought to Canada tak with
which to fill up certain blanks in the receipts?"
"I may have said that."
"Did you say it, or did you not?"
"I don't recollect that I did."

UTTERLY DISGUSTED. At this point Brentano fishes out of his pocket some papers which look like checks, and offers them to the Colonel, who impatiently waives him off with "No. no. I can't make anything out of him." Then he addresses the Justice. "If the Court please," he says, "it is easy for

your Honor to see, on looking at the affidavit, the predicament the testimany of this witness leaves us in. The complainant (Mechelke) is not here, and if the counsel on the other side have no objection, I would rather have a coninuance until morning. If we have no other testimony I will then dismiss the case."
"What can you prove by Mechelke?" asks
Reed. "We want to finish it now."
"I would rather have it stand," says Van Ar-"You know what you can prove by Mechelke,"

"I know," states Van Arman, " that he cannot swear to anything that will sustain the charge, but he is the complainant, and I would rather see him before I dismiss the case."

"That is not fair to Vocke," retorts Reed, "if he will not swear to anything."

"The position of Vocke ought to be considered," puts in Stiles. "He is not a man who is going to leave town."

is going to leave town."

"That is true," says Van Arman. "We could commence it over again if we had any intention to, but I think it would be better to let it stand until Mechelke comes home. It is probable that he will be home to-morrow."

"I would like to cross-examine Van Hollen,"

says Stiles.
"All right," remarks the Colonel. Stiles, "or go on."

CROSS-EXAMINATION. He decides to go on, and his dive for hidden acts proceeds as follows: "You said something about Brentano telling ou what he wanted you to swear to. I would like you to state whether he told you what he wanted you to swear to."

Mr. Brentano becomes very much interested n the proceedings,-unusually so. "Brentano wrote the affidavit." "How did he come to read it?" "I don't know how he came to read it. Bren-

ano came down there--' "Where did you first meet him?" "I met him in Hamilton, Canada," What did he say was the object of his

"To get an affidavit from me."
"What kind of an affidavit?" "What kind of an affidavit?"
"The conversation was that I wanted to come back here—now was my time."
"Did be tell you how you could get back?"
"I could get back on such conditions."
"What conditions?"

"What conditions?"
"That if I would sign this affidavit that I could come here, get immunity and free escor for sixty or ninety days."
"Was that affidavit prepared in your pres-

ence?"
"Yea, sir."
"Did he tell you that before he wrote the affidavit or after it?"
"Well, that was during—while the affidavit was writing, of course—before it."
"I wish you would tell the Court precisely
what Brentano said to you about it,—the terms
and conditions upon which you could come "I don't recollect the exact conversation."

"I don't recollect the exact conversation."

"The substance of it?"

"I know there was some doubts about the receipts, and that he said there was a dispute about \$6,000. If they could get an affidavit to that effect, he would see to it that I could come here, and in the meantime I, of course, would have a chance to look after my own affairs."

"When he said that, did you tell him the re-

ceipts were false?"

"No, I did not."

"After he made that proposition to you, what did you say? Did you agree to do it?"

"I agreed to sign the affidavit on these conditions, of course."

"What object had you in view?"

"The object in view was to get here."

"How long a conversation did Brentano have with you?"

"I can't tell. We were togther several times, "Tean't tell. We were together several times, probably half an hour, or an hour, or longer."
"Lasting how long,—through a day or two?"
"About a day and a half. He came in the norning and left the next day."
"These negotiations being carried on a day

and a half? Probably the whole time didn't take over a couple of hours."
"What, if anything, did Brentano tell you about the indictment!"
"Mr. Brentano stated that he would help me to get bail, if it was necessary; that, however, during these ninety days, it would not be necessary, but after this matter was disposed of I was to have the freedom of the city, and of course would have a chance to prepare for my trial and to look after my family."

"How did Brentano open the conversation then be visited you? I can't recollect the exact words." "Give us the substance of what he said was the object of his visit."
"Well, to find out about certain receipts of

the Germania Insurance Company."

"Did he give his own views about the charac ter of the receipts, -whether they were false or "His idea was—his impression was—that they

"His idea was—his impression was—that they were not genuine."
"Did you tell him they were not?"
"I don't think I did. I don't recollect."
"At the 'time of signing he stated in substance that, it you would make this affidavit, you could come back to Chicago and receive immunity for sixty or ninety days. At that point of time had you told him that these were false receipts, that Mr. Trude had secured them from you, or anything of that kind?" ou, or anything of that kind?"
"I think not. I don't know the exact run of conversation, but, at any rate, that is m

"Is this Brentano's handwriting?" asks Gen. iles, showing witness the affidavit. "Yes, sir."
"Did he read it in your presence?"

"Yes, sir."
"Who is this Frank Leland, whose name appears here (the officer before whom the oath was "The American Consul." Brentano didn't have the receipts with

"When did you last see these receipts?"
"I don't know. I couldn't teil."
"Have you any independent recollection of he way you signed these receipts?" Have you any doubt that you signed them

"Have you any doubt that you signed them at the time they bear date?"
"Evidently not, because I never gave a receipt to my recollection that I didn't know what it was for, or dated them ahead or back."
"You never gave a receipt at any other time than the time it bears date?"
"Not to my recollection. That was not customary." tomary."
"Have you any doubt that you gave these re-

eipts for what they purport to be given he purpose for which they were given?"
"I have not." is it true that Mr. Trude visited you, and t you to sign these receipts?"
'I don't recollect anything about Trude."
'He did visit you?"

"He did visit you?"
"Oh, yes. He has been there several times."
"Did Trude ever, to your knowledge, have
that tax-book in his possession?"
"No, sir."
"So far as you know?"
"No, sir."

"Did you ever see that tax-book in Can "No; I don't think I did. I don't recollect

"Who paid your fare from Canada here?" "Who paid your fare from Canada here?"

"Mr. Brentano."

"How much did that amount to?"

"Well, my expenses probably would be \$50."

"How much money, if any, did Brentano leave with your family?"

"He didn't leave any with my family. I got \$50 from Mr. Brentano for my expenses."

"Did you get any other money from him?"

"No, str."

"Well, Colone!" sers Gen Stilles addessites.

"No, str."
"Well, Colonel," says Gen. Stiles, addressing
Van Arman, "I think that is all."

MR. TRUDE.

terrupts the consultation by remarking, "Now after having said what you have about the prob

Wait a minute," says Van Arman, cutting him off, "I want to ask him a few more ques tions. You said Trude was down to Canada?

"Two or three months ago. I think it was in May some time he was there." "What time in May? Can you tell?"

"I couldn't say positively."
"You say he didn't have this book with him "Ho he was there?"
"I don't recollect seeing it."
"Did he procure any receipts of you when he

"No, I think not."

"Any tax-receipts?"

"No tax-receipts. He obtained some other papers. He came on my own business."

"Did he procure of you those three tax-receipts when he was in Canada?"

"No. I don't remember. I don't think he did." "Those three in this book, I mean, for \$2,000 apiece?"
"I don't remember that he did."

"Did he procure either of them?"

"Did he procure either of them?"

"No, I shouldn't say he did. If he did I certainly should have seen the book, or have some recollection about it."
"Did he pay you \$235 for signing those re "He didn't. He paid me some money, but

"He didn't. He paid me some money, but for some other purposes."
"Did you tell me, on the morning of your arrival at Mr. Brentano's house, that Trude bad obtained those three receipts of you on his visit down there in May?"
"I don't think I did. I don't recollect."
The audience breaks into a concerted smile. "Have you seem Mr. Trude since you come. he audience breaks into a concerted smile. Have you seen Mr. Trude since you came

"Who has been to you on his behalf?" Everybody giggles.
"Not a man."
"Or ou Vocke's behalf?"

No. sir.

"Not a man."
"What has changed your story since you liked with me?"
"I don't know as my story has changed at talked with You are telling the same story now that you told me?

"I had my own object in view, and I am carrying it out. That is all."
"Had you that object in view from the beginning, when you started from Canada?" ginning, when you started from Canada?

"I bad, more or less."

"What was that object?"

"To get here and fight this indictment,—to get here at all events, and not be stuck in jail, so that I could take care of my family in the meantime while preparing for my trial."

"Was it for that reason you signed that afficacing." "That was the reason,—the principal reason."
"And was it for the same reason that you him (Brentano) when you gave the false story to him (Br

written you since he (Trude) came from Can-I think I did " "Have you got that letter with you?"
I have not." Brentano produces the letter, but the dis-gusted Van Arman says, "I don't think it is of any use," and Brentano puts it in his pocket

came here?"
"I don't know whether I gave a false story.
I don't recollect anything about the conversation particularly."
"Did you show him a letter that Trude had

Mr. Trude says the letter was in reference to Van Hollen's brewery, and that there "Have you seen Vocke," goes on Stiles,
"until you came into court?"
"No, sir." "Have you seen anybody connected with our

Not a man. "Have you seen anybody,—counsel, or wit-nesses, or anybody having any connection with t, directly?"
"Nobody. I am standing on my own ground

"You think you will cease to prosecute?"
asks the Court, speaking to the Colonel.
"Yes," he replied.
"Let the defendant be discharged then," adds the Justice. VAN ARMAN'S OPINION "I will say," speaks up the Colone!, turning

to Van Hollen, "you are the d-t liar I ever net in my life." Do you think so?" interrupts Van Hollen. That is a matter of opinion."

"And I am in hopes now," adds the Colonel,
to see you in the Penitentiary soon."

Van Hollen then slides through the crowd. ee of his friends try to detain him hwo or turee of his friends try to detath him to have a talk, but he breaks away from them, and goes rapidly down the steps into the street, and disappears. Vocke and his counsel are of course delighted at the turn things have taken, and, with the others, go off talking about Van Hollen's testimony, which was certainly a sur-prise to the vast majority of the spectators.

MR. BRENTANO. The curious turn of events gave plenty of room for talk. The reporter walked over the bridge and down town with Mr. Brentano, who, without much urging, was induced to say what he thought about it. Naturally enough, he alluded to Van Hollen as the prince of liars, and boldly charged the back-down on his part to the free use of money. Friday night, in commiseration of Van Hollen's loneliness, he told him to go out and see his relatives, and not coop himself up in his (Brentano's) house like a prisoner. Friday night he was out until 10 o'clock, and Saturday afternoon he went out and didn't turn up again until Sunday uoon. He was also out Sunday afternoon and until late Sunday night. Where he had been was to Mr. Brentano's mind very evident,—with the partisans of the defense and under their influence. Speaking of that affidavit, Mr. Brentano stated with great positiveness that he simply wrote what Van Hollen told him, and wrote it, too, in the presence of Van Hollen's wife. When he first saw Van Hollen's wife. When he first saw Van Hollen's own countranen—had been defrauded out of their money, and that, if he knew anything about those receipts, he owed it to his countrymen to tell it. The safe conduct was arranged for, but Brentano distinctly told him that he wouldn't bay him a cent, outside of \$50 for his traveling expenses to Chicago and return, for what he should reveal. While on this subject Mr. Brentano pulled some papers out of his pocket. One of them proved to be a letter, and the other a telegram, from Van Hollen, and they tend to show what a lively sense of gratitude filled Van Hollen's breast up to Nov. 15, 1879, when he thought of what his benefactor had done for him. The letter is as follows: bimself up in his (Brentano's) house like a pris-

Hamilton, Nov. 15, 1879.—The Hon. L. Brentano—Dear Sir.: Your favor of Nov. 13, and also letter of yesterday, received. I will notify you immediately on receipt of papers of the hour of my arrival by telegraph. Dispatch will read as follows: "Meet me at M. C. station 8 p. m. Signed H. Brown." I need not tell you that I feel highly grateful to you for the promptness with which you have acted in my behalf, and I can assure you that I will know how to appreciate your efforts to rescue me and my family from a miserable position. However, I hope to see you personally in a few days, when I shall endeavor to express my gratitude more explicitly than I can at present. I will be ready to leave on Tuesday evening, if everything is in order. Believe me, sir, to be yours gratefully. Gronge V. Hollen.

Following is the dispatch, which came to Mr. Brentano in good time:

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 17.—To L. Brentano, 312 North La Salle street: Meet me at Michigan Central Depot at 8 p. m., next Wednesday.

H. Brown,

As to the outcome of this curious case, Mr. HAMILTON, Nov. 15, 1879. - The Hon. L. Bren-

As to the outcome of this curious case, Mr. Brentano was unprepared to prophesy. He was free to say that the safe-conduct, obtained under what Van Hollen now swore to be a false and lying affidavit, wasn't worth the paper it was written on, and would probably be revoked for good cause by State's Attorney Mills. Once revoked, and provided Van Hollen dido't get away before anybody could lay hands on him, the city authorities might conhands on him, the city authorities might con-clude that they would never have a better oppor-

tunity to try the embezzlement indictment than now. Whether he staid or returned back to Canada, Mr. Brentano intimated that it was quite likely that Van Hollen would be arrested for perjury before the American Consul at Hamilton,—an offense coming under the jurisdiction of the lighted Cate Companioner and the of the United States Commissioner and the United States Courts, and one which, coming under Sec. 1,750 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, was pretty apt to insure Van Hollen's being returned to this city by the Canadians in case he did get away from here. Whatever the future may bring forth, no steps were taken during the afternoon to get Van Hollen benind the bars, and Mr. Brentano re-turned to his bome in the evening to stand guard over the fellow's traps, still in his bouse, and awsit the arrival of the owner to claim

THAT SAFE-CONDUCT. -Attorney Mills, in conversation with a reporter of The Tribuck last evening, said that he did not know what effect, if any, the ac-tion of George Van Rollen yesterday would have with regard to the alleged "safe-conduct."

As to this document there seemed to be some misapprehension. It was in the form of a let-ter to Van Hollen, and set forth that the writer (the State's-Attorney), acting on the re-quest of John Van Arman and Lorenz Brentano, and the recommendation of Mayor Harrison and Corporation-Counsel Adams, backed by the indorsement of Judge Barnum as to his course, would promise Van Hollen that, if he should return to Chicago to testify in a case in which the people were understood to be interested, his personal liberty should not be interfered with so far as regarded the indictment now pending in the Criminal Court

Court.

Mr. Mills knew nothing of what had been done, except from rumor, and had not seen either Brentano, Van Arman, Vocke, or Van Hollen. It was an open question with him whether Van Hollen, having failed to do what be proposed to do as a condition of his retura,—or, in other words, having shown that he was not really an important witness in a certain case,—was or was not entitled to the benefit of this quasi-protection which had been guaranteed to him. In other words, hedid not know whether the "ninety days" should be taken in a literal sense, or whether Van Hollen, having gotten through with his work, should be notified to get out while his shoes were good. As to Van Hollen's contention that the indictment against him was null and void because it set forth that he as City Collector did certain things, while the Su-City Collector did certain things, while the Su-preme Court had decided that there was no such office, Mr. Mills said that he had not looked up the indictment. It was found when Mr. C. H. Reed was State's Attorney, and he did not know the exact wording of the document.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

ANOMALIES. The polished stove which warms your room Is blackest when it's bright; The head and limbs and mind of man Are loosest when he's tight Those folk who are by blood akin Get up the bitterest fight: The blindest man can't build a home Unless he has his site;
And mong the darkies in the South The blackest are called White.

SEA-MONSTERS.

"New York Sun, Nov. 28.
"When we started from Pier 1 this morning," said Capt. Al Foster last night, after he had returned from his Thanksgiving cod-fishing expedition, "we had on board 128 passes gers. The William Fletcher is not a large boat. but she could carry this number very comfortably. Some of them wanted to run to the outh'ard; but the weather was so fine and the water so smooth that I made up my mind to go east'ard, thinking we should get bester fishng there. We have to off Hog Inlet, and fished for an hour; but, though nearly every one had a line over the side, nobody got even a bite. This was rather discouraging. For three years no such thing had occurred with me before, and I didn't know what to make of it. At last I hauled up the anchor and ran farther to the south. I was at the wheel myself, and we were between the shores of Sandy Hook and Rockaway, and about eight miles southeast of the Highlands, when I saw a jet of water rise into the air, about half a mile ahead. It was followed by another and another of the same kind. I knew at once that it was caused by a whale; but, as the spout was not more than twelve feet high. I thought t was a very small one, for a full-grown whale isually throws up the water about forty feet However, large or small, I knew that it would be a curiosity to my passengers. Nobody or board had noticed it but myself; so, after I had pointed it out to my brother, I told him to send the boys forward to have a look at it. It was almost dead ahead, and with very little alteration of the steamer's course I bore directly

own upon it.
"The whale continued to spout at intervals, "The whale continued to spout at intervals, and, though he did not send the water higher than at first, I began to think, as I got closer; that he was not quite so small as I had supposed. He frequently threw his body half out of the water, and I could see that he was black. When we were within a quarter of a mile of him I judged that he was about fifty feet, but the searce I approached the larger I supposed him. I judged that he was about fifty reet, but the nearer I approached the larger I supposed him to be. At last I slackened speed, and ran very slowly toward him. He made no effort to get out of our way, and seemed to be indifferent as to whether he came in collision with us or not. The passengers were greatly excited, and want-dots are blue still below. ed to see him still closer; so to satisfy them I ran on until I don't believe there was much ran on until I don't believe there was much more than fitteen feet between our bow and the whale. Suddenly he turned around and swam across our bows. Up to that point I had been keeping a little to one side of him, so as to pass without touching him, but now I saw that there was great danger of a collision, and as the creature rose high in the water I was able for the first time to see nearly his entire length. At the very lowest estimate he must have measured eighty feet, and some of the passengers, good judges of matters, were satisfied that he was not less than 150 feet long. It was clear that it would never do for us to strike such a monster as that, so I threw the wheel hard-a-starboard, and just shaved by his tail. I tell you there were not many inches to spare.

"I have seen a good many whales in my time," added the Captain. "But never one so large as that before. Nor have I ever seen one, until this morning, nearer than half a mile from where I was. The water, just where we saw this fellow, was deep, but had he run in toward the shore on either side he would soon have been aground. I may say that after this experience we found other fishing-grounds, and were very successful, catching a great many content more bleafish than I have seen taken. ore than fifteen feet between our how

and were very successful, catching a great many cod, and more blackfish than I have seen taken on any excursion I have made this season. My brother caught one weighing eight pounds."

Several of the passengers who were in the William Fletcher corroborate Capt. Foster's

story of the whale.

Dispatch to New Fork World.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 28.—A "huge sea monster" was seen gayly disporting itself in the sea just opposit life-saving station No. 1 by the crew of that station between 3 and 4 o'clock this of that station between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon—at any rate the crew will swear to it. They first noticed a disturbance in the water, which they supposed was caused by a school of large fish, but soon the head and a portion of the body of the sea-serpent of commerce was seen rising above the water. They say that the serpent was moving slowly to the southward, and was about 400 yards from the shore. With a pair of hot and strong glasses apiece the contortions of its body were plainly seen, and the life-saving men will maintain in any court of justice that it was at least 300 feet long. Its head (still seen through the glasses) was as large as it ought to be,—that is, as large any hogshead,—and was garnished with an enormous mouth, which opened more frequently than courtesy to the Jersey bottom seemed to warrant, and spat out large quantities of saud and water. Its motions as it quantities of sand and water. Its motions as quantities of sand and water. Its motions as it propelled itself along on the water were similar to those of the usual eel, and its tail greatly resembled that of an eel. Its eyes were as large as saucers, and their expression, as well as it could be made out through the glasses, was fierce. Its body appeared to be round and was of a dark color. The water in the wake of the beast was lashed into a foam by its propeller. The creature was seen by all the crew, and they all feel satisfied that it was the genuine seaserpent come across from Borneo, where he was

serpent come across from Borneo, where he was last seen, and bound for Philadelphia to assist in the Grant reception.

MR. GREEN IN WALL STREET. New York Evening Post.
He came up from the country about three weeks ago, and he has now gone back again. He came up with full pockets and full likewise of jest and chatter, and he has gone back-well, if with less capital and a sadder face, with great deal more experience. There was no need, as he said, with a knowing wink to the parson and doctor, to caution him about the reat city. He knew a thing or two. He had cut his eye-teeth, he had. They would not get so, like Tom Sayers in his fight with Heenan, he came up smiling; only his battle did not end

Mr. Green brought to New York with him what he called a tidy bit of money. Measuring tidiness by quantity it was tidier than any amount he had ever had in his charge before. He had \$2,000 that came from the sale of some farm land that was part of his mother's modes lower. There was as much more that constituted the little portions of his sisters, Mary Anne and Hannah. He had a still further and ot less sum that had come to himself by way f patrimony. It was to invest all this cas and make some purchases, and, to say sooth, to enjoy a little "life" that Mr. Green came to the matronal's

fied. Nor was he entirely selfish in seeking to indulge it. He wanted some extra comforts for his old mother, including an India snawl. He wanted a pianoforte for Mary Anne. He wanted for Hannah—as to whom it had been visible to the naked eye for two seasons what was the matter—a fur-lined "circular." These things, among others, Mr. Green was determined to make the money to buy. To this end be had laid in a great store of knowledge. He had carefully read the advertisements of Messrs. Chisel, Peterout & Co. He had noted with appreciative eye their Colossal Triped Scheme, by entering which no one need be without an income. He had observed with pleasure bow, by tals scheme, "55 in a month makes \$100, and \$25 makes \$500," and so forth. He had marked with svid joy a quoted passage from the Burlington Bugis to the effect that "our editor, from \$17.50, made \$400 in three weeks." Fired by these and other golden announcements, Mr. Green strived in New York to find himself in the midst of the "Erie" fever.

coveted ten-acre lot, danced before his delighted eyes. He had bought at 41, and when the stock touched 47 why, oh who, did he not sell his 600 shares and take his \$3,500 of profit? Alas, it was not to be. His fate was so destined to be that of the numberless Mr. Greens who came before, and we fear of the numberless Mr. Greens who will come after him.

As the stock rose Theochrastus, gay of glove and cravat, disported Limself in Broad street by day and at the "Windsor" by night. He tipped his hat on one side. He was intimate with men who looked like hawks and who permitted him to pay for their dinners, for their coupes, and his hat on one side. He was intimate with men who looked like hawks and who permitted him to pay for their dinners, for their coupes, and their tickets to the theatres. It was they who assured our speculator that Erie was straightway going to 60. When after a dip-to 45, which made him feel a little unwell fort, day or two, it soared to 49, Theophrastus was in higher feather than ever. The sequel is brief. He went up to Jerome Park one day in very lively company. He took more champagne than was good for him on the strength of his growing fortuces. When he came back there was a very odd note on his table. It was from his brokers. "Erie" had "left off" at 41. Money was 42 per centum commission and interest. They were forced reluctantly to charge his account with some \$135 per diem extra interest for the present; and they were, et cetera, et cetera. Mr. Green woke up next morning with a very bad headache.

Our readers anticipate what followed. The "margin" of poor Theophrastus was swept away, and something more. Like Roderigo, with a little more wit and no money at all, he bas gone back to Venice—or Persepolis Centre. The India shawi, the plano-forts, and the furlined circular live only in dreams of the future. We earnestly hope that out of the gains of honest, hard work, and not from flying kites in Wall street, these dreams may hereafter be realized. Meanwhile, it would be weil if the

O'BRIEN'S MILLIONS.

San Francisco Bulletin.
On Monday last Judge Myrick of the Probate Court rendered a decision in the estate of W. S. O'Brien, deceased, which is of considerable nterest to the numerous stockholders of the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company, In May, 1878, W. S. O'Brien, then a partner in the firm of Flood & O'Brien, diea, leaving a and an estate valued at over \$9,000,000. The will was duly admitted to probate, and Aug. 29, 1879, was set for the hearing of an application for a partial distribution of the estate. Subsequent to the death of O'Brien, John H. Burke commenced a series of suits on his own behalf and that of all other stockholders of the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company, in four of which the estate of O'Brien is a party defendant. On Aug. 29, 1879, Mr. Burke filed an opposition to the distribution of the estate, setting up as his grounds of opposition the pendency of the suits in which the estate was defendant, and including therein conies of the composints filed in the following for a partial distribution of the estate. Subse therein copies of the complaints filed in the fol-lowing actions:

cessive discounts on survival terest charged.

arke against the executors of the es-1,500,000

of the estate of O'Brien, to recover value of shares of stock given to de-fendants on payment for mining ground Total

legatees to the opposition of J. H. Burke for partial distribution is overruled.

"Sufficient appears in the opposition to show that a partial distribution should not be made until the controversy as to the rights of Burke is disrused of."

eep meaning of stern justice. The best time to gather apples is in the dark of the moon-when the farmer is in his little It is a current bard who sings, "I sat alone

gee. - Syracuse Sunday Times. "A hair on the head is worth a dozen in the hash!" says an exchange. But then it doesn't attract near so much attention.

The housekeeping expenses of the Sultan are \$10,000,000. But then it must be remembered that he pays for his plumber work by the day, and keeps a Newfoundland dog whose appetite couldn't be better.

A stingy gentleman has given a young crossing-sweeper a dime. Crossing-sweeper (running after gentleman)—"Oh, if you please, sir, it's a bad 'un." Stingy Gent (complacently)—"A bad one, is it, my good boy? Well, no matter; keep it for your honesty!"

The late Dr. R-was one who could selde The late Dr. R— was one who could seldom resist teiling a good story, even, says the Truth. when it turned the laugh against himself. On one occasion a man-servant whom he had recently engaged astonished him by appearing to wait at breakfast with a swollen face and a pair of unmistakable black eyes. "Why, John," said he, "you eeem to have been fighting!" "Yes, master, I have," was the reply. "And who may your opponent have been!" "Why, sir, Dr. M—'s man,"—naming a rival Esculapius. "And what did you fall out about, pray?" "Why, sir, he said as you wasn't fit to clean his master's shoes." "And what did you say?" "Weil, sir, I said as you was!"

resident in Raisin Township, this county,

to find himself in the initat of the "Are".

Is there need to tell what happened? We must remember that the mother and sisters were not the only persons in their quiet village who thought Theophrastus Green a great financier. What wonder that be, too, should have arrived at the same conclusion, and that, firmly persuaded of it, he should take a "fiyer" in Erie. For days all went swimmingly. The stock rose. There was what men richer in dollars than in diction like to call a "boom." Theophrastus saw himself rapidly becoming rich. The India shawl, the piano-forte, and the fur-liped circular were already in his grasp. Visions of a new buggy and a fast trotter, and even of sequiring Farmer Jones' long coveted ten-sere lot, danced before his delighted eyes. He had bought at 41, and when the stock

wall street, these dreams may hereafter be realized. Meanwhile, it would be well if the history of the adventures of Mr. Theophrastus Green might be distributed, like the exploits of the Alabama to the Russian navy, so liberally and down the land as to save, so far as such salvation is possible, the ignorant and weak from following in our hero's silly footsteps.

Burke against Flood, the Pacific Refin-ery and Bullion Exchange, and ex-

tate of O'Brien, to recover value of certain lots in Virginia City, tail-ings and excessive charges for milling ores urke against Flood and the executors

To this opposition the executors and legatees each filed demurrers, which, after argument, were submitted some weeks ago for the decision of the Court, which demurrers were on Monday last overruled by the Court in the following order and opinion:
"The demurrers of the executors and of the

The best trade mark-\$. The boy who is well spanked fully realizes the

with my conscience." Two to one he never had less fun in all his born days. A Utica bootblack who was driven out of that city claims consideration here as a polish refu-

When a lead-pencil drops from behind a man's ear, it always lands on the point and the latter breaks off. If the pencil has no point, the pen-

Sarcasus—Hanson cabby to a brother Jehn (suppressing a volley of imprecations at the tip of his tongue—a four-wheeler had narrowly grazed his horse's nose—as he'd a lady inside): "Pray, 'ow d'yer like London, sir?"—Punch.

An exchange gives an account of a woman who "had laudanumed herself." If this sort of thing is to go on, we shall hear of persons prussic-acidating or Paris-greenitying themselves ad infinitum. The language is getting acratched.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

ELOPED WITH A NEGRO. ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 1.—Lydia Harkness aged 22 years, daughter of Richard Harkness, prominent laborer among Western Quakers, has named Mendenhall, one year her junior, whose acquaintance she formed while living near Delaware, O., a few months ago. The parties were married here before a justice under assumed names, and were last heard of at Jonesville Saturday, en route to Upper Michigan. The affect makes units as parasiton among the Edead. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind

RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Pure blood makes sound fiesh, strong bone, and strong bone sound. If you would have your fiesh firm, your bones sound. without caries, and your com-plexion fair, the RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION

"To cure a chronic or long standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and wesh-ened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Hadway's Sareaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering bumanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on List of Diseases Cured by

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unusatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Veneral, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Sait Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scaid Hiead, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyape sus, Kidney and Bisdder Diseases, Chronic Rheunatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints ite which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnished. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the syacim, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has the salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposite in the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparillian will resolve away those deposit and externinate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these in decines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Spinallic diseases, however slow may be the cure. Specific diseases, however slow may be the cure. If those who are usking these of dictines for the cure of Chronic, Serofulous, or St intilitie diseases, however slow may be the cure, 'a feel better,' and find their general health improving their desh and weight increasing, or even keeping if own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse, the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, 't will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sansaramillian makes the patient 'feel better,' every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Rasolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp. Mrs. C. Krapf. Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our Sarsaparillian Resolvent. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

Radway's Ready Relief, In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to re-lieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHUEMATIC. Bed-ridden. Infirm. Crippled, Nerv-

MINUTE REMEDY.

ous. Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease. afford instant case.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Threat, Difficuit Breathing, Palphation of the Heart, Hysteries, Croup, Diphtheria, Ostarrh, Influensa, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rhematism, Cold Chills, Agus Chills, Chilbiains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Course, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Majarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Ladway's READT It will in a few moments, when aken according to directions, cure Cramps, Sparms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhes, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowel, and all Internal Pains.

Pains.

Travelers should always carry bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or peins from change of water. It is better than French brandy of bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION. All remedial agents capable of estroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Sorpaine, online, atrychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, sind other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggrayate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause deaths. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when positive remedy like Radway's ligady Relief will stop the most excruciating pain squicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

Radway's Ready Relief is the only remedia agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Battle.

Radway's Regulating Pills Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always If Itable and Natural in their Operation.

VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL Perfectly tasteless, elegantly chated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

Rabwar's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, K ineys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Castipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepso, Biliousness, Fever, Indammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Visears. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or dieterious drugs, 22" Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Pullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Najasa, Heartborn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking of Pluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensitions when in a lying posture. Dimness of Visics, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Duit Jain in the Head, Dediciency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radwar's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 Cents per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named: SOLD BY DRUGGIS IS.

READ " FALSE AND TRUE." Send a letter stamp to RAD W Y & CO., No. 32 Warren, Cor. Church-st., Jew York. VOLUM

100 P

Excellent width, full 4 the low price \$1.00 P We have her same goods at 1 C CAMEL

24 INCH

Heavy weight decided bargai 50 P Imperia Silk ar Reduced to 75. P. Scotch Ta

New Design 200 P Changeable 25c, cost All our Silk Reduced 3

We invite an MANDELS', 121 & 12 Branch--- Michiga

> MUSGRA BAN No. 29 PI DEPOSITS received on biercet allowed on daily GOVERNMENT BOND DRAW BILLS London Joint Buy and sell all Ameri

FINA

The Public are invited BUILDING L UNITE Home and De OF PENN The most desirable and executed to the public, W. D. VAN BLA A G00 Combining and operating has every advantage of a ment. Large profits divided to the first open the first open to the fir

FINA

\$1.425.50 PR Broadway, N. Y. \$1.200 returns i GHT & CO.. Bankers OCEAN N NORTH GE STAT erry, from N. Y., every to according to acco

72 Broadway N.Y., and JOHN BLEGEN, West ANCHOR LINE DEVONIA Dec. 8, 10 a DOLIVIA, Dec. 13, 5 a HENDERSON BE CUNARD Saffing three times a sowest Prices.
Apply at Company's

CARROLI